













**A N N A L S**  
**OF**  
**INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.**

**BEING AN ANALYSIS OF THE RECORDS ISSUED BY THE VARIOUS INDIAN GOVERN-  
MENTS DURING THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1863-64.**

**VOLUME VIII.**

**S E R A M P O R E :**  
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**1864.**



## A D V E R T I S E M E N T .

THE Governments of India publish, on an average, a volume every four days. From reports affecting the entire Empire to accounts of local drainage, from the opinions of the ablest officers to the cost of a *cutcha* bye-road in a frontier province, every thing finds a place in these publications. There is scarcely a subject connected with Indian Administration on which they do not exhaust official knowledge. There is no officer in the country who may not obtain from them, in reference to his special task, all the advantages of experience. The information thus vast is, however, widely scattered. The Records of one Presidency are scarcely known in another. The books are not very readily procurable, and above all they are, like all other blue books, dry, ill digested, and overlaid with detail. It costs an hour to find a fact, and in India men who care about facts cannot spare hours.

The object of the Editor is to remove this defect, to do for the official information of India what Mr. Leone Levi is doing for the blue books of England. The Annals comprise every fact, and almost every opinion of importance, in the Records of the year. A copious Index enables the reader instantly to refer to the subject of which he is in search, and any peculiarity of opinion and even of style is carefully retained.

A word may be necessary on the arrangement adopted. It is intended that the most important subject should have the largest space, but in estimating the relative importance of the Records the Editor has been compelled to rely on his own judgment. Usually all subjects of imperial interest have the preference, statistics occupy the next place, and subjects purely historical the last.



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# THE ANNALS OF INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

## EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL. 1862-63.

LAST year's Report did not comprehend the Tenasserim trade, and in this the Arracan trade also is transferred to the direct administration of the Government of India. Though the trade of 1862-63 is valued at Rs. 36,06,24,861 shewing an increase of Rs. 3,62,10,588 over the previous year, there was a decrease on the average Imports of the three previous years, to the amount of Rs. 2,27,21,304, and an increase on the average Exports to the amount of Rs. 4,24,62,905.

				IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1859-60	...	...	...	23,54,04,715	14,34,44,243	37,88,48,958
1860-61	...	...	...	16,22,27,082	15,71,19,469	31,93,46,551
1861-62	...	...	...	16,41,30,195	16,02,64,078	32,43,94,273
Three years' average	...	...	...	18,72,53,997	15,36,69,263	34,08,63,260
1862-63	...	...	...	16,45,32,693	19,60,72,168	36,06,04,861
Increase or Decrease in 1862-63 on average of 3 years				2,27,21,304	4,24,62,905	1,97,41,601
					.....	.....
Ditto on 1861-62				4,02,498	3,58,08,090	3,62,10,588
					.....	.....

This trade yielded a gross duty to the amount of Rs. 3,09,34,284 against Rs. 2,70,55,079 the previous year. The charges of collection were little more than 3 per cent. or Rs. 9,73,609 against Rs. 6,23,484 the previous year. The net collections were thus Rs. 2,99,60,675 against Rs. 2,64,31,595 the previous year. Of the net collections in 1862-63 Rs. 2,59,49,160 was derived from imports, and Rs. 40,11,515 from exports, being an increase over the average of the previous three years of Rs. 61,18,840 and Rs. 11,71,302 in imports and exports respectively.



# Imports.

**Imports.**—The value of merchandize imported during 1862-63 is estimated at Rs. 11,36,64,333, against Rs. 10,89,35,883, shewing an increase over 1861-62 of Rs. 47,28,450. This increase is in Books, Stationery and Timber, as well as Cotton Piece Goods, Malt Liquor and Salt from Great Britain, and Metals from the Australian Colonies. The articles which greatly declined are Twist and Yarn, Machinery and Manufactured Metals, chiefly the products of the United Kingdom, whence the Imports shew a falling off to the extent of Rs. 8,17,464.

*Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1862-63, compared with similar Imports in 1861-62.*

	1861-62.	1862-63.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel ... ..	2225028	2217976		1052
Beads ... ..	372860	755752	382892	
Books and Stationery ... ..	1437855	2053386	615711	
Cabinet-ware ... ..	40003	45124		1279
Chanks ... ..	161859	124585		32274
Cigars ... ..	196732	222456	31624	
Coals ... ..	695700	990632	300932	
Coffee ... ..	83110	113730	30620	
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... ..	830574	724271		1063476
Cotton Piece Goods ... ..	48465271	6995149	1519878	
Drugs ... ..	171148	343711	172563	
Dyes ... ..	236006	468866	232860	
Fruits and Nuts ... ..	1210231	1230632	29401	
Glass-ware ... ..	542859	577062	34203	
Gums ... ..	81118	117371	85953	
Hides ... ..	494844	711077	236233	
Ice ... ..	56012	41944		14058
Instruments, Musical ... ..	161994	169215	7221	
Jewellery ... ..	955559	1326199	370640	
Machinery ... ..	314973	245343		689640
Malt Liquors ... ..	152901	2256668	77767	
Manufactured Metals ... ..	9741126	5860801		3380325
Medicines ... ..	158513	286455	127942	
Copper ... ..	4090064	5587186	597122	
Iron ... ..	2305169	2670963	275794	
Lead ... ..	9806	241551	141745	
Quicksilver ... ..	265041	143837		121204
METALS, ... ..	581243	677477	96234	
Spelter ... ..	185888	126485		59403
Steel ... ..	830847	573337		257510
Tin ... ..	598281	697234	96953	
Yellow Metals ... ..	140724	16875		123819
Military Stores ... ..	755349	530265		225124
Naval ditto ... ..	299730	350093	51162	
Oilman's ditto ... ..	40155	48441	86906	
Paints and Colors ... ..	151347	23036	83689	
Perfumery ... ..	167396	142335		25063
Porcelain and Earthen-ware ... ..	60068	613603	12515	
Provisions ... ..	3217890	3975819	757929	
Salt ... ..	1075884	1434092	207208	
Silk Goods ... ..	1511187	1403904		173883
Spices ... ..	1117707	1400155	282388	
Spirits ... ..	1786379	8239175	1442736	
Timbers and Planks ... ..	279368	333424	53756	
Umbrellas ... ..	1567800	1596043	29143	
Wines ... ..	1267044	1355697	88653	
Woollens ... ..	6340581	5938071	1597510	
Sundries ... ..				
Merchandize ... ..	108531430	118236112	10815313	6110640
Treasure ... ..	44068087	49016738	4928651	
Total Rs. ... ..	152819536	162259850	15743064	6110640
Deduct Decrease ... ..			6110640	
Nett Increase Rupees ... ..			9633324	

**Exports.**—The large increase in the duty realised on exportable goods, Rs. 40,11,515 in 1862-63, against Rs. 35,41,477 in 1861-62, is attributed to Indigo and Saltpetre. The duty of 2 Rs. per maund does not seem to press upon the latter article. The shipments to America, as anticipated, exceed those of the previous year by maunds 28,209 (cwts. 20,725.)—duty Rupees 56,418; but to Great Britain the shipments show a much larger increase, viz., maunds 80,970 (cwts. 59,488)—duty Rs. 1,61,940. The nett increase, however, in the shipments of 1862-63 is maunds 57,117 (cwts. 41,964)—duty Rs. 1,24,031.

*Statement shewing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea, in 1862-63, compared with similar Exports in 1861-62.*

	1861-62.	1862-63.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel ...	46433	84165	38032	...
Books and Stationery ...	1934	6564	4630	...
Cotton Goods ...	216650	151315	...	65335
Cotton Wool ...	1227952	15670104	14442152	...
Drugs ...	213674	208313	...	5361
DYES { Indigo ...	10998005	15536746	4538735	...
{ Other sorts ...	875465	563039	...	312426
Grain ...	24105951	23903222	...	202729
Gunnies and Bags ...	5013898	4165482	...	548416
Hides ...	6487917	7376019	888102	...
Horns ...	143683	112695	...	30988
Jute ...	5717360	8111079	2393719	...
Lac ...	2536745	2351241	...	185504
Naval Stores ...	193779	244194	50715	...
Oils ...	474155	532244	358189	...
OPIMUM { Behar ...	29764460	25567914	...	4196546
{ Benares ...	14365567	20846203	6480636	...
Provisions ...	233504	422490	188986	...
Saltpetre ...	7831272	8435287	604015	...
Seeds ...	5350448	10600069	5249621	...
Shawls, Cashmere ...	391305	653680	262375	...
SILK { Piece Goods ...	3633032	3707246	74214	...
{ Raw and Cocoons ...	7930139	902472	1092333	...
Spirits, Rum ...	54738	17997	...	36741
Sugar ...	9825962	7241074	...	2584888
Tallow ...	93494	32660	...	60831
Tobacco ...	404363	280193	...	124170
Wax and Wax Candles ...	114360	130629	16269	...
Sundries ...	2872951	3364877	491926	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>141119196</b>	<b>169937267</b>	<b>37172009</b>	<b>*8353938</b>
Imports, Re exported ...	8195665	11346952	3151388	...
Treasure ...	9577674	12735541	3157867	...
<b>Total, Rs. ...</b>	<b>158892435</b>	<b>194019761</b>	<b>43481264</b>	<b>8353938</b>
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	8353938	...
<b>Nett Increase, Rupees ...</b>	...	...	<b>35127326</b>	...

*Treasure and Bullion:—Shipping.*

*Treasure and Crown Consignments.*—The Imports and Exports in 1862-63 of Treasure and Bullion, on private account are quoted at Rs. 4,90,96,208, and Rs. 1,27,35,541, shewing an increase over the previous year of Rs. 47,61,921 and Rs. 31,57,867. The Consignments of the Crown (including Treasure) are quoted for Imports at the low amount of Rs. 17,72,152, against Rs. 1,08,60,025 in 1861-62, and for Exports at Rs. 6,27,900, against Rs. 1,88,550.

*Shipping.*—The Shipping during the year shows an increase over 1861-62 of 374 vessels arrived, and a decrease of 35 vessels departed. In the Tonnage, however, there is an increase, under both heads, of 67,594 and 68,671 Tons respectively.

ARRIVALS.	1861-62.		1862-63.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Calcutta ...	979	6,88,448	1,020	7,30,393	41	41,945	..	...
Chittagong ...	114	15,047	106	17,520	...	2,473	8	...
Balasore ...	68	7,485	416	32,988	348	25,503	..	...
Cuttack ...	8	3,448	46	1,686	..	.....	2	1,762
Pooree ..	23	3,559	18	2,994	..	.....	5	565
Total ...	1,192	7,17,987	1,566	7,85,581	389	69,921	15	2,327
Deduct, Decrease			...	...	15	2,327		
Nett Increase			...	..	374	67,594		
DEPARTURES.								
Calcutta ...	998	6,72,049	1,020	7,39,878	22	67,829	.....	.....
Chittagong ...	116	16,667	127	21,314	11	4,647	.....	.....
Balasore ...	277	18,738	213	16,724	.....	.....	64	2,014
Cuttack ...	8	3,556	8	2,330	.....	.....	.....	1,226
Pooree ..	22	3,559	18	2,994	.....	.....	4	565
Total ...	1,421	7,14,569	1,386	7,83,240	33	72,476	68	3,805
Deduct			...	...	...	3,805	33	
Decrease in Ships			...	...	...	.....	35	
Increase in Tonnage			...	...	...	68,671		



in the seaport towns the English mercantile law, and law of contracts generally. The number of original suits connected with immoveable property amounted to 2,356, and of suits not connected with immoveable property to 17,131, giving a total of 19,487 throughout the year. The general result of 1,128 appeal cases was, that in 55·5 per cent. the judgment of the lower court was upheld, and the general average duration of each description of suits was for appeals 1 month  $\frac{1}{3}$  days, original suits 1 month 7 days, and miscellaneous suits 1 month 4·5 days. The following shews the number of original and appellate suits instituted during two years.

DIVISIONS.	1861.		1862.	
	Original.	Appellate.	Original.	Appellate.
Pegu, ...	14042	528	12692	502
Tenasserim, ...	5557	455	5272	532
Arakan, ...	1131	177	1523	139
Total, ...	20730	1160	19487	1173

The most important courts of original jurisdiction in British Burmah, are the district courts of Rangoon and Moulmein, the administration of which is prompt and efficient. When Recorder's Courts are established in British Burmah, it is proposed to establish Small Cause Courts in the principal seaport towns. Of 57 suits of every description instituted in the Court of the Chief Commissioner in 1862, 19 were disposed of, and 18 remained pending at the end of the year. This latter number is large, and resulted from the absence of the Chief Commissioner on special duty during the last quarter.

*Criminal Justice.*—There are 116 Courts for the administration of British Burmah, the Chief Commissioner being ex-officio Judicial Commissioner, and there are three Commissioners

each with the powers of a Sessions Judge. Eight Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace have been appointed in the chief towns, and an Assistant Commissioner has, for the first time, been stationed in the interior of Amherst. The number of cases brought to trial in the Magistrates' Courts during 1862 with those pending at the close of 1861 amounted to 17,014 : of the persons implicated in them, 19,080 were convicted and 12,461 acquitted. The Fines realized amounted to Rs. 1,26,357. 60·6 per cent. of persons sentenced were either convicted or committed to the Sessions Court. Of 13,079 criminal cases disposed of in the several divisions, nearly one-half were decided in one day, and the number of witnesses examined throughout the year was 22,502, of whom 17,522 were detained only one day. The number of persons committed to the sessions including the cases pending last year, amounted to 272, of whom 165 were convicted and sentenced as follows :—

Death,	...	...	7
Transportation for life,	...	...	23
Transported for 14 years and above,	...	...	2
Imprisonment from 14 to seven years,	...	...	51
Imprisonment for terms below 7 years,	...	...	80
Fined,	...	...	2

Out of 167 Appeals from the sentences of the Deputy Commissioners 100 sentences were confirmed.

*Police.*—During 1862 the organization of the Police was completed. The frontier of the North-East, the East, and South-East a line of more than a thousand miles is the great police difficulty, but compared with the previous year there has been a general decrease of attacks by banditti in British Burmah. There were 32 cases of murder, one more than the preceding year ; dacoity decreased, but there was a considerable increase in the number of petty thefts. A religious fanatic having endeavoured to seize the city of Pegu, was attacked, defeated and captured by the police and a few volunteers. The presence of one British landowner Mr. McMillan, a tea planter in the Arracan division, has had a good effect on the surrounding population, and some of the shy hill tribes have enrolled themselves in the police. The following are the more remarkable of the statistics of crime and police, during 1862. Among a population of over two millions, 5,661 non-bailable offences were perpetrated, for which 5,735 persons were brought to trial ; and 26,597 persons on account of 15,118 bailable offences. Of the former, omitting those under trial at the close of the year, 43·6 per cent. were convicted, and of the latter 60·5 per cent. The

value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 3,31,909 ; not more than 21 per cent. was recovered. The whole force and cost of the police was as follows :—

	No. of Police.	Annual cost.
Regular Police, ... ..	4116	8,88,325
Goungs or Village Constables, ...	670	80,400
Treasury Guards, ... ..	243	35,422
Jail and Courts Guards, ... ..	514	74,791
43 Boats, containing boatmen, ...	299	34,370
Municipal, ... ..	523	91,960
Total, ... ..	6365	12,05,268

The municipal police were paid by the inhabitants. There was one police man to every 14 square miles and to 137 of the population, the average cost per man amounting to 189 Rupees.

*Jails.*—There were 11 jails and 8 lockups. The general arrangement of having one central jail at the head quarters of each division cannot be fully carried out in Pegu or Arracan, until the buildings at Rangoon and Akyab are enlarged. The average daily number of all classes of prisoners amounted to 4,022. 92 escaped of whom 40 were recaptured. The heavy average expense of Rs. 64 per prisoner, is owing to the high wages it is necessary to pay to the jail guards. The total outlay for jails was Rs. 2,57,478, Rs. 67,000 were obtained from manufactures, and the convict labour supplied to the Public Works Department was valued at Rs. 81,717. The average number of deaths was 5.5 for the whole province, and no satisfactory cause has been given for the high rate of mortality. Since the departure of the transported Indian convicts from Moulmein to the Andaman Islands, the ticket of leave system has ceased, and in those jails

where the plan of convict warders among local prisoners has been introduced, it has been successful ; it is proposed to extend the system generally.

*Revenue.*—The revenue of the year which on the whole was a prosperous one is as follows :—

Budget No.	HEAD.	1861-62.	1862-63.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
I. {	1. Land, ...	30,58,541	31,60,087
	2. Sayer, ...	25,71,710	25,45,168
	3. Abkarree, ...	7,82,305	7,83,305
II.	Income-tax, ...	3,40,159	1,87,863
III.	Customs, ...	20,65,091	19,42,611
IV.	Salt Excise, ...	79,042	85,808
VI.	Stamps, ...	2,42,607	2,68,378
X.	Law and Justice, ...	2,10,402	2,86,171
XII.	Marine, ...	1,56,702	96,134
XV.	Miscellaneous, ...	52,433	15,457
	Total, ...	95,58,992	93,70,482
	Decrease, ...		1,88,510

The diminution arises from the reduction of the rates of customs duty and income-tax. The demand on account of local funds for 1862-63 was Rs. 4,64,850, being Rs. 27,447 above the previous year.

*Land.*—In Pegu and Tenasserim there was a considerable decrease in the item of lake and pond-fisheries, in Arracan no fishery taxes exist. The area of cultivated land increased in Pegu but decreased in Arracan and Tenasserim, and in the latter province there was a decrease of upwards of Rs. 20,000 in the land revenue. There were 3,33,220 tons of rice exported during the year, compared with 3,53,679 of the previous year. Works for irrigation at the expense of the landholders themselves, were constructed in the Prome District. In the operations of the land revenue settlement in Pegu 5,800 square miles of country were examined, 140,429 acres measured, and the rate of tax settled ; a net increase of revenue resulted amounting to Rs. 18,825. In the Bassein and Myanoung districts settlements for 10 years were accepted for 67,347 acres ; and a 5 years' settlement was accepted in the Prome District.

In the capitation tax there was an increase. Abkars decreased, as did Income-tax and Customs receipts, the former by one lakh and a half, the latter by 1,20,000-rupees. There was a slight increase in salt excise, and an increase in stamps to the amount of Rs. 25,000.

**Education.**—Advance has been made, more especially in Pegu. The schools at Kemedine, Henzadah, Bassein and Toungoo supported by Missionary zeal are spoken of favourably. The Catholic Mission in British Burmah have a school and orphanage in Rangoon, and other schools at various places in the districts of Rangoon, Bassein, and Henzada. The Government schools at Maulmain, Akyab and Khyouk Phyoo are favorably reported on, but the Government school at Rangoon has been discontinued. During 1862 grants-in-aid for schools were sanctioned to the amount of Rs. 16,100.

**Public Works.**—The outlay amounted to Rs. 18,94,245, of which Rupees 15,78,327 were from Imperial sources, and Rupees 3,15,918 from local funds, by convict labor, (Rupees 76,700,) and from the 1 per cent. Income-tax grant. The principal incidence of outlay comprized.—

Military works,	...	...	Rs. 5,19,059
Civil do.	...	...	„ 3,42,108
Works of public improvement,	...	...	„ 5,68,997

A sea retaining wall and a new pier have been in progress at Akyab, and the water communication between the Pegu and Sittang Rivers has been deepened, and the Pegu and Arracan Mountain Road has been repaired. The cost of Establishment amounted to Rs. 2,57,189 or about 13½ per cent. on the outlay.

**Electric Telegraph.**—The line is completed from Eastern Bengal to Akyab. From that port an inland line has been traced to the old city of Arracan, and thence to Padeng. The following shews the statistics for the year :—

Total length of wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	Number of Messages.			
			Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by natives.
Miles. 680½	Rs. 17,711	Rs. 81,555	8,219	2,179	10,398	4,796

**Post Office.**—The internal communications remain the same as last year but once a month an additional steamer carries mail from Calcutta to Rangoon and Maulmain and thence to the Straits. The following shews the statistics during two years :—

Post Office.	Received.				Despatched.			
	1861-62.		1862-63.		1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels books and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels books and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels books and newspapers.	Number of letters of every description.	Number of parcels books and newspapers.
Rangoon ...	131584	39767	125627	43126	126691	23738	107005	18963
Maulmain ...	97499		67419	27163	82280		67131	10019

**Marine.**—The “Nemesis” was the only Sea Steamer, and “Swift” the only vessel attached to the Arracan division for keeping of communication with the ports on the coast. The receipts of the Arracan and Tenasserim Marine Departments amounted to Rs. 21,524 while the disbursements were Rs. 1,11,480. The receipts from the Irrawaddy Flotilla and Dockyard amounted to Rs. 74,609 ; the disbursements to Rs. 1,83,697. The port funds at Akayb, Kyook Phyoo, Rangoon, Bassein and Maulmain yielded Rs. 1,22,866, the disbursements on account of the ports were Rs. 73,471. 1307 vessels, exhibiting a tonnage of 4,61,716 tons cleared out of the above ports during the past year.

**Financial.**—The revenue being 94 lakhs of rupees, the expenditure was 89½ lakhs, of which 38½ lakhs were for the civil administration. A branch of Bank of Bengal, with a circulation of notes amounted to Rs. 120,420 on 30th April was established at Rangoon.

**Political.**—Towards end of 1862 a treaty of friendship and

commerce was concluded with the King of Burmah. The province of Yunnan is still in a disturbed state.

**Military.**—The strength is 2200 Europeans and 3398 native troops. The Pegu Sapper battalion has been disbanded.

**Population.**—The population is increasing rapidly and amounted to 2,020,634. Of these 594,454 are men, 553,068 women, 421,931 boys and 388,855 girls. 62,326 Karen mountaineers among whom the proportion of the sexes is not accurately known are not included in this enumeration.

**Agriculture.**—Rice is the principal crop. Cotton is less cultivated than in former years and in the experimental cotton plantations, Egyptian and New Orleans seed succeeded; Sea Island failed. Foreign varieties of Tobacco have been introduced and a periodical murrain destroys half the cattle every four or five years.

**Forests.**—The logs brought out of the forests by the forest department numbered 20,220; by permit holders 26,393. Twenty-three thousand trees were girdled for future felling and 97,397 logs of foreign timber were brought into British Burmah. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,09,928 and the receipts to Rs. 3,53,487. The amount realized in the timber revenue department at Maulmain was Rs. 2,17,152.

**Topographical Survey.**—This has been in progress in the Pegu division only, and comprised 30 miles of Hill triangulation, 193 miles of traverse survey with Theodolite and Chain, and 4262 square miles of area. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23,165 exclusive of the Military pay of the Officers; this gives an average of Rs. 5-5 per square mile. The total outlay up to date has been Rs. 3,64,932.

**Vaccination,** 1093 cases were vaccinated of which 690 were successful.

**Hospitals and Dispensaries.**—At Rangoon and Thayetmyo dispensaries the aggregate number of in-door patients was 243, and of out-door 2483, at the Akyab hospital 399 in-door patients were treated. The Maulmain General Hospital had 775 in-patients and 1903 out-patients. In the Tavoy hospital there were 151 in-patients and 2015 out-patients, and in the Mergui hospital there were 108 in-patients and 2209 out-patients.

**Miscellaneous.**—The Geological survey examined that portion of the delta of the Irrawaddy, lying between the Rangoon and Bassein branches, and south of those towns. Also the strip of country between the Arracan hills and the sea south of the Keintalee stream. A preliminary examination was likewise

made of the valley of the Pegu river, called in its upper course the Zamayee. The death of Major T. P. Sparks was a heavy loss. Thirty-two families of Mountaineer Karens have settled in the plains, and Aboo Zufr "Bahadoor Shah" a state prisoner at Rangoon, died of a paralytic stroke on the 7th November 1862. In an Appendix to the Report it is shown that there was a total movement of trade of £6,162,414, and a receipt of £193,153 for customs duty on the year. The trade of Pegu is larger than either of the other two divisions and has increased steadily since the occupation of the country in 1852-53. The trade of Tenasserim has decreased, and that of Arracan increased during the year. The trade of British Burmah will be found to be prosperous compared with any other country similarly situated, Sind for instance, and the commercial progress of the province, has been more rapid, and greater in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than that of any other British possession east of the Cape of Good Hope.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENT.

1862-63.

*Civil Justice.*—At Singapore and Penang there was a diminution, at Malacca an increase in the Civil business of the Supreme Court. At Singapore Court of Requests cases increased, —at Penang and Province Wellesley there was little change from last year, in Malacca there was a falling off.

*Criminal Justice.*—The only special case was one of Conspiracy to prevent a prosecution for felony. Mr. W. H. Read was appointed Honorary Magistrate.

*Police.*—The Frontier Force at Malacca is successful, and in the riots between the rival Chinese Societies the appointing the heads of such Societies Special Constables, has had a good effect as has also, the introduction of Act III. of 1863. In all these Stations there was a decrease of Crime. In Singapore there were two important cases of counterfeiting coin, five serious cases of cutting and wounding, and thirteen cases of Burglary deserving of notice. There was only one case of forgery, and although fifteen hundred offenders were apprehended, gambling is on the increase. There were four cases of manslaughter and ten cases of murder reported, four cases of Piracy and one of rape in which latter the accused was acquitted. In Penang



there were three cases of counterfeiting coin, and gambling is reported as being more active than ever. There were three cases of manslaughter, and seven cases of murder, of which three occurred in the Province and four in the Island, and of three rape cases one only was proved. In Malacca there were two serious cases of cutting and wounding, four cases of murder, and one case of perjury.

**REVENUE.—Land.**—The receipts were Rs. 68,366 which compared with those of 1861-62 shewed a decrease of Rs. 6,002. In Penang and Province of Wellesley the arrears on account of rent are heavy, and the Land Revenue at Malacca may be considered on the increase.

**Miscellaneous.**—This heading includes all sums collected on account of Pawnbroker's fees, &c., and shews a decrease of Rs. 3953 compared with the previous year.

**Excise.**—The receipts from the sale of the farms for the monopoly of Opium, Bhang, and spirituous liquors shew a decrease of Rs. 33,889 compared with the previous year, when they amounted to Rs. 12,64,647.

**Taxes.**—Under this head there is an increase of Rs. 225.

**Stamps.**—The amount realized is for four months only, as the Stamp Act was not introduced before the 1st January 1863; it was Rs. 79,651.

**Law and Justice.**—The receipts from fees, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,06,905 being Rs. 7,386 above the previous year.

**Marine.**—The sums received on account of Light-dues, Registry of Vessels, &c., amounted to Rs. 35,858 being a decrease of Rs. 7280 when compared with 1861-62.

**Public Works.**—The revenue from this source includes the rent of public markets, and other buildings, and amounted to Rs. 96,976. As, owing to the necessity of closing the accounts on the 30th April, Rs. 58,802 of the above, refunds of Executive Engineers, cannot be considered as any portion of the revenue.

**Miscellaneous.**—This head includes sums from marriage fees, &c., which amounted to Rs. 33,026, being an increase of Rs. 5,355 over the preceding year.

**Deposits.**—This division contains all sums received from the sale of waste lands which were Rs. 25,308 being a decrease compared with the previous year Rs. 1518.

The total collections made in the Straits Settlement on account of the local government were Rs. 17,13,305 against Rs. 16,14,840 in 1861-62, to these sums must be added the amount received on account of the General Government of India.

and other Governments for Post Office Stamps, &c., this was Rs. 1,52,950 in the present year, against Rs. 1,30,781 in 1861-62; so that a total of increase of Rs. 1,20,634 was received during the year 1862-63.

**EDUCATION.**—Grants-in-Aid were made to the R. C. Institutions at Singapore and Penang, to a school at Malacca, and for the establishment of vernacular schools at all three stations. Eight of these have been formed at Malacca, at each of which there are not less than twenty-five pupils, several of whom are girls.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—At Singapore 13-inch Mortar Platforms and three additional gun platforms were constructed in Fort Canning. The Light-house at Cape Rachado was finished, and the entrance to Singapore River improved. Preliminary works for draining the northern division of Province Wellesley were carried out, and at Malacca, a temporary pier 2,000 feet long was nearly completed by convict labour. An electric telegraph was laid by a private Firm between the town and new harbour at Singapore.

**Marine.**—The *Hooghly* was condemned and replaced by the *Pluto*. The *Singapore* was disposed of and the *Tonzel* employed on the coast of Borneo. Cape Rachado Light-house was opened on 4th February 1863; its light is visible 22 miles. Six Courts of Inquiry were convened during the year, and several new Beacons were laid down at Penang.

**FINANCIAL.**—The following includes every disbursement made from the Local Treasuries. In the *Land Revenue*, the disbursement amounted to Rupees 39,333 during the year, in *Customs* to Rs. 8,532, in *Stamps* to Rupees 7,908 in *Allowances under Treaties and Engagements* to Rupees 60,713, and in *Public Works* to Rupees 3,38,093 which was exclusive of expenditure on Straits Lights.

**CIVIL SERVICE.**—General disbursements amounted to Rupees 1,58,917, *Ecclesiastical* to Rupees 26,143. *Medical* to Rupees 26,520. *Miscellaneous* to Rupees 9,323. *Law and Justice* to Rupees 2,15,062. *Police* to Rupees 39,990. *Education, Science and Art* to Rupees 18,511. *Superannuation Allowances* and gratuities to Rupees 51,371. *Marine* to Rupees 51,147. **MISCELLANEOUS** Disbursements for *Suppression of Piracy* amounted to Rs. 64,385. *General* to Rupees 26,198. *Public Debt* to Rs. 1,54,638. *Local Residency Charges* to Rupees 12,96,790. **GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.**—*Postal* disbursements amounted to Rupees 19,940. *Convict* to Rupees 2,11,781. *Military* to Rupees 5,30,963. The *Miscellaneous* disbursements for the

Imperial Government were Rupees 11,769, and the grand total of all disbursements amounted to Rupees 20,71,243 compared with Rupees 19,41,235 of the previous year. The disbursements made by the *Commissariat* amounted to Rs. 1,54,370-2-9 and differ but little from those of the previous year.

**POLITICAL.**—In the hope of maintaining the peace of the Peninsula, a treaty was concluded between the Bandahara of Pahang, and the Tumongong of Johore; this hope failed for the Court of Siam sent the ex-Sultan of Lingah to Tringanu where he was joined by Inchi Wan Ahmad. Together they organized an attack upon Pahang prior to which the Straits Government had remonstrated with the court of Bangkok, and with the Sultan of Tringanu. A promise by the Siamese to remove the ex-Sultan of Lingah was evaded, and the *Scout* and *Coquette* and *Tonze* were sent to Tringanu; the works of the fort were partly destroyed, but it was not till March, that the ex-Sultan was removed from the Peninsula where his presence caused so much trouble. The Officiating Resident Councillor at Malacca, acted as successful mediator in a dispute between the Rajahs of Rambow and Lookoot. On enquiries being made to the court of Siam regarding the murder of two British subjects within the territories of the Rajah of Purlis, the perpetrators of the outrage were convicted, and one executed. A treaty concluded with the Tumongong of Johore gives him a permanent title to portion of the land at Telok Blangah and the Sultan of Johore's claim to 20,000 dollars under the treaty of 1824, has been recognized.

**Military.**—Brigadier Shubrick on his departure was succeeded by Colonel DeSausmarez and Lieutenant Colonel Eaton Commanding the Artillery was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Bond. The Native Company of Artillery at Penang was relieved by the Local European Company from Madras, and the Artillery duties at Malacca were taken by a Detachment from the Native Company at Singapore. The 40th M. N. I. was relieved by the 34th Regiment and the casualties in the former corps during three years Straits service amounted to 2 per cent. per annum, of which the greater proportion occurred in the Labuan detachment.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—*Agriculture.*—At Singapore the laying out of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society's grounds has progressed; cotton was cultivated on a small scale in the convict garden—Rice and sago palms were about being planted by Malays from the Peninsula, and a batch of cotton produced in the province Wellesley, although the color was not white enough,

was pronounced by London brokers very superior. At Malacca, in many of the finest Districts, the Rice crop has again proved a failure, and considerable attention is still given to the cultivation of Tapioca, and the formation of Cocoonut plantations.

*Survey.*—The duties of the Surveyor General were confined to the completion of the necessary Surveys and Plans for the introduction of the provisions of Act XXVI. of 1861 into the District of Malacca. The total realizations made through this Department are somewhat in excess to that of the previous year, and the amount of work performed, is satisfactory.

*Municipal.*—The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 4,08,172, and the disbursements by the Municipal Commissioners at the several stations to Rs. 4,39,467.

*Jails and Hospitals.*—At the Lunatic Asylum at Singapore the daily average number of patients was 115. There were 41 admissions during the year, and 38 cases discharged cured. Into the convict hospital 1165 cases were admitted, the average mortality being 2 per cent. In the general hospital 811 cases were admitted. In Penang general hospital 304 cases were admitted—39 cases were discharged from the Lunatic Asylum and there were 1,071 admission into the convict hospital. The general hospital at Malacca had 175 admission with 18 deaths, and vaccination was successful in 9 out of 20 cases. In the convict hospital 25 died out of 725 treated, and the lepers in the Asylum numbered 24.

*Convicts.*—At Singapore the number was 1964, and the total amount expended in the department was 1,24,448 Rupees, at Penang the number was 1008, and their maintenance cost 63,270 Rupees, at Malacca there were 552 convicts, their maintenance cost 36,519 Rupees.

*Commerce.*—At Singapore the value of the Imports was estimated at 6,46,17,201 Rupees, and the Exports at 5,55,55,736 Rupees. At Penang the Imports amounted to Rupees 1,68,45,989, and the Exports to Rupees 2,39,21,096. At Malacca the Imports were Rupees 45,26,544 and the Exports 35,98,406 Rupees.

## MOPLAH OUTRAGES IN MALABAR.

*Correspondence from 1849 to 1859.*

THE Correspondence on Moplah Outrages in Malabar, from 1849 to 1859 is published in two large volumes by authority.

It begins with a letter dated Calicut 28th July 1849 from H. V. Conolly, Esq., Magistrate of Malabar to the Madras Government, reporting that a Moplah had cut down a Nair youth, and taken up his position in a mosque, where he was killed by a party of peons, headed by the Tahsildar of Shernaud.

This letter is followed by a whole series detailing greater outrages and the steps taken to prevent, then put them down and punish their perpetrators. In the course of time the evil spirit which had manifested itself so frequently in the talooks of Walloowanaud, Shernaud and Ernaad of the southern division spread to the Cotayam talook of north Malabar, and led the Madras Government to appoint Thomas L. Strange, Esq., Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foujdary Udalt, Special Commissioner for enquiring into the Moplah disturbances in the district of Malabar. The object of Mr. Strange's Mission is described as being "to trace out the causes which have produced or influenced the unhappy state of feeling between the Moplahs and the Hindu population of that District," owing to which the province "had been disgraced by a succession of outrages of the most heinous character during a series of years past."

*History of the Moplah Outrages.*—These outrages committed by fanatical Moplahs had assumed a new character since 1841. They had before, for the most part, been the work of isolated fanatics without aid from others. Latterly, "bodies of Moplahs had in open day attacked Hindus of wealth and respectability, murdered them under circumstances the most horrible; burnt houses or given them up to pillage, and finally wound up their crimes by throwing away their lives in desperate resistance to the Police and Military." "These outbreaks had become progressively more sanguinary and more difficult of repression." Greater numbers had joined in them. It had become necessary to employ larger bodies of troops, and to call in the assistance of European soldiers to overcome them. At the beginning of 1852 one occurred, "in all respects more deplorable and formidable than any which had preceded it;" men, women and children were indiscriminately slaughtered, the number of victims equalling the total number of persons similarly slain in all the preceding eleven years. This fatal outbreak took place in North Malabar, in which the spirit of fanaticism had not before manifested itself. In reporting this last dreadful event, the Magistrate recommended that a Commission should be appointed to report on the question of Moplah disturbances generally. The Government, convinced that it was due both to the Province itself, and to those who had been charged with its administration

that the causes of those disturbances, and the remedies to be applied, should be made the subject of searching and deliberate inquiry, resolved to commit the investigation to Mr. Strange, a Judge of the Sudder Court, whose former long service in Malabar, and intimate acquaintance with the people, and their peculiar habits and feelings, it was thought, eminently qualified him for the task, while his employment in a different sphere of late years saved him, it was presumed, from the influence of any prejudice. In his report of 25th September 1852 Mr. Strange enters into a detailed review of all the events that have taken place associated with the subject of his inquiry, including threats of danger as well as actual perpetrations of outrage, from the year 1836. He notes thirty-one distinct instances as having had place in the intervening period of 16 years, during  $5\frac{1}{2}$  of which however, there was an interval free from disturbance. In the remaining  $10\frac{1}{2}$  years, he enumerates sixteen actual outbreaks by Moplahs, in which murder was committed or attempted, with other outrages. Four of these outbreaks occurred since the beginning of 1851. In all but two instances, the outbreaks have been confined to the three Talooks of Ernaad, Shernaud and Walloowanaud in South Malabar. The last but one occurred in Cotayam, a Talook of North Malabar, the last in Coormenaud of South Malabar. In these sixteen outbreaks, forty victims were killed, and sixteen wounded, most of them desperately, and always with intent to kill; sixteen others were sought for, but escaped; seventeen of those killed were Brahmins, of whom twelve perished in one house, two Brahmins were wounded and six sought for; eight men of rank and property were among the killed, and four among those inquired for; eleven houses were burnt down, and six pagodas more or less so, besides six defiled and partially injured. On four occasions, property was plundered; in two cases to a considerable amount; in three cases large quantities of documents of high importance to the owners were destroyed. In the case which occurred at the beginning of 1852, heavy collateral loss arose from the inhabitants of the neighbourhood having fled to the woods, abandoning their crops of rice and pepper, just ready to be gathered in. In ten of the outbreaks, bands of Moplahs acted together; in the remaining instances, the actors were single. In all, the criminals were acting in open defiance of the authorities. The number of criminals concerned in these sixteen outbreaks was 156. All but two were killed in conflict or died immediately of their wounds. One of the two who survived was desperately wounded, the other was taken unwounded. The number "believed to have been ready to break out, but who were timely

arrested was 31," making a total of 187. The loss in conflict with these criminals was 23 of our soldiers, including 1 European officer killed and 38 wounded. The criminals and plotters in all cases have been Moplahs, and the victims and those threatened, Hindus.

*Causes of the Outrages.*—Mr. Strange concludes that of the Moplahs who have actually broken out in South Malabar, and of those who have designed to do so, there are only fourteen for whom any personal cause of provocation is discoverable. In seven instances, in which land afforded the presumed ground of quarrel, he thinks there was no real cause of dissatisfaction. In the remaining seven instances, he is of opinion, that the provocations of the criminals were of equally unreal nature. Of the Northern case, that of Cotayam, which occurred at the beginning of 1852, wherein fifteen criminals were concerned, he observes that suits and Police complaints more or less affecting them had arisen, but several of these were of an old date and none presented such urgent grounds of provocation as to have produced the outbreak, and he gives his opinion that the real cause thereof was indubitably instigation by others for selfish ends. In no instance can any outbreak or threat of outbreak be attributed to the oppression of tenants by landlords. He is convinced that, though instances may and do arise of individual hardship to a tenant, the general character of the dealings of the Hindu landlords towards their tenantry, whether Moplah or Hindu, is mild, equitable and forbearing. Mr. Strange disbelieves the allegation of the Moplahs that destitution has occasioned these outbreaks. The true incentive to them, he thinks, has been the most decided fanaticism, "the victims or designed victims having been all Hindus, and their slayers or intended slayers, all Moplahs; and those who have carried out these purposes having done so with the avowed desire of seeking their death in arms against kafirs, with the view of obtaining the joys of their fancied paradise." The burning and desecration of pagodas resorted to on so many occasions, he notices, as betraying the like spirit of fanaticism. Proceeding to the consideration of how this fanaticism has sprung up, Mr. Strange first notices the difference between the Moplahs of the interior and those of the coast—the former being greatly more numerous in proportion to the Hindu inhabitants of the same Talooks, and more prone to contend with them, and from the two races having stood immemorially in antagonism, their mutual antipathies being very strong; whereas, the Moplahs of the coast following occupations which give occasion to diversity of intercourse be-

tween man and man, and are of a profitable nature, have become more humanized and less reckless. The rooted hatred between the two classes in the interior has been fomented and exasperated on the part of the Moplahs by the pride and intolerance of the Mahomedan faith, and by the general relations between the Hindu and Moplah, which are of a nature to bring them into collision, and to excite the grasping, treacherous and vindictive character of the Moplah. The Moplahs are a keen, enterprising, and persevering race; the Hindus are either stationary or retrogressive, and of late years since the rule has passed from their hands, very marked retrogression has characterised them. The Moplahs are an advancing body. The land is with the Hindus, and money with the Moplahs. The latter take every advantage which the necessities or recklessness of the former may lay open to them. In the inland Talooks, where land is so necessary to existence, and the Moplah population large, the pressure of the Moplah body on the Hindu is necessarily all the greater. Mr. Strange then describes the means which have been used of late to increase the influence of the Mahomedan priesthood in Malabar, and to excite the bigotry of the followers of that religion, drawing attention to the peculiar headmanship in Mahomedanism which obtains in the interior Talooks, and which he thinks has served to strengthen the evil propensities of the caste. Tracing and developing the effects of the evil influence of the Condotty and Taramul Tanguls, who divided between them the allegiance of the Moplahs of this quarter—"It has been owing beyond question to the spirit of this priesthood," Mr. Strange concludes, that we are indebted for the exhibitions of Mahomedanism we have had. The close unity of the Moplahs in all interests of their caste, and the jealousy and hatred of Hindus which is common to them, have led to the greatest sympathy in these outrages being evinced. One Moplah will not betray another in matters wherein the honor and advantage of the caste is concerned. The destruction of the parties engaged in these outbreaks has had no deterring effect, because their end in lieu of entailing shame, has brought them glory. The Moplahs, Mr. Strange thinks, have been treated with a misplaced consideration, which together with the way in which they have been called to office, has served much to uplift them, and according to his view has made them gainers by the very crime current among them. The evil having become deep-rooted, and being, as Mr. Strange apprehends, based, not on simple delusion merely, but upon actual criminality and prospect of gain, he is of opinion that it will not of itself expire.



The departure of the Tangu from the country has not served to give it a death-blow, one outbreak having actually occurred, and another having been threatened subsequently to that event.

*Opinion of Madras Government.*—Government dissents for Mr. Strange's opinions in respect to the extent to which Moplahs have been admitted to office in Malabar. They however, in the main concur in his views as to the origin and growth of the Moplah aggressions, and their pernicious consequences, and they consider that these fanatical murders and crimes cannot be put down under the existing laws, and that special power must be granted by the Legislature in order to give security of person and property to the Hindu community of Malabar. Government accordingly revise two draft Acts submitted by the Commissioner, for the suppression of fanatical outrages, and for restricting the possession of arms in Malabar and approve the proposition for the entertainment in Malabar of a trained Police force, so organized, armed, disciplined and officered, as to be able to prevent outbreaks or to repress them promptly if they should arise, without the intervention of regular troops, European or Native, whose employment on such service is on many grounds very undesirable. They approve also of suggestions on the subject of tenant rights and the tenure of family property.

*Remedies.*—On 30th November 1853 the Madras Government submits for the consideration of the Government of India, the accompanying two draft Acts—I., for the suppression of fanatical outrages in Malabar and—II., for restricting the possession of arms in the same province with a copy of Mr. Strange's report. On 31st March 1854 the Madras Government is informed that the draft Acts had been read a first time in the Legislative Council and that the proposed organization of a Local Police Corps in the Province of Malabar, is sanctioned at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1628 per month. The Acts were subsequently passed as XXIII. and XXIV. of 1854 and translated into Malayalam. On 20th February 1855 Mr. Conolly reports that 7,561 war-knives were brought in by the 31st ultimo, and that few, if any more, are to be found in the country. The talooks in which the largest number of knives were found, were those in which fanatic disturbances have prevailed, Shernaud, Ernaad, and Walloowanaud. The price paid for these knives, including the charge for bringing them from the talooks to Calicut, was Rupees 5,940-6-9. The Governor in Council offers Mr. Conolly the acknowledgments of Government for the judgment, promptitude, and success with which he has carried out a measure of so much delicacy and importance.

*Mr. Conolly's Murder.*—At 1 A. M. on 12th September 1855 Mr. G. B. Tod, Assistant Collector, Malabar, reports to Government that Mr. Conolly was most barbarously murdered this evening between eight and nine o'clock in the presence of his wife. He received seven wounds, one of which, at least, was mortal. He died the same night at about 9-45 o'clock, from wounds inflicted upon him about an hour before, by a party of assassins, while sitting in the verandah of his house. Rewards for the apprehension of the assassins were offered and Government decided that the entire district should be at once proclaimed subject to the operation of the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1854, in order to inflict the most condign punishment, on the perpetrators of the brutal murder of Mr. Conolly, as also to prevent, as far as possible, any assistance being afforded to them. The five assassins were destroyed in a most gallant manner by the Detachment of Major Haly's Police Corps and a part of No. 5 Company of H. M.'s 74th Highlanders, under the command of Captain Davies. T. Clarke, Esq., was appointed Collector and Magistrate of Malabar. The manner of Mr. Conolly's death is subsequently thus described. He was seated in a small verandah (as was his invariable custom of an evening) on a low Sofa. Mrs. Conolly was on one opposite, a low table with lights on it being between them; he was approached from behind, and even Mrs. Conolly did not catch sight of the first blow which would alone have proved fatal; the next moment the lights were all swept off the table, and the ruffians bounded upon their victim, slashing him in all directions. The left hand was nearly severed, the right knee deeply cut, and repeated stabs inflicted in the back. The wounds (twenty-seven in number) could have been inflicted only by fiends actuated by the most desperate malice. To the cries of poor Mrs. Conolly no one came; the peons and servants are usually present in a passage beyond the inner room; they were either panic-stricken or, unarmed (as they invariably were,) were unable to come up in time to afford any real assistance. One poor Mussaljee who came forward, and met one of the murderers in the inner room, received a blow which cut clean off four fingers of his left hand. A peon has also a slight wound, but it does not appear how he came by it. Doubtless this atrocity was rapidly completed, and perhaps the first thought of those servants who came up was to carry off their poor mistress to another part of the house; Mr. Conolly was soon after carried in, and Mr. Tod was the first who arrived to witness the terrible scene of domestic agony that

ensued. Supported by Mr. Tod, Mr. Conolly lingered another half hour and then expired, having addressed a few words only to Mrs. Conolly, and apparently endured intense agony. Mr. Conolly had received an anonymous letter warning him, but unfortunately thought it needless to take precautions, and had not even mentioned it to Mrs. Conolly. Government direct that the bodies of the murderers after hanging for a short time on the gibbet, on which they have been exposed, should be burnt; care being taken that the very ashes be so disposed of, that they be not collected nor made objects of fanatical veneration. Above 200 people were apprehended, as more or less implicated with the murderers before the fact. The chief incentive to the murder of Mr. Conolly was a political one; it was in revenge for the deportation of the Tiruvangady Tangle, a measure which he had advised and carried out in his capacity of chief executive officer of Government in the Province. The murderers, in more than one place, are proved to have proclaimed this as their motive, and it is perfectly clear from the sympathy with which they were universally received by the Moplahs, (including the wealthy as well as the low and degraded), previous to the murder, that there must have been such a cause. The Madras Government instructed the member of the Legislative Council to bring into the Legislative Council a declaratory Act to throw back the action of Act XXIII. of 1854, in such a manner as to bring within its scope all in any way concerned in the late crime. On 16th February 1856 the Legislative Council passed Act V. of 1856 to give effect to Act XXIII. of 1854, from the time of its promulgation in the District of Malabar and to extend the application thereof in future. The investigations of Mr. Collett into the complicity of others with the murderers include twenty-four cases, in which one hundred and sixty-four persons were accused. Of these twenty-five have died. Thirty-two were distributed among several jails, some of the rest were held to security and eight villages were fired. Government records the highest approval of the sagacity, perseverance and courage with which the investigation of this atrocious crime has been conducted by the Joint Magistrate. The fines were made over to the family of Mr. Conolly to the amount of Rs. 30,936-13-10. On the expiring of Act XXIII. of 1854, a new Act XX. of 1859 was passed re-enacting\* and amending its provisions and with the Proclamation applying this Act to the whole District of Malabar, the lengthy correspondence of ten years closes.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

DURING 1862-63.

**LEGISLATIVE.**—The following Acts were passed by the Council and assented to by His Excellency the Governor General. Act No. IV. of 1862. “An Act to exempt enfranchised Inams from the operation of Regulation IV. of 1831, and Acts XXXI. of 1836; and XXIII. of 1838.” Act No. V. of 1862. “An Act for regulating the Bank of Madras.” By this Act power was given to increase the capital, and grant loans on goods not of a perishable kind. The Bank was also empowered to issue post bills, to draw Bills and grant letters of credit, to undertake the business of the Government Treasury and of the Currency Department, and to establish Branch Banks and Agencies. Act No. I. of 1863. “An Act to enable Subordinate Magistrates of the second class to take cognizance of offences under Section 174 of the Indian Penal Code.” Act No. II. of 1863. “An Act to extend certain provisions of Act XXII. of 1855.” Act No. III. of 1863. “An Act to make better provision for the service of process under Act XIII. of 1859.” Act No. IV. of 1863. “An Act for investing certain Courts in the Presidency of Fort Saint George, either wholly or in part, with the jurisdiction exercised by Courts of Small Causes established under Act LXII. of 1860.” The rules for the conduct of business of the Council were revised and amended, Mr. Morehead was succeeded by Mr. Pycroft, and Mr. Arbuthnot appointed an additional member.

**POLICE.**—*Mofussil Police.*—Before the close of the year the constabulary force was fully organized. The strength on 30th April 1863 exclusive of 3,693 stipendiary village police was 24,646—which gave 1 policeman to 982 inhabitants and to 5·7 square miles. The total expense amounted to Rs. 31,44,763 or Rs. 127 per man. The stipendiary village police cost Rs. 1,06,639. The casualties in the force amounted to 21 per cent., the dismissals to 10 per cent., and the resignations to 10 per cent. Enlistments exceeded casualties by 1,535 men and the death-rate was 1·2 per cent. 1·50 per cent. of the force was convicted of crimes by courts and Magistrates during the year, and 3 police men were transported for life for murder. Of the Inspectors 72 were Europeans, 69 East Indians and Native Christians; 98 Brahmins, 157 other Hindoos, and 34 Mahomedans. Of the Constables 14,110 were Hindoos, 7,787 Mahomedans and 37 Europeans. Schools are maintained with head quarters of each

district. The season was a fair one, but the prices of food were high and although generally employment has been abundant, yet the weavers from the high price of their staple have been ruined, and helped to swell the police returns. 29,243 crimes and offences were committed. In 47·9 per cent. the offenders were brought to justice. 52·9 per cent. of the persons apprehended were convicted. Of 202 cases of murder 65 were detected and 112 criminals convicted. Of 43 attempts to commit murder, 19 were detected, and 20 persons were convicted—45 persons were convicted of culpable homicide in the 30 cases that were detected out of the 52 that occurred, and 7 persons were convicted of the prostitution of minors. Of 11,962 thefts, 6,140 were successfully pursued, and 37·7 per cent. of the stolen property recovered. There were 383 robberies in which 162 robbers were convicted and 471 highway robberies in which 110 highway men were convicted, and 5,269 Rupees out of 29,537 recovered. 725 Dacoities took place with a loss of property amounted to Rs. 1,98,659; the decrease in this crime compared with the previous year amounted to 35·8 per cent.; 14·5 of burglaries were successfully detected and 15·8 per cent. of lost property recovered. There were 123 cases of riot and serious affray and 45 persons were convicted of offences against the coin of the realm. The entire value of property stolen in the Northern, Central, Southern and Western ranges was Rs. 7,86,133, of which Rs. 1,54,286 or 19·7 per cent. was recovered: 95,893 persons were arrested under 40,432 warrants and 184,202 summons were served on 38,370 persons. 5,151 houses were burned, the value being Rs. 1,84,930. There were 4,148 accidental deaths, and 798 suicides. 7,122 convicts in the Jails were guarded by 1,280 constables. The salt preventive duty devolved on the police before the close of the year, and 1,577 constables were engaged in this service. In the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavery and Kistna in the Northern Range, police matters were on a satisfactory footing. Nellore was not so fortunate, but there a gradual improvement is taking place. In the districts of the Central and Ceded Districts Range, on the whole, progress is going on and crime is checked. In the Southern Range with the exception of the Tanjore district progress is satisfactory. In the Western Range improvement is steady, and in the Wynaad Taluq, common labourers convey over the forest footpaths of that wild country, many lakhs of Rupees in canvas bags, unescorted and unmolested. On the Neilgherry Hills where Crime is altogether of a domestic nature, the police work was difficult. The

statements of the number of cases committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions, of the town of Madras show an increase of 4,451 cases and 5,486 persons in 1862 compared with 1861, but the increase was principally among the minor offences. Two murders and an attempt to murder were committed by insane women. The value of property stolen which came under the cognizances of the Presidency Town Police, amounted to Rs. 31,963, 3,000 Rupees less than the preceding year; the Coroner's inquests were four less than the previous year and the deaths in the town of Madras were 11,100 of which 3,633 were from cholera.

*Jails.*—Convicts have increased from 7,253 to 7,652 during the past year, and orders have been issued for the erection of Central Prisons at Rajamundry and Coimbatore. Cholera prevailed to an alarming extent in the jails at Salem and Calicut, and the jail at Vizagapatam was abandoned. The total deaths were 676 on an average daily number of 7,557 prisoners. Police guards during the year cost Rs. 1,16,011; and there were 49 escapes. The total annual expense including the European Prison at Ootacamund, &c., was Rs. 4,64,180-1-7; the diet of the prisoners costing Rs. 2,17,585-8-7 being Rs. 28-5-7 for each man for the year. In the European Prison the return of sickness was very high.

*JUDICIAL.—Introductory.*—Several changes have been carried out in the judicial arrangements, among which are the abolition of the Supreme Court and the Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, and the establishment, in their stead, of the High Court of Judicature; Small Cause Courts have been established in six Zillahs, and the office of Sudder Ameen has been abolished. The Code of Civil Procedure was by the Letters Patent made applicable to the proceedings of the High Court on the Original as well as on the Appellate side, but the Code of Criminal Procedure is not yet administered in the Presidency Town. Every District Moonsiff was invested with summary powers up to fifty rupees, and Government was empowered to invest any Judicial officer of a higher grade with the powers of a Court of Small Causes. A new Civil and Session Court was established at Vizagapatam, and the jurisdiction of the Masulipatam Court was transferred to that of Guntoor.

*Civil Justice.*—The original suits during the year amounted to 3,68,993, 80,163 less than the previous year. Of these suits 65 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 1,29,125 pending at the close of the year. In 31 per cent. of the suits disposed of, Judgments on the merits were passed in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 7 per cent. in favor of the Defendants. Of the remainder, 11 per

cent. were dismissed for default, and 76,390 were settled between the parties, or withdrawn. Of 7,084 cases before the six Courts of Small Causes, 46 per cent. were decreed on the merits in favor of the Plaintiffs, and 7 per cent. in favor of the Defendants; 1,439 remained undisposed of at the close of the year. The value of suits pending before the lower courts at the end of the year was Rs. 1,54,86,761, being an excess over the previous year of Rs. 12,01,170. 15,813 appeals were brought for adjudication before the lower Appellate Courts, of which 10,662 were disposed of. 72,984 applications for execution of decrees, and 1,47,091 Petitions were disposed of.

*Criminal Justice.*—2,22,356 persons were charged with offences, or 44,684 less than the preceding year. 34 per cent. of these were acquitted, 30 per cent. convicted, 29 per cent. otherwise disposed of, and 1 per cent. was pending at the close of the year. The ratio of persons charged to population was 1 in 84, and of those convicted 1 in 279. The following tables show the operations of the late Sudder and the Appellate branch of the High Court during the year :—

CIVIL.	LATE SUDDER COURT.		HIGH COURT.		TOTAL.	
	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.	Regular.	Special.
Pending on 1st January 1862...	63	770	...	...	63	770
Admitted	32	439	26	203	58	642
Total	95	1,209	26	203	121	1,412
Confirmed	26	634	1	12	27	646
Amended	4	9	...	...	4	9
Reversed	6	106	...	2	6	108
Remanded	1	8	...	...	1	8
Dismissed for default	6	99	...	5	6	104
Adjusted	1	5	...	...	1	5
Otherwise disposed	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	44	861	1	19	45	880
Pending 31st December 1862...	51	348	25	184	76	532

CRIMINAL.				Late Sudder Court.	High Court.
				Persons.	Persons.
Referred	...	...	..	109	26
Called up	...	...	...	13	45
				122	71
Released	...	...	...	63	45
Convicted	...	...	...	59	17
To be disposed of	...	...	...	122	62
Depending on 31st December 1862				...	9

Of the 76 persons convicted, 26 were sentenced to imprisonment from 1 to 14 years, 2 to imprisonment for life, 11 to transportation for life, 37 to suffer death. In the High Court in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction, 97 suits were instituted, and of 29 cases committed to it in its criminal jurisdiction, 23 prisoners were convicted.

REVENUE.—The season was favourable for agriculture and with some exception the year was healthy. A murrain prevailed among cattle in many parts, and the prices of produce of all kinds was high. Emigration to Ceylon increased, and although an abstract of the actual collections in the several branches of revenue, exhibits a net decrease of Rs. 3,46,522 compared with the previous year, yet making allowance for the transfer of North Canara to Bombay, the abolition of the Moturpha and trade duties, and the reduction in Customs and Income-tax, the revenue was really £220,000 larger. The charges for the year amounted to Rs. 60,04,272, and 0.6 per cent. only of the revenue was realised by coercive process. The increase in the area of land under cultivation was 7,08,926 acres, and the increase of land cultivated with cotton was 3,84,710 acres. In Land and Sayer Revenue there was a net increase of Rs. 8,61,437. In Abkarry there was a net increase of Rs. 1,73,690. In Salt the total increase amounted to Rs. 5,25,830, and although an increase of 50 per cent. has taken place in the Government selling



price during the last 5 years, consumption was greater in 1862-63 than in any of the four preceding years. The decrease of revenue from sea customs was Rs. 3,29,175 and at the port of Madras there was a considerable decrease owing to reductions in the duty on Twist and Piece goods, and stagnation of the trade in metals. The declared value of Foreign trade in 1862-63 was in Imports, Rs. 6,07,17,038, and in exports, Rs. 8,97,49,541. The export of coffee has risen from lbs. 72,05,996 in 1853-54 value Rs. 7,15,562, to lbs. 1,83,38,227 in 1862-63, value Rs. 53,55,581. The export of cotton was larger in value last year, than during the previous ten years, although the quantity was smaller than in any of the four preceding years. The export trade in cotton piece goods has fallen off in ten years as has the export of Rice. Indigo has fluctuated greatly, and the value of the trade in food grains of all sorts including Rice and Paddy was:—

		1861-62.	1862-63.
		Rs.	Rs.
Imports	...	35,60,210	41,66,107
Exports	...	59,05,056	53,34,129

The imports of bullion in 1862-63 amounted to Rs. 3,03,86,890, and the exports to Rs. 61,90,551. The frontier customs shew a decrease of Rs. 77,400, and the abolition of the Moturpha involved a loss of Rs. 3,06,864. In stamps there was a decrease of Rs. 9,16,558 and in Income-tax a falling off of Rs. 2,29,860. From all items of revenue except that from land, the net decrease is Rs. 12,07,959, which is however really nominal. The charges against revenue amounted to 9·8 per cent. in 1862-63, compared with 10·3 per cent. in 1861-62. The total loss of revenue by transfer of territory and by remission of taxes may be estimated at Rs. 25,60,165. The local Funds return is not complete for the year, but for 1861-62 the receipts were Rs. 2,33,079 and the expenditure Rs. 3,08,116. The returns of the district presses were incomplete, and continuing the statement given in last year's report, the income was Rs. 59,360 and the expenditure Rs. 41,955. The following gives the general results of the quinquennial census taken this year in comparison with 1857-58.

ITEMS.		Return of Fasil 1267, A. D. 1857-58, ad- justed for transfer of North Canara.	Return of Fasil 1271, M & Y 1862.	Increase	Percentage.
1. Number of houses	..	45,26,698	53,14,161	7,87,463	17
2. Population, exclusive of Town of Madras	...	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
Hindoo	...	2,03,75,444	2,18,58,713	14,83,269	7
Mahomedans	...	13,33,340	13,79,330	45,990	3
Christians	...	3,20,246	3,68,425	48,179	15
	Total	2,20,29,030	2,36,06,468	15,77,438	7
<i>Particulars.</i>					
Male	...	.....	1,20,92,820		
Female	...	.....	1,15,13,648		
	Total	.....	2,36,06,468		
Agricultural	...	.....	1,68,40,061		
Non-agricultural	...	.....	67,66,407		
Add for Zemindaris in Vizagapatam and Tinnevely, for which details of sex and race have not been furnished }					
Grand total, exclusive of Madras Town	...	.....	6,00,041		
Estimated population of Madras Town	...	.....	2,42,06,509		
Estimated population of Madras Town	...	7,20,000	4,50,000		

The agricultural class form 71 per cent. of the entire population, and estimating the population of Madras Town at 4,50,000, the average taxation is Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per head. Stock has decreased during the last five years owing to drought, but New wells have increased in numbers. There was no Pearl Fishery this year, a cattle show was held at Adanki in the Nellore District and cotton prizes were offered under instructions from the Supreme Government. In the absence of Municipal Institutions, not yet introduced, Sanitary associations are multiplying, and the minimum upset price of unassessed waste land in freehold, was generally fixed at Rs. 5 for forest land, and Rs.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  for open land per acre, in addition to the costs of demarcation and survey. Among minor matters cotton and tea seed were distributed, and the Appanum system in Bellary by which heads of villages were compelled to take up a certain quantity of highly assessed land, lapsed. In the Presidency town the collection of Income-tax amounted to Rs. 2,76,057, the cost of the establishment being Rs. 30,396.

*Revenue Survey and Settlement.*—Five survey and five settlement parties were employed, and the field work shewed that 1,557 villages with an area of 5,673 square miles were demarcated, 714 villages with an area of 3,040 square miles were classified, and 1,968 villages with an area of 5,144 square miles were surveyed during the year. The grand total expenditure of settlement and survey amounted to Rs. 7,70,303.

*Inam Commission.*—Excluding the quit rent charged on village service Inams, the permanent addition to the Government revenue for the operation of the Commission is Rs. 4,93,257 per annum. The total cost up to 30th April 1863 was Rs. 5,54,964, of which Rs. 1,55,498 was the cost of the present year.

*Forest Conservancy.*—The receipts by sale of timber, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,82,334, the disbursements to Rs. 1,75,768, and the estimated value of timber stored to Rs. 4,82,361. Sub-assistant conservators were appointed, and a revised code of rules issued.

*Cinchona Plantations.*—On the 30th April 1863 there were 41,397 plants permanently planted out, 23,000 in nurseries, 93,307 in propagating houses and hardening pits, and 25,000 cuttings and layers. Specimens of bark and wood, in all stage of growth from 1 month to 15, were forwarded to Mr. Howard, to trace the earliest stage at which alkaloids begin to form, and throw light on the system of lopping and pruning, instead of felling trees on reaching maturity. At 15 months the bark yielded 3.30 to 3.40 per cent. *purified* alkaloids, nearly double

of the barks of commerce. The bark from the wood of current growth yielded 2.59 per cent. of alkaloids. Quinine has also been discovered in the leaves, an astonishing result, and contrary to former theory. The correctness of lopping and pruning is fully established, and the cultivation has been modified by placing the plants closer together 6 to 8 feet distance—to derive full advantage from the early formation of the alkaloids. Ten valuable species of *Cinchona* have already been introduced into India, and in 1864-65 100,000 plants will be supplied to the public at 4 annas each. The expenses up to 30th April 1863 was Rs. 67,442.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Difference of opinion existing as to the administration of the establishment, the subject was referred to the Secretary of State, by whom it was ordered that minor works should be transferred to the Revenue authorities, that Superintending Engineers should be appointed in lieu of Deputy Chief Engineers, and that Executive Engineers should take the place of existing District Establishments. The question of retransfer being re-opened by the Government of India urging the immediate necessity of reducing the cost of P. W. establishment to Rs. 12,00,000 per annum, a Committee reported on a scheme which reduces the annual cost to Rs. 12,97,336; this has been sanctioned and the Department now consists of a Secretary and Deputy Secretary to Government, 8 Superintending Engineers, 47 Executive Officers, 47 Upper Subordinates and 167 Taluq Overseers, with a separate office of Account and Audit. The offices of Chief Engineer and District Engineer have been abolished. For public works during the last year 68 lakhs were originally adopted—this was subsequently reduced by the sum of Rs. 23,760. The total expenditure in 1862-63 was Rs. 51,44,684, compared with Rs. 46,18,082 in 1861-62. The outlay from Local funds was Rs. 7,80,273. A central jail was commenced at Waltair, and Rs. 23,863 laid out on dredging, and building lining walls in the harbour at Cocanada. The Godavery anicut was raised, and the expenditure on the Ellore high level canal which will connect the Kistna and Godavery canals, and will soon be opened for navigation amounted to Rs. 79,138. The Kistna irrigation works for the distribution and regulation of water in the Delta have been pushed on during the year; these works have up to the present cost 21 lakhs. The expenditure during the year on the Godavery Delta and Kistna works amounted to Rs. 4,42,612. The works on the upper Godavery progress, and from the 1st May 1863 were transferred to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

The total amount laid out on new works of communication during the year was Rs. 11,84,000.

*Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.*—Estimates for the main canal from the 72nd to 92nd mile, and from the 92nd to the 103rd mile, to the amount of Rs. 5,20,400 were sanctioned during the year. The expenditure under all heads in India during the year was Rupees 13,47,568, and that from the beginning of the Company's operations up to 30th April 1863 is 27,86,581-4, leaving a cash balance of Rupees 3,33,194 on that date.

**RAILROADS.**—On the Madras line, the North West line and Bangalore Branch were being constructed; the course for connecting the Madras and G. I. Peninsula Railways is unsettled, but the direct line from Cuddapah to Kurnool should be selected. On the G. S. I. Railway the works were being completed and branch Surveys made. On the Madras line 1st class passengers travelled at 1 anna per mile, 2nd class at 5 pie and 3rd at 3 pie. The entire number of passengers amounted to 12,17,591 and the receipts from that source to Rs. 8,47,829-14-10. 50,92,318 maunds of goods were carried, the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,25,686-7-11. The total expenditure on the Madras Railway up to 31st December 1863 amounts to Rs. 4,04,65,470-2 and on the G. Southern of India Railway to same date, to Rs. 34,25,101-13-10.

**FINANCIAL.**—In the review of the results of 1862-63 compared with 1861-62, the receipts under Land, Sayer and Abkarry shew an increase of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in assessed taxes there was a decrease of  $18\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., customs shew a falling off of  $15\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and salt shews an increase of a little more than 5 per cent. The income from stamps was  $31\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. less than the previous year, the Mint receipts being Rs. 11,320 in excess. In Law and Justice and Police, the receipts were less than in 1861-62, and in Marine they amounted to Rs. 29,730. The fixed annual Income from tributes amounts to Rs. 34,46,430. The total gross revenue amounted to Rs. 6,94,50,320, Rs. 8,88,520 less than the actuals of 1860-61. The payments in the nature of Allowances and Refunds were Rs. 8,97,040 in excess of the previous year. The total charges incidental to Revenue administration were Rs. 99,04,530. The Military expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 3,05,62,630, or a decrease of more than  $21\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the previous year. The salaries and expenses of Public Departments shew a decrease of about 20 per cent. On Law and Justice there has been an increase of expenditure amounted to  $6\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., and in education, science and

part the increase was  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The payments for Political agencies, superannuations and gratuities were in excess of the previous year, and there was a decrease in the charges of the Marine Department of  $64\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The total charges proper of the State for the year are  $10\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. less than the actuals of 1861-62. The total territorial Income having been Rs. 6,94,50,320, and the expenditure Rs. 6,17,16,770 a balance of Rs. 77,33,550 will be available for Imperial and other purposes. The cash balance on 30th April 1863 amounted to Rs. 3,77,81,726 exceeding that of 30th April 1862 by Rs. 84,93,856 being an increase of  $22\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The second year of the Budget system has ended satisfactorily ; and the audit of Public Works salaries and contingencies has been transferred from the Civil Paymaster to a controller of Public Works accounts. In the Military Finance Department the system of audit and account of July 1860 has proved successful, and the settlement of Rs. 41,24,725 of unadjusted sums has pressed heavily on the establishment of the Military accountant. At the commencement of the year, the army was composed of 14,496 Europeans, of whom 9,600 were Infantry and 33,576 Natives. The Artillery numbered 3,625 Europeans, and the Cavalry 1,095 Europeans. The current year's estimate for the army is less by Rs. 5,94,003 than that for 1862-63. The contract system is being substituted in the Commissariat Department for the departmental purchase system, and reductions are being carried out.

*Mint.*—The total out-turn of silver and copper was 7,48,69,991 pieces of the value of Rs. 77,25,528. The daily average was 2,60,000 pieces. The receipts amounted to Rs. 6,88,147, the expenses to Rs. 2,61,701-1-10, leaving a profit of Rs. 4,26,446. In the foundry attached 101 tons of casting were turned out for Government, and 20 tons for private parties.

*Department of Paper Currency.*—Of notes issued in exchange for silver, there were 57,450 of the value of Rs. 38,00,000 ; of Notes cancelled, 6,370 of Rs. 6,60,000 value ; of Notes issued in exchange for cancelled Notes, 2,700 of the value of Rs. 6,60,000, and of Notes received from Bank of Madras for cash, 700 of Rs. 5,00,000 value. Notes of the value of Rs. 63,00,000 are in actual circulation, a reserve of specie of equal amount being in the Bank of Madras. The Bank's Commission amounted to Rs. 31,604-7-1.

*POLITICAL.—Travancore and Cochin.*—In both the Administration of Justice shews general improvement. In Travancore the Land Revenue has recovered from the effects of bad seasons, and a survey and re-assessment of garden lands is proposed.

Coffee has been cultivated in both. Cinchona has been introduced as an experiment, and the arrangements to modify and do away with the Government Tobacco monopoly have proved beneficial. In education, the district and vernacular schools were favourably reported on, and the Unjel or Postal department shows improvement. The progress made in the Southern canal has been limited, and the Alleppey Light-house is in admirable order. The state of the finances is satisfactory.

*Tanjore.*—The Government decided that the estate of the late Rajah should be made over to his senior widow. On the death of the last surviving widow the daughter of the late Rajah, or failing her, the next heir will inherit.

*Carnatic.*—The number of stipendiaries at the close of the official year was 2,138, and the payments made amounted to Rs. 6,35,612. 55 stipends lapsed through death, and 112 stipends were commuted by bonuses being given to the amount of Rs. 91,659. By Act XXXVII. of 1858, 32 members of the family of the late Nawab are exempted from being sued in the courts without Government permission, but in sixteen instances during the year it was necessary to intimate permission would be granted, unless the claims were settled.

*Poodoocottah.*—The report was not satisfactory, the expenditure prescribed in 1854 having been exceeded by Rs. 1,49,244.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**—The reduction of the native army has steadily progressed, and the aggregate strength by the latest returns was 31,931. The Pegu Sapper battalion, two companies of Sappers, and the Artillery recruit dépôt have been reduced. Arcot was discontinued as a dépôt for European troops and the annual reductions in the Commissariat are estimated at Rs. 74,000. Commissariat officers were relieved of Judicial and Police functions, and a class for the instruction of officers in surveying, formed in the Civil Engineering College, was opened to all Captains and Subalterns. The Brewery at Bangalore has been successful and measures are being taken for its extension. Hops and barley, in connection with the manufacture of Malt liquor are being experimentally cultivated in Mysore. In the distribution of the Lucknow prize money, the claims already adjusted are 1,285.

*Marine.*—The Port funds with the exception of Vigazapatam are in a satisfactory condition. The vessels employed in the movements of troops by sea were the "Australian" and "Sydney" transport steamers, and the "Tubal Cain" and "Sesostris" sailing transports, and the disbursements on account of the Department amounted to Rs. 1,89,109. The receipts and

disbursements on account of passenger traffic on the Madras pier were respectively Rs. 2,714-14 and Rs. 3,027-3-1. The offices of superintendent of Marine and of Master Attendant have been consolidated.

*Emigration.*—The number of emigrants embarking from Madras for British colonies was only 4,665 being a decrease of about 30 per cent. on the two previous years. Of the number 4,121 went to Mauritius and 544 to Jamaica. The arrival reports show that only 16 deaths occurred among the emigrants, being an average of only 0·28 per cent. 612 have returned from Mauritius during the year. The depôts were generally healthy. A French Emigration Agent was appointed at Madras, and the number of emigrants embarked from Pondicherry from the 1st July 1862 up to the close of the official year was 1,404, and from Karical during the same period 700. The emigration rules seem well adapted for the protection of the emigrants. The fees received from those embarking at Madras amounted to Rs. 8,536—the expenditure to Rs. 8,244, leaving a balance of Rs. 292 in favour of the Fund.

*Medical.*—The year has on the whole been healthy—though cholera in the Presidency town was unusually fatal, and epidemic small-pox has been prevalent in various parts of the country. 2,75,529 persons of whom 1,614 died were admitted into the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries, being an excess of 20,834 over the previous year. Out of 3,20,176 vaccinated during the year, 91 per cent. were said to be successful. The mortality in the Jails was 9·1 per cent. of the average strength.

*Presidency Municipality.*—The total income amounted to Rs. 4,91,623-12-8, and the expenditure of 1862 to Rs. 3,03,219-3-3. The drainage and water supply projects were still under consideration; and two new cemeteries were opened during the year. The number of deaths last year was 11,100 compared with 10,602 in 1861. The total population of Madras was 4,27,771, of whom 16,368 were Europeans and East Indians.

*Ecclesiastical.*—There were 162 Clergymen belonging to the diocese, of whom 39 were Government chaplains. Two ordinations were held during the year; out of 4,156 confirmations 3,890 were Native Christians, and there are now in the diocese connected with the Church of England 48,252 baptized Native Christians. The ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the territory of Nagpore is in progress of being transferred to the Bishop of Calcutta, and a Diocesan Board of Education was brought into operation.

*Educational.*—The number of schools was 809, of pupils 32,904. The schools are classified as follows :—



Government Schools ... ..	131
Schools supported by a rate under Government management ... ..	99
Private Schools which either receive or have received a grant-in-aid ... ..	341
Schools under inspection which have not received grants ... ..	238

The number of candidates for the University Matriculation examination was 252, 105 passed, 58 of whom were educated in Government schools. For the B. A. Degree 8 candidates passed out of 12, and for the B. L. 2 out of 4. A first examination in Arts intermediate between the Matriculation and the Degree examination has been instituted, and under the revised rules for the degree of M. A. English must be one of the two languages taken up by the candidates. The progress of the Presidency College except in the study of the Vernacular languages, has been satisfactory. At the close of the year, 334 students were under training as teachers in the various Normal schools. The Madras Normal school report was less favourable than in previous years, but the schools at Vellore, Trichinopoly, Vizagapatam, and Cannanore were doing well. The Provincial and Zillah schools were doing fairly. The Government Anglo-Vernacular schools have increased to nine, and there were sixty-four Taluq schools in operation at the close of the year. Seventeen Hill schools continue to improve, and the number of Private schools has risen to 579 with 21,891 pupils, the grants-in-aid being Rs. 42,000. The Madras Education Act, intended to give permanency to the Rate schools of the Godavery district, but applicable to any town or village desirous of the permanent establishment of schools, was passed this year. One hundred and thirty-one Candidate masters and eight Candidate mistresses obtained Teacher's certificates, 1,33,000 school books were printed at a cost of Rs. 26,372-3-1, and the value of books sold amounted to Rs. 32,768-1-10. The nett expenditure of the department amounted Rs. 5,56,978-4-9.

*Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations.*—These were general and special. By the former test 444 passed out of 1768 examined, by the latter 149 out of 660. The general test is for candidates for appointments above 25 Rupees per month, and the special for testing the fitness of candidates for particular situations, such as Deputy Magistrate and Moonsiff's Pleader. The fees received amounted to Rs. 8000, the expenses to Rs. 14,000.

*Observatory.*—The operations have been restricted by the

weakness of the subordinate staff, but the appointment of a Deputy Astronomer and three well paid assistants, will place the establishment on a more efficient footing. The Library has been enriched by presents, a new equatorial room recently erected, and a new variable star was discovered on the 20th May in the constellation Scorpio.

*Government Museum.*—The number of specimens added during the year was 1,641, of which 1,078 were contributed by the public. In the library are 2,543 volumes. The average monthly expenditure was Rs. 341-3-0 $\frac{3}{4}$  and for the Zoological gardens Rs. 321-10-8 $\frac{3}{4}$ , the number of specimens added to the latter being 283. The visitors were 261,877.

*Electric Telegraph.*—The Ceylon and South East Coast line have been added to the Madras circle, and the number of permanent offices at the end of the year was therefore 18 against 14 in the year 1861-62. The West Coast line was put up during the year, and the reconstruction of old line cost Rs. 29,948-1. There was an increase of Rs. 12,619-8 from private messages compared with the preceding year. Messages sent by natives shewed an increase of 3,133 over the number in 1861-62. There has been a decrease in the sale of Telegraph stamps amounting to Rs. 192-15, and on service messages there was a decrease to the extent of Rs. 2,916-7-3. The expenditure in the Madras circle for the year, amounted to Rs. 1,15,231-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -0 and for working contingencies to Rs. 35,156-11 $\frac{1}{4}$ .

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1862-63.

*JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted in 1862 was 53,624, exclusive of 5984 brought forward in the Small Cause Courts. The civil business was generally disposed of promptly, 55,982 cases having been decided on trial, and 69,534 finally disposed, leaving 8775 cases pending at the close of the year. There were 7861 decisions *ex parte*, and 13,917 on confession. 24,327 rent cases were tried under Act X. of 1859, and appealable to the Judge. Only nine per cent. were appealed.

The average duration of suits in the Civil Courts is shewn in the following table :—

COURTS.	1861.		1862.	
	Months.	Days.	Months.	Days.
Judges, ...	5	11	5	18
Principal Sudder Ameens,	3	11	2	14
Sudder Ameens, ...	2	20	1	13
Moonsiffs, ...	1	26	1	12

Sixty-six per cent. of the parties to suits were personally in attendance in the superior courts, and 83 per cent. in the Moonsiff's Courts. There was a decrease in the number of sales of landed property in execution of decrees. The following table exhibits the nature of the litigation in the various Civil Courts :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED FOR					Percentage of Suits for real property to total Suits.	Proportion of Suits for bond debt, to total Suits.
Land rent.	Real property.	Debts on bond.	Other Suits.	Total.		
426	4031	28,412	11,335	44,204	9	64

*Criminal Justice.*—The total number of persons brought to trial was 74,100, against 64,755 in 1861. Of these 40,971 were convicted, and 31,439 acquitted. In twenty districts there was an increase in the number of cases. Only 1197 remained for decision at the close of the year. Sentences of rigorous imprisonment were passed on 10,504 and of simple imprisonment on

1105 persons, 5473 having been sentenced to the double punishment of imprisonment and fine. Security of various kinds or recognizances to keep the peace were also required from 3418 persons, and 176 individuals were dismissed from Office. The number of cases committed for trial, amounted to 1616 as compared with 1500 in 1861. Similarly, 1447 cases of commitment were disposed of in 1862 against 1309 in 1861. The increase is attributed to the action of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which has circumscribed the powers formerly possessed by Magistrates, a result very much to be regretted. The average time employed in the decision of each case was 14 days.

*Police.*—The police force, exclusive of European superintendence, consists of 29,256 officers and men, costing Rs. 29,36,616 per annum. Only 9,724 officers and men perform the ordinary duties of a police. There was a large decrease of all offences against property, and also of murders as compared with 861. In the Meerut division especially the difference was very great. The value of property stolen in 1862 amounted to Rs. 1,35,851, of which 5 per cent. was recovered, while in 1861 Rs. 3,12,649 worth of property was stolen, and only 17½ per cent. recovered. In the Agra division the returns shew an increase of 7 murders, 13 dacoities and robberies, 440 lurking-house trespass, and 4 cases of poisoning, as compared with the previous year. In the Allahabad division 20½ per cent. of stolen property was recovered in 1862 as compared with 25 per cent. in 1861. In the Benares division several members of the gang of Ram Newaz Singh (a noted Dacoit infesting the Districts of Azimgurh and Ghazee pore, and for whose apprehension a reward of Rs. 1,000 was offered by Government) have been captured during 1862, and since the close of the year, Ram Newaz Singh has himself been apprehended, and it is hoped that his band has been broken up. Dacoities have been prevalent. The gangs by whom these Dacoities have chiefly been committed are well known, but their capture or dispersion have hitherto been frustrated by the practice they have adopted of living in shelter and concealment in the Jungles of Chundeyree in Scindiah's Territory, whence they make night attacks on British villages, crossing and re-crossing the frontier during the night. Arrangements have now been made in communication with the Agent Governor General for Central India, whereby the active co-operation of Scindiah's Forces in Chundeyree with the Local Police has been assured, and it is hoped that at no distant date, the whole of these gangs will be accounted for. The three principal bands of Dacoits are headed by Decco Singh, Bikramjeet, and Juswant Singh respectively. Lieutenant Thain, the District Superintenu-

dent of Lullutpore, surprised the first of these in August, when with only 14 followers he most gallantly attacked a band of nearly 60 men; eight of the gang were killed, and Debee Singh himself was wounded. The death of Bikramjeet in one of his midnight raids has also lately been reported. The discipline and efficiency of the police have improved during the year.

**Jails.**—The aggregate number of prisoners in the jails during the year was 57,82,041, against 57,16,482 in 1861. There was an increase of 80 in the daily average number in confinement; there were 3019 fewer admissions of male prisoners, while on the other hand the number of female prisoners increased 394 over that in 1862. In the total expenditure there was a reduction of Rs. 1,01,376-11-8, and a decrease in cost per prisoner of Rs. 7-8-2½ as compared with 861. 1174 deaths occurred during the year, of which 243 resulted in the Barcilly jail from an epidemic of typhoid fever, and 34 in other jails from cholera. The mortality rate from all causes was 7.45 of the average strength contrasting favourably with previous years; the chief diseases giving rise to the mortality were fever 480, dysentery 209, and diarrhoea 202. Dr. Walker has recommended that an increased allowance of superficial area should be made for each prisoner. There were 82 cases of escape against 118 in 1861.

**REVENUE.**—The season has been generally a prosperous one, the average fall of rain being 39 inches. There is a decrease of Rs. 4,13,234 in the total demand for the year, arising from the cession of territory to Scindiah and to the Nawab of Rampore. Of outstanding balances about 13 lakhs have been collected and 11 lakhs remitted. The aggregate outstanding arrear is now 56½ lakhs; last year it was above 63 lakhs, 37½ lakhs of this arrear are due from the Rohilcund division. There has been a considerable decrease in the number of sales of landed property in satisfaction of decrees of Court. The numbers were 479 this year against 612 last. The Abkaree revenue has increased from 21½ lakhs to 23½ lakhs. The following table presents an abstract of the entire revenues collected during the year:—

Land Revenue,	...	3,80,12,098
Income from old Balances,	...	12,95,946
Land Revenue not on Rent Roll,	...	8,33,387
Surplus Tulubana,	...	28,052
Abkaree,	...	23,74,952
Stamps,	...	19,90,519
Sayer,	...	98,834
Sale of confiscated Land,	...	6,81,421

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Total, ... 4,53,15,209

The average yield of Cotton per acre in 1861 was from 4 to 6 maunds of uncleaned, and from  $1\frac{1}{3}$  to 2 maunds of cleaned. The market prices varied from Rs. 9 to 10 per maund for cleaned, in the Western districts, and from Rs. 12 to 13 in the Eastern. In May 1862 the price was sometimes above Rs. 30 a maund at Mirzapore. The estimated increase in Cotton cultivation amounted to  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The entire area under cultivation is estimated at 11,77,000 acres against 9,65,000 in the previous year, or an increase of 22 per cent., and the outturn of clean Cotton would be about 11,00,000 cwts. against 8,00,000 cwts. in the previous year, or an increase of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The long continued stormy weather in September last, however, seriously affected the Cotton crop in the districts south of the Jumna, and the outturn in these has been considerably below the average.

The following table shews the aggregate income from all sources during the year :—

Department.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	TOTAL.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt, ... ..	42,73,657	28,32,816	7,94,386	79,00,859
Sugar ... ..	4,28,702	8,79,967	1,00,152	14,08,822
Miscellaneous, ..	2518	2755	6327	11,600
Total, ... ..	47,04,878	37,15,538	9,00,865	93,21,281

The falling off in the salt revenue amounts to  $16\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., owing chiefly to a rise in the price of Bhurtpore and other Western Salts, and to the large employment of capital and carriage in the cotton trade. The Board of Revenue have called attention to the encouragement given to the artificial manufacture of Saltpetre in Europe by the heavy export duty on Saltpetre shipped from Calcutta, and have suggested a reduction of that duty. It is, however, the belief of this Government that any reduction of duty would only tend to swell the profits of the exporters instead of reducing the price to the consumer. A separate reference on this subject has however been made to the Supreme Government.

EDUCATION.—The progress has been satisfactory. There is a grand total in expenditure of Rs. 7,52,979 on this account. Of this, 5 per cent. is spent on direction, 18 per cent. on inspection, and 77 per cent. on instruction. The district is divided into

three circles, each of which has a European inspector with Native deputies. The progress of female education though slow is encouraging. In the 1st circle there are now 32 schools attended by 314 children, and this is exclusive of 169 girls who attend with their brothers at the Hulkabundee schools. In the 2nd circle there are 30 schools with 467 girls, whereas last year there were but 17 schools and 298 pupils. Three Girls' schools have lately been established in the Allahabad district.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—Under "Public Improvements" may be noted the commencement of the restoration of the Hindun Bridge in the 6th Division Grand Trunk Road. The abutments and piers of the Bridge had been carried up to springing line, and two-thirds of the earthwork in approaches had been executed, when the attention of the Government was drawn by the Secretary of State for India to doubts formerly entertained, with reference to the security of the foundations of the Eastern abutment, and some of the piers. An examination of the old records of the Military Board Office shewed that there was ample ground for the doubts suggested, and the further progress of the work was suspended, with the view of substituting a lighter superstructure for the brickwork arches first designed. The Chief Engineer has expressed his opinion that if the Eastern abutment can be sufficiently strengthened, a single Span Iron Suspension Bridge will afford the best means of crossing the Hindun, by allowing an unobstructed waterway to be given for the very heavy floods to which that River is liable. The progress made on the Agra and Bombay Road has during the year been most satisfactory, and it is hoped that by the close of 1863 the whole line, as far as it lies in the North Western Provinces, viz., 267½ miles from Agra to Bionra, will have been metalled. Two of the 8 feet falls on the Ganges Canal have been seriously injured and their repairs have led to a suspension of irrigation at a period of the year when much mischief might have been done. The causes of the failure by the work have been inferior masonry and a greater pressure of water than was originally calculated for. The former cause it is believed, is accidental, and with the thorough repair of the works that have been injured could be ultimately overcome. The second cause is more serious, and is due to an apparent oversight in form of construction. The actual area of waterway given at the crests of the Ganges Canal Falls is equal to that of the Canal channel, whereas it should be from one-third to one-fourth less than the latter. The consequence is that the water passes too rapidly over the Falls; its surface is lowered, and this decline of level affects the velocity of the stream

for a considerable distance above the Falls. The Superintendent General has now under consideration the best means of remedying the evil, and although the measures to be adopted will in all probability prove costly, there is no alternative, and they must be boldly faced. During the year attempts have been made, generally with success, to introduce a system of contracts in supersession of the old plan of working by daily labor. The results, so far as they can be measured, promise hopefully for the future, although in some Divisions, notably those in Rohilcund and Bundelcund, it will be probably many years before contract work can be generally adopted. At present the Contractors are chiefly natives, who undertake small jobs, but are quite unfitted for operations on an extensive scale. A few European Contractors have come forward, and of these two entered into agreements for maintaining the 5th and 6th Divisions Grand Trunk Road, respectively, for a period of three years. The Contractor for the 6th Divisions broke down almost immediately, compelling the Executive Officer to retake charge of the works at great inconvenience. The Contractor for the 5th Division has worked well, and there is every hope of his ultimate success.

**RAILWAYS.**—The average length of line open during the year was  $325\frac{1}{2}$  miles. This portion is paying at the rate of 1.962 per cent. The number of passengers conveyed during the year was 1st Class 4,337; 2nd Class 9,107; 3rd Class 4,60,138, and the amount realized from this Traffic was 8,60,676-10-7. 22,63,790 maunds of goods were carried for the Public, and 7,15,082 were carried for Railway purposes, and the receipts from this Traffic were Rs. 12,22,033-5-4.

**FORESTS.**—The western portion of the Dehra Dhoon has been gradually cleared for cultivation until only one-fourth of its area now remains covered by forest. Two-thirds of the Eastern portion are still under forest, and this is also the case with the whole of the Sewalick range to the South. The Commissioner of Meerut proposed reserving 1,24,160 acres, and adding the remaining 65,592 acres to the list of waste lands available for settlers in the Dhoon. The Government of the North Western Provinces directed that the whole of the existing Forest land in the Dehra Dhoon should be retained for the culture of timber and of wood for fuel, so long as the supply of both these articles is insufficient to meet the wants of the country, and so far as the land may be worth keeping for the purpose, and the maintenance of the forests may not interfere with the healthiness of the climate of the Dhoon. The Government of India approved of these views, but remarked that the importance of having a specific forest admi-



nistration apart from the Ordinary Revenue Department was strongly exhibited in the correspondence submitted. The suggestion of the Commissioner of Meerut to place the Government Forests in the Seharunpoor District under the charge of Mr. Finn, the Deputy Conservator, was approved, and the latter was directed to visit them at once and to submit an early report of their condition, extent, and capabilities. Dr. Brandis had completed his inspection of the forest districts.

**MINING.**—After inspecting the coal beds in Eastern Rewah the official consulting engineer reported that it would not be advisable to look to them as permanent sources of supply of fuel to the East Indian Railway in the North Western Provinces, except to a very limited extent. The scarcity of labour, the wretched means of transport, and the distance to market over a hilly road present very serious obstacles to any extensive mining operations. The formation of a Tramway, however, if practicable, from the Coal field to the East Indian Railway at Mirzapore, or to the Allahabad and Jubbulpore Railway would alter the present conditions materially. It would in a great measure remove those obstacles and enable the coal to be delivered at Allahabad at a price which would under-sell other coals, and might thus render the Coal beds of Eastern Rewah permanent sources of supply.

**POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE.**—The financial result of working the tea plantations was a total of Rs. 67,006-6. The demand for tea among the Natives is greatly on the increase. The cultivation being now taken up extensively by private parties, Dr. Jameson has recommended that at the end of the present season all the Government tea plantations in the Kumaon and the Dhoon be sold in fee-simple to the highest bidder. The proposal has been sanctioned by the Lieutenant Governor and sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The management of the Botanical gardens at Seharunpoor by Dr. Jameson has been most efficient, and many valuable additions have been made to the gardens. Four species of chincona have been imported from the Government plantations in the Neilgherries and are now thriving in the Himalayas. The valuable Tallow tree of China has been extensively distributed.

**Population.**—The population of these provinces has been estimated to be 28,264,838. It is in contemplation to prepare a new census.

**POST OFFICE.**—A proposal by the Post Master General, North Western Provinces, for the amalgamation of the District with the General Post, which had previously been submitted to and

received the approval of the Lieutenant Governor, is now under the consideration of the Supreme Government. If sanctioned, the scheme will it is hoped obviate the great inconvenience which is at present felt in consequence of the absence of any efficient agency for the delivery of letters in the interior of districts.

*Mail Robberies.*—During the year there were nine cases of highway robbery of the mail in the districts of Ajmere, Benares, Bijnore, Ghazee pore, Meerut and Seharun pore. In six cases the criminals were apprehended and punished, and the remaining three cases are still under investigation.

*ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.*—The Telegraph line from Hurdwar to Mussoorie, 50 miles, was constructed, and the Mussoorie Office opened during the Official year 1862-63.

*POLITICAL AND MILITARY.*—In March 1862, Pandoo Rung Rao, commonly called "Rao Sahib," a Nephew of the Rebel Nana of Bithoor, was captured in the Jummoo Territory by Mr. McNabb, the Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote. He was forwarded by the Punjab Government to Cawnpore, where he was put on his trial according to the ordinary course of law, convicted of murder, and executed in August 1862. A reward of Rs. 10,000 was paid by Government to his captors. Fourteen native newspapers were in circulation at the beginning of the year, and this number has since been increased to 23. Of these 17 are in the Oordoo language, four in Hindee, one in English, and one in Oordoo and Hindee. The following is a return of the books issued :—

SUBJECT.					Oordoo.	Hindi.	Oordoo or Persian and Hindi.	Persian.	Arabic.	Sanscrit.	Total.
1	Religion,	...	...	...	24	42	0	4	15	28	113
2	Education,	...	...	...	13	8	3	73	11	3	111
3	Law,	...	...	...	27	3	3	0	0	1	34
4	Medicine,	...	...	...	3	2	0	3	2	4	14
5	Love Romances,	...	...	...	9	2	0	2	0	0	14
6	Poetry,	...	...	...	17	9	0	7	0	1	34
7	Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	46	64	3	4	0	14	131
Total					139	131	9	93	28	51	451

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**—The memorial church at Futtelghur was completed except the spire. The similar church at Cawnpore has been commenced. At Bareilly a church has been finished, at a total cost of Rs. 43,019 ; at Jhansie a church has also been completed ; and at Allahabad a Presbyterian church has been commenced.

**HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.**—The following are the returns of patients in the Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly and Benares :—

				Patients remaining on 31st December 1861.	Admitted during 1862.	Total.	SEX.			
							Male.	Female.	Cured.	Died.
Bareilly,	...	...	..	127	120	247	187	60	36	36
Benares,	...	...	...	137	47	184	143	41	44	14

The percentage of recovery in the Benares Asylum was 93·8 per cent. ; in the Bareilly Asylum it was 30 per cent. The Agra Medical School has made some progress.

**Dispensaries.**—These small Institutions are spreading rapidly over the North-West. During the year they dispensed relief of various kinds to no less than 3,89,953 persons at a cost of Rs. 1,09,113, the greater part of which was raised by the local contributions. They are patronized generally by the wealthier class of landholders who take an interest in their prosperity, join the local committees of management, and in some instances endeavor to connect their names with them by liberal donations. The Lieutenant Governor is convinced of their usefulness and views their increase with satisfaction ; but they have now grown to sufficient numbers and importance to require some uniform system of supervision. Hitherto, under the rules in force, any small Dispensary that could be established and maintained for one year from local sources has been considered entitled to permanent Government support ; however much the efforts of the residents might relax or the popularity of the building might decline. His Honor is disposed to think that the Government allowance should not be permanent, but regulated by the Local Income received, and the relief dispensed, the best test of the

claims of the Institution. With this view the statistics of the existing state of all Branch Dispensaries have been called for, and the result will be referred for the final orders of the Government of India.

*Vaccination.*—There has been an increase in operations, as well as in successful results. The average number of successful cases was 67 per cent. .

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE POST OFFICE.

1862-63.

*New Offices.*—During the year 69 new offices were opened, and 89 letter boxes. By far the largest share of progress belongs to the Bombay Presidency, where the Postal wants in the interior of Districts are very inadequately provided for by the district posts, and where, therefore, there exists a more urgent necessity for the extension of the general post. The establishment of new post offices has been very much facilitated by the condition made by the government that half the postage on service and chargeable correspondence despatched and received, shall at least equal the cost of new offices. This tests the claim of an experimental office to permanent establishment.

*Postal Lines.*—Postal communication by railway has been extended, in the three Presidencies, over a distance of 584 miles. The want of night trains is a great drawback. The mail cart lines have been shortened or abolished in several parts of the North-West, and in the Madras and in Bombay Presidencies. The total length of Runner and boat lines has been reduced by 448 miles. The sea line has been increased by the creation of a monthly line from Moulmein viâ Penang and Malacca to Singapore.

*Correspondence.*—The increase in correspondence is shown by the following figures :—In 1861-62 the grand total of letters, newspapers, &c. was 47,459,104. In 1862-63 it was 49,702,384. There was thus an increase of 2,243,280. The only head showing a decrease is that of parcels, which is explained by the extension of the railway, and the cessation of the post office from carrying private parcels between stations on railway lines. All the other heads show very satisfactory increase. There is a uniform increase in all classes of unofficial correspondence. In the Bombay circle the increased sale of  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna labels proves

that native domestic correspondence is much augmenting. In the Madras circle a decrease of 15 per cent. is shown by the returns, leading to the conclusion that there must be an error in the preparation of these returns. The rate at which domestic correspondence has increased in each Circle during the year is as follows:—

	British Burmah.	Punjab.	Bombay.	Bengal.	North-Western Provinces.	Madras.
Percentage of increase of domestic correspondence in each Circle	48·97	12·76	12·44	5·51	1·25	nil.

**District Post.**—The correspondence undelivered by the district post is 10·84 per cent. of the whole amount sent to it for delivery, while the correspondence sent to the dead letter office by the General Post is only 2 per cent. of the whole amount received by it for delivery. A proposal has been made for reorganising the district post in the North-Western Provinces, under the control of the Post Office department. A proposal has also been made for amalgamating the District and General Posts in the Bombay Presidency. The Madras Government has, it is understood, proposed the re-organization of the District Post in that Presidency; but without attempting to amalgamate it with the General Post, or to place it under the control of the Officers of that Department.

**Complaints.**—1443 were made by the public, 434 of which were groundless; they arise chiefly out of the fraud or carelessness of the servants of the senders or addressees, of which numerous instances have occurred during the year.

**Offences.**—There is a total of 122 cases of dishonesty reported on the part of post office servants; legal convictions were obtained in 68 cases, and 54 were punished by the department. They arise principally from the temptation placed in the way of the officials by the public sending money and valuable parcels through the post. So long as the transmission of valuable parcels is not absolutely prohibited the evil must prove a troublesome one. The endeavours of the department to ensure the safe transit of the mails have upon the whole been successful. There was an increase of 23 in the number of highway robberies reported during the year. It was confined almost exclusively to the North-Western Provinces.

**New Measures.**—The good results of the sorting system have been very apparent. The number of packets made up, the bulk of the Mails, and clerical labour, have all been diminished. The relief was much required; for the general increase in the work of the Post Office, even now, presses heavily on the Establish-

ment. The centralisation of the account and audit branches in one office in Calcutta has also proved very useful.

*Bullock Train.*—The operations of the Bullock Train Department have been contracted considerably by the extension of the lower line of Railway to Benares, and of the upper line to Allyghur, during the year under report. The Government Bullock Train has been in time past an Institution required for Government wants, and much valued and used by the public generally ; but the time seemed to have come when private persons could be found able and willing to undertake the business, and with this object measures were taken to transfer the business to private agency.

*Financial Results.*—The financial results of the year are very satisfactory. The total receipts show an increase of 9·5 per cent., or excluding official postage of 7·6 per cent. If official postage be included there is a surplus revenue of Rs. 24,76,131, being an increase of no less than 32 per cent. on the corresponding surplus of the previous year. The gross revenue has increased during the year under report by 9·5 per cent., and is now 66 per cent. greater than the gross expenditure. The postal revenue of India now shews much greater elasticity than that of England. A more elastic revenue could hardly be desired.

*General Review of Progress.*—Since the adoption of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna minimum rate of postage,—that is, since 1854-55, the number of post offices and receiving houses has increased from 700 to 1018, the increase being 318, or more than 45 per cent. In the fourth year of the new system the revenue had more than recovered the loss sustained by the reduction of postage rates, and ever since it has gone on increasing at a very rapid rate. The Indian Post Office nearly doubled its Revenue in the 8th year of its reorganized existence,—a result which was not attained by the English Post Office till the period given as the “12th to 16th year.” And this rapid increase in the Indian Postal Revenue is not a thing of the past merely. It is an increase which as yet shews no sign of abatement, the rate of increase during the last year being as great as the average rate during the preceding years. Unusual difficulties, arising from the great variety of languages, the defective state of road-communication, and the necessity of drawing its Establishment from a comparatively ill-educated community, have beset the progress of the Indian Post Office ; but in spite of all these difficulties, the progress has hitherto been great, and gives good promise of continuing in future years even in an increasing ratio.

## THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

1862-63.

THE report submitted by S. Wauchope, Esq., C. B., states that there has not been a single case of dacoity during the year, neither had there been any case of robbery, burglary, or theft attended with violence. No affrays were reported, or any of those offences which show the weakness of a police. The cases of house breaking in the suburbs are three times as numerous as those in Calcutta. A large proportion were committed in the rainy season, in consequence of the darkness of the nights, and the fact that the band confessing the walls of the houses is then easily removed. The following table gives details with regard to these cases :—

Number of Cases.	Value of property stolen.	Value of property recovered.
	<i>Calcutta.</i>	
66	8,864   10   3	2,225   0   9
	<i>Suburbs.</i>	
198	12,172   5   2	1,242   10   5

Many of the burglaries in the suburbs were committed by a gang called Bedyas. The police are doing their utmost to bring the members of this gang to justice.

*Summary of Crime.*—During the year 25,591 persons have been brought up for trial in Calcutta and the suburbs, of whom 231 were convicted and forty-seven acquitted at the Sessions, 16,721 convicted, and 7,531 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 1,060 released without being brought to trial. Property valued at Rupees 1,73,094 was reported to have been stolen or robbed, of which Rupees 60,599 were recovered by the Police.

*Native Attorneys.*—The Commissioner complains of the obstacles thrown on the way of justice by mooktears or native attorneys. They should be compelled to show some certificate of respectability.

*Liquor Shops.*—The law in the suburbs should be made the same as in Calcutta, namely, that no person should be allowed to sell liquor by retail without a police as well as an Abkaree license. The following gives the number of these liquor shops :—

*Number of Liquor and Toddy Shops, &c., in Calcutta and in the Suburbs sanctioned by the Commissioner for the Year 1862-63.*

Description of Shops.				Number in Calcutta.	Number in Suburbs.
Liquor Shops	...	...	...	94	104
Toddy Shops	...	...	...	17	84
Hotels	...	...	...	18	11
Seamen's Boarding House	...	...	...	12	.....
Houses for retail of imported Wines, &c.	...	...	...	26	.....
Total	...	...	...	167	199

**FIRES.**

		First Division.	Second Division.	Third Division.	Fourth Division.	Total.
Number of Fires	...	40	62	55	48	205
HOUSES DESTROYED.						
Pucca	...	...	56	.....	1	57
Tiled	...	...	1	.....	15	16
Thatched...	...	215	1,656	110	559	2,540
Total	...	215	1,713	110	575	2,613



NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.  
*Memorandum of Cases disposed of by the Magistrates.*

	Felonies.	Misdemeanours.	Total.
Commissioner of Police ...	11	1810	1821
Southern Division Magistrate	1530	2229	3759
Northern Division Magistrate	1315	2059	3374
Coroner ... ..	1	.....	1
Conservancy Cases...	...	934	934
Total ...	2857	7032	9889

VACCINATION IN MADRAS.

1862.

*Madras Records, No. LXXIV.*

THE Principal Inspector General of the Medical Department forwards the general returns of Vaccination to Government for the year 1862. The number of operations has slightly decreased. In 1861 it was 330,828, in 1862 319,091, being a decrease of 11,737. The decrease may be accounted for by the strength of the establishments in Calicut and Vizagapatam having been reduced owing to the misinterpretation of a circular, by two Zillah Medical officers. In the year 1862 small pox has been unusually prevalent in many parts of the Presidency. Within the limits of the Presidency town, 1,033 persons died from this malady, chiefly during the first five months of the year. In the Nellore and Madras Districts, it was prevalent and fatal; also on the Western Coast. The "reported" deaths in the Mofussil are not at all to be depended upon as the Vaccinators are in-

terested in shewing a small mortality. Fresh supplies of lymph were received from the National Vaccine Institution London, that in capillary glass tubes, being generally effective. From the annual reports by Local Superintendents it appears that in Bangalore no obstruction exists to Vaccination on the part of the people—in Bellary it has decreased, in Chingleput there has been an increase of 2,915 operations over the previous year—in Chittoor there has been a slight increase—in British Cochin 801 people were vaccinated—in Coimbatore there was an increase of 128 cases compared with the previous year—in the Coorg districts the increase amounted to 55 above the year 1861—in Cuddalore there was an increase—in Cuddapah, Ganjam and Gunttoor there was also an increase in the number of operations. In Kamptee, Kurnool, Madras an increase is shewn while in Madura and Malabar there is a material decrease. An increase is exhibited in Mangalore, but owing to the addition of the taluq of Kundapoor there is an actual decrease of 168. In Masulipatam, Mysore and Nellore there was an increase, but in Rajamundry the correctness of the monthly returns could not be vouched for. In Salem, where the people have to be coaxed and humoured there was an increase, and in Secunderabad Vaccination was well kept up. Tanjore shows a slight increase over the number vaccinated last year, but in Tinnevely there has been a marked decrease. Trichinopoly shews an increase, while Vizagapatam exhibits a decrease of 225 on the previous year. In the Kistnah and Godavery districts there has been an increase in the number vaccinated. In the Grand total there were 2,85,703 successful cases—the ratio per thousand of failures was 86·5—the average number of Vaccinators was 319, who each on an average vaccinated 980 cases. The pay of the Vaccinators amounted to Rs. 36,846-2-6—and the average expense of every hundred vaccinated to Rs. 11-12-6. The reorganization of the Department was still under consideration in the Military Department, and the Governor in Council is desirous that no opportunity of encouraging Vaccination be lost, as the mortality in the town of Madras alone, makes the best means of spreading it, a question of pressing importance.

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INSANE ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.

*For the Year 1862.*

THIS report is presented to the Government of Bengal by J.

McClelland, Esq., the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department. There has been a great falling off in the number of admissions during the year. Out of 755 Lunatics treated 118 were discharged cured, 44 were improved or transferred to friends, and 84 died. The rate of cures and transfer was 21.45 and of mortality 11.12. Of 438 cases in which the causes of insanity were ascertained, 75.34 per cent. were attributed to intoxication by drugs or liquors, moral causes gave 16.23 per cent., hereditary 2.05 per cent., and the disease was congenital in 1.02 per cent. In Dr. Payne's report on the *Dullunda Asylum* there were 78 admissions and readmissions against 142 in 1861; this reduction arising from the levying of payments from those capable of making them, and the rigid enforcement of Act XXXVI. of 1858. The discharges shewn are about 71 per cent. of the admissions, which with those remaining on the 1st January 1862, were 273—37 were discharged cured, 18 improved or were transferred to friends, and 51 died. This gives a ratio of cures and transfers of 20.14 per cent. and of mortality of 18.68. The mortality among unemployed Lunatics is shown to be greater than among the working class. The daily average number per cent. of sick was 4.5. The cost of the Asylum amounted to Rupees 12,714 showing a reduction of Rupees 626 compared with the previous year. The cost of maintenance per man was Rupees 5.9 per mensem. The total income from the proceeds of industry and payments of patients amounted to Rupees 2,705-14-8 being an average profit of Rupees 14-7-5 per man employed and unemployed. The estimated value of the work done throughout the grounds of the Asylum during the year, such as sinking wells, &c., was Rupees 6,159-8-7. Physical restraint is unknown, and for the mental condition of the patients industrial occupation has superseded medical treatment. The almost universal extension of the labour principle has been advantageous to the patients, a conclusion also arrived at by the visitors to the Asylum. This industry too, will reduce the charge of the Asylum to the state to the lowest possible limits, a proper end, as sixty-five per cent. of the cases admitted during 1862 owe their condition to wilful intoxication. Education has not been attempted in the Dullunda Asylum, and the aim has been to restore the functions of the brain through the healthy exercise of the body. In 111 cases in which causes of insanity could be assigned 89 were from intoxication from drugs and liquor, 8 from epilepsy, 3 from grief, 5 were congenital, 2 from old age, 2 from fever and 2 from opium. In Dr. A. Simpson's

report on the *Dacca Lunatic Asylum* it is shown that the average cubic space for each patient is only 350 cubic feet in the wards, and in the single cells 750 ; it should be 1,000 feet. The dry system of conservancy is carried out as far as possible and the whole of the night soil removed daily to a distance in iron carts. The Dullunda scale of diet sanctioned in 1859 has been continued and found sufficient, and to the use of river water is attributed the comparatively small amount of diarrhoea and dysentery. The clothing and bedding cost 1,263-6-3 for 296 or Rupees 4-4 for each during the year. The Lunatics sleep on wooden platforms, and males and females are bathed daily. Of a daily average of 218 during the year, 17 were sick in hospital, 50 were intractable and not working, 39 were working at domestic duties and 112 at trades, manufactures and gardening. Compulsory efforts and punishments for not working have been avoided, once the habit of working is formed, there is no difficulty. Carpentering work has been found profitable, and there were seven lunatics employed on it. Earth work, Soorki pounding and in one case fire-smith's work has been done. The profits of the labour of the Lunatics was Rupees 1,284-11-9 ; adding the estimated value of their labour for which payment is not received Rupees 998-12, the total value was Rupees 2,283-7-9. Of the Lunatic labour Fund there was a balance in hand at the end of the year of Rupees 758-11-9. Those who shew any disposition to learn have Bengalee books supplied to them, and native musical instruments and games are allowed after working hours. 76 males and 11 females were admitted during the year of whom the greatest proportion were adults. Of 296 treated during the year, 5 suffered from Moral Insanity, 11 from Monomania, 138 from Chronic Mania, 43 from the same with lucid intervals, 4 from the same with Epilepsy, 83 from Dementia, four from protracted Mania, 4 from the same from Epilepsy, 4 from Congenital Dementia, and 4 from Amentia. Of the 296 cases, in 176 the insanity was ascribed to Physical causes, such as opium, gunjah, intemperance, epilepsy ; in 15 to Moral causes such as loss of property, grief, fright, jealousy, and in 105 cases the causes were unknown. Sexual debauchery is not an uncommon cause of insanity. Indulgence in gunjah is the great cause in Dacca. Of the 296 admissions, 251 were males and 45 females. Of the former 45 are criminal lunatics, and of the latter six are so. The mortality among the males was 11 or 6.73 per cent. on daily average strength, and among the females 3, or 6.6 per cent. The cures and transfers to friends during the year were 21.95 per cent.,

or 55 males and 10 females. The mortality is satisfactory, as in English pauper Asylums it is not under 10 per cent. In Dacca during the last four years the average mortality has been lowered to 7·37 on the daily average strength. Of the 296 lunatics treated during the year 54 or 18·29 per cent. were criminal lunatics. The expenditure for the year amounted to Rupees 16,034-4-2, and the cost of each lunatic to Rs. 54-2-11.

The *Moorshedabad Lunatic Asylum*, is reported on by Dr. Fleming. Fifty-five patients have been treated during the year and the cures amounted to 14·5 per cent. The mortality for the year was 14·5 per cent. The general health of the patients has been excellent, and out of the 55 cases treated the causes of insanity were unknown in 34. In 12 gunjah and intoxicating drugs were the cause, in 1 grief, in 3 it was hereditary, in 1 it followed Fever. 46 suffered from Mania, 5 from Dementia, 3 from Amentia and 1 from Manomania. The middle period of life yields 50·9 per cent. of our insanes. The number of insanes can bear a very small proportion to the total number, being only 0·01 per 1,000 of the population which is 4,000,000. There were eight criminal lunatics in the Asylum. The management was of the simplest, good feeding, no restraint, and kind treatment. All are encouraged to engage in work, and they generally do so willingly. The most profitable manufacture is that of Bamboo morahs, and the value of all the articles sold in 1862 was Rupees 368-10-11 the cost of Raw material being Rupees 143-15, and the balance to credit of manufacture fund was on the 31st December Rupees 186-11-11. The unsuitableness of the Asylum in construction and locality has been reported on year after year, and the late Lieutenant Governor having observed that it must be abandoned, it is trusted a new Asylum will be commenced.

The *Patna Lunatic Asylum* is reported on by Dr. J. Sutherland. There have been 40 admissions which with 91 remaining, last report gave a total of 131 treated during the year. Of this number 33 were cured and discharged, 11 died, and 87 remained on 1st January 1863. The admissions have been less than in former years, this arises perhaps from the orders of Government of February 1862 deterring Magistrates from forwarding any but Criminal Lunatics. Of the 40 admissions, 33 were male and 7 female, 30 suffered from Mania, 9 from Dementia, and 1 from Amentia. In 13 cases gunjah smoking was the cause of insanity, in 2 opium eating, in 6 abuse of ardent spirits in 6 grief and domestic affliction, in 1 the disease was hereditary, and in 12 the causes were unknown. The deaths were almost ex-

clusively among the patients suffering from Chronic Mania or Dementia. There were no re-admissions during the year. Labour has been found effective in tranquillizing the nervous system, and Mechanical restraint is never used. The profit on the manufactures of the insanes amounted to Rs. 445-9-7, and pounding bricks is never an occupation, as having too much of a punitive character. The ratio per cent. of cured and transferred was 25·19, the ratio per cent. of mortality was 8·39.

## MADRAS CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

1862.

### *Madras Records, No. LXIII.*

THIS Report, furnished by R. Cole, Esq., the Principal Inspector General on the 10th April is reviewed by the Government on the 12th October 1863. The year has been generally healthy, but cholera very prevalent in the Presidency town, shewed itself only in twelve out of thirty-eight Mofussil stations where Civil Dispensaries have been established. Small-pox was rife and fatal. In the year no new Dispensary was brought into operation, but the natives of Conjevaram have subscribed to support a Dispensary. At Bellary and Berhampore no epidemic prevailed and at Calicut the returns show a considerable decrease of Out-patients treated during the year. At Chicacole the number of patients was larger than during the previous year, and at Chingleput the increase in Out and In-patients amounted to 286 over the number of 1861. At Chittoor the people shewed no interest in the Dispensary, while at Cocanada it was fully self-supporting except in the matter of medical aid and medicines; the Seaman's hospital at that port, on the whole worked well. In Cochin there has been a small increase of patients treated over the previous year. In Coimbatore there has been an increase of patients amounting to 27 over the numbers in 1861. At Combaconum the Dispensary was almost self-supporting, but Coonoor afforded no subscriptions. In Cuddalore there was an excess of applicants for relief, and in the branch dispensary there was an increase over the preceding year. In Cuddapah there was a steady increase shewn, and at Ghooty there was an increase of 424 over the year 1861. In Guntoor the dispensary receives little support from the wealthier natives,

while in Kamptee the subscriptions are ample. In Kurnool the attempt to make the Dispensary self-supporting has met with a certain amount of opposition. In *Madras* in the *Black Town Dispensary* there was a decrease of 4,570 patients compared with the previous year, the *Chintadrepett Dispensary* also shewed a considerable decrease. In the *Dispensary* attached to the *General Hospital* 2,627 persons were treated, and in that attached to the *Lying-in-Hospital* the number was 4,067. At *Triplicane* the Out-patients numbered 16,012 and the In-patients 756. At the *Vepery Dispensary* the number of In-patients was less than in 1861, and there was also a decrease in the Out-patients. In the *Eye Infirmary* 2,372 patients were treated and 127 were operated on, of which 87 were cured. In the *Female Asylum* no fatal case occurred. In the *General Hospital* the average daily number of In-patients for the year was 40, and the new wing of the building is nearly completed. In the *Lepet Hospital* the number treated was 264—the casualties 26. The number of inmates was reduced owing to the inadequate provision made from the dicting in the Budget; for 1863-64 estimates have been submitted for 100 patients. *Lunatic Asylum*.—The average daily number amounted to 47; 35 were discharged and 6 died during the year. In the *Lying-in-Hospital* the number of women delivered was 1,104, who gave birth to 1,121 children. There has been an increase in the number of admissions of 18 over the previous year. The mortality was about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. Of the class of female pupils, 11 passed with certificates, and 15 were admitted.

*Male Orphan Asylum*.—The daily average was 240 boys, and there have been four deaths during the year.

*Native Infirmary, Black Town*.—The admissions have increased. With 1,550 under treatment there have been 358 deaths. There were 129 cases of cholera and 92 deaths, a proportion of 1 recovered to 3 cases.

*Idiot Asylum*.—At the close of the year, 106 remained under treatment. 31 were discharged as sane, of whom 16 were males and 15 females, and 8 deserted. Four cases of cholera occurred. In *Madura* there has been a decrease in Out-patients of 229 and in *Malliapooram*, the dispensary has not worked satisfactorily. At *Manargoody* there has been a diminution of Out-patients, and the “*Manargoody Charity Female Ward*” similar to the *Kerr Lying-in-Ward* opened 14 months since, was opened on the 22nd August 1862. In *Mangalore* there has been a decrease of 422 in the number of patients compared with the previous year, but at *Masulipatam* the Out-patients shew a consi-

derable increase. At Mercara the inconvenient position of the Dispensary is complained of, and the Nellore returns exhibit a continued decrease in the number of In-door recipients for relief. In Ootacamund the In-patients were 25 and the Out-patients 241 less than in 1861. At Pollachy 7,227 applicants obtained medical aid and at Rajamundry the In-patients slightly increased, while the Out-patients diminished. In Ranepett there was a slight excess in the number of sick treated over the previous year, while at Salem the admissions have slightly decreased, the total of In-and Out-patients amounting to 4,160. At Secunderabad 3,099 patients have been treated and 3,197 at Telli-cherry. At Tinnevely 4,540 cases including 326 In-door patients were treated and at Tranquebar the total number of admissions was 5,609. At Trichinopoly 319 In-and 12,566 Out-patients were admitted, and the branch dispensary affords relief to the Fort and Streerungum. In Vellore the In-patients numbered 228, the Out-patients 5,929 and at Vizagapatam 881 In-and 10,024 Out-patients were under treatment during the year. In 1862 the cost for Civil Hospitals was Rs. 2,51,143, an increase of Rs. 15,994 over the previous year. The expenses of the Presidency Institutions amounting to Rs. 1,68,918-4-1 the Mofussil Dispensaries have been maintained at a cost of Rs. 82,225-0-11, this sum including European Medicine and instruments. The Out-patients for the year numbered 2,55,829; the In-patients 16,673 and there has been a net decrease on the whole compared with 1861, of 16,552.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*For the Year 1862-63.*

THIS report is presented by Mr. Temple, the Officiating Chief Commissioner who during the year has visited all the districts, and passed up and down the Godavery and Mahanuddy. The characteristics of the Provinces are, the area vast out of proportion to the wealth and population, the want of roads, the want of education, and the necessity that exists for the recognition and determination of proprietary title and tenant rights, in the soil. Two additional districts, in addition to the original seventeen districts, mentioned in last report were formed.

*Law and System.*—One of the chief labours of the year, was



to establish the various Laws and Acts required for, or applicable to, these Provinces, and to fuse all the various Rules and Orders into one system to be observed in *all* Districts alike. The following Laws were introduced and made applicable to the whole of the Central Provinces :—

\*Act VIII. of 1859. The Code of Civil Procedure, with certain modifications, with which it had been introduced in Oudh.

Act XIV. of 1859.

Act X. of 1862.

Act XLII. of 1860, an Act for the establishment of Courts of Small Causes.

Act X. of 1859, as amended by Act XIV. of 1863.

Act XXV. of 1861. The Code of Criminal Procedure.

Act XV. of 1862.

Act IX. of 1860.

Section 34 of Act V. of 1861, regarding obstructions and nuisances on roads, has been specially extended to various Towns.

The attention of all Judicial officers was drawn to the several Regulations regarding the establishment and constitution of the Courts of Wards as being already applicable with certain exceptions to the Central Provinces ; also to the several Regulations relating to the duties and responsibilities of Landholders and their Agents, as well as to the Regulation VI. of 1819, Act XIX. of 1843.

Acts I. of 1849 and VII. of 1854.

Acts XIV. of 1853, Sections 19 and 26, and II. of 1855.

Acts III. of 1857, and I. of 1860.

Acts XXXV. and XXXVI. of 1858.

Also to the principles of Act XXI. of 1857, Sections 10 to 15.

That portion of the Punjab Code relating to principles of Law, was prescribed for the guidance of all the Courts, and Executive rules were laid down in the several Administrative Departments of which the principal were, the Judicial, the Revenue, the Financial, the Educational, and the general Departments.

**JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.**—There are 47 Tehseeldars, 12 Assistant and 18 Extra-Assistant Commissioners, and 17 Deputy Commissioners. Over each circle of Districts, there is the Appellate Court of the Commissioner. There are four Commissioners, two Courts of Small Causes and three Cantonment Magistrates. The Judicial Commissioner presides over all, except the last. Of all the cases about half are

tried by the Tehseeldars mostly in the interior of the Districts. There were 18,864 suits instituted in 1862, against 15,860 in 1861; while the total number of cases brought on the file was 29,631 in 1862, against 18,601 in 1861. The value of property litigated amounted to Rupees 22,71,206 or £227,120 in 1862, against Rupees 11,93,332 or £119,333 in 1861. The average value of property litigated in a suit amounts in 1862 to only Rupees 86 or £8-12. Compared with last report the increase of litigation amounts to 19 per cent. The majority of the suits was for simple debt, and at the close of 1862 the proportion of suits pending was only 4 per cent.; in 1861 it amounted to 10 per cent. The average duration of suits for the whole of the Provinces was 34 days, and at the close of 1862, there was no case pending which had been instituted in a previous year. Of decisions in 1862, about 64 per cent. were in favor of Plaintiff, 12 per cent. in favor of Defendant, 12 per cent. adjusted by compromise, and 8 per cent. were struck off in default. The average proportions of costs to value of suits was 6 per cent. The number of applications for execution of Decrees amounted to 19,044, a large increase over 1861, when the number amounted to 14,638. The appeals to Deputy Commissioners, fell from 1,673 in 1861 to 1,468 in 1862. The most marked decrease was in the Nagpore Division, where the number fell from 829 to 420. The appeals to the several Commissioners showed a slight increase, being 603 in 1862 against 569 in 1861. The Judicial Commissioner reports that about 10 per cent. of decisions in original cases are appealed against, and about 2½ per cent. of original orders are interfered with. Before the Deputy Commissioners the average duration of appeals was 72 days. The oldest appeal pending was one of July 1862, and special appeals were only admitted on points of Law. The New Code of Civil Procedure did not take effect till near the close of 1862, and with respect to the periods of limitation the Punjab rules took effect from 1st January 1863, since which Act XIV. of 1859 has been introduced, but will not take effect for two years. The Small Cause Courts at Jubbulpore and Nagpore have worked fairly. In the Nagpore Division the use of the Mahratta language has been established, and a new set of Rules promulgated for the future admission of Pleaders to the Courts. Registry offices have been opened at the Tehseel Sub-Divisions in the interior, and it is proposed to invest non-official gentlemen with judicial powers to try cases relating to the customs and institutions of Native Society.

*Criminal Justice.*—There are 98 officers in all, besides vari-



pore Division 21 days. In the Chutteesghur Division, during the last six months of the year, it was 21 days; while in the first six months it was 187 days. In the Nagpore Division it was 68 days. The average of Criminal appeals before the Commissioners was, in the Jubbulpore Division, 10 days, and in the Saugor Division 14 days. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Division the averages were higher, being 71 in the former. In Chutteesghur Division for the first six months of the year, the average was 136; while in the last six months it was only seven days. Of the 1,091 persons sent by the Magistrates before the Courts of Session, 587 were convicted and 156 acquitted. In respect to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner on the criminal side, out of 112 persons committed, only five were acquitted. Out of 124 cases appealed, the orders were affirmed in 114. Honorary Magistrates were first appointed in 1862 to the number of 46, and up to the 1st July 1,074 cases had been decided by them. In the Nagpore Honorary Magistrate's Court consisting of 14 influential members of the native community, six of whom represent the Bhonsla family, in 9 months 726 cases had been disposed of.

*Police.*—The establishment consists of 6,965 men, costing Rs. 11,18,906. In addition there is the Municipal police of which the total number amounts to 1,470 men of all ranks, at a cost of Rs. 1,09,996 per annum, which is defrayed from a local octroi. The total Police force gives a rate of cost of Rs. 145 per man per annum. The Rajahs and Chiefs possessing Police powers, are those of Bustar, Kharonde (Kalahundy) and Kakeir, on the south-east of the Nagpore country, the thirteen Gurjat Rajahs in the Sumbulpore District; and the Mukrye Chief in the Hoshungabad District. The village police are really the servants of the villages and no measure has been adopted with reference to them beyond that of recording their pre-existent rights and duties. The new Police system *cannot* as yet be affirmed to have caused any diminution of crime. In respect to the recovery of stolen property, Rs. 58,191 or £5,819 were recovered by the Police in 1862, against Rs. 67,311 or £6,731 recovered by the old Police and the aggrieved parties together in 1861. The total of cases brought to trial were—

			Cases.	Persons.
1861	...	...	11,339	21,072
1862	...	...	12,372	22,556

Of the persons brought to trial 70·29 per cent. were convicted in 1861 and 63·74 per cent. in 1862. In its executive capacity,

the police has guarded a daily average of 3,421 prisoners distributed over 16 Jails; it has given sentries to seventy-five Treasuries and Court Houses in the stations and in the interior of Districts; has occupied 367 posts; has patrolled about 7,640 miles of road; and has escorted 50 lakhs of Rupees of Treasure. Efforts have been made to instruct the Police in Criminal Law and Procedure, Normal Schools have been established for native officers and selected privates, and at the head quarters of every District is a school where privates may learn to read and write. The number of the police men punished during the year was 84, of whom 1 was hanged and 1 transported, besides which 268 were dismissed. The relations between the Police and Magistracy have been uniformly good, and the special establishments of the Thuggee department are to be discharged, or incorporated with the Police.

*Jails.*—An Inspector of Prisons was appointed during the year, by whom all the Jails were inspected. At Nagpore and Raepore designs and estimates have been prepared for new Central Jails—while at Chandah a temporary Jail has been constructed. There has been an increase in the number of prisoners, which on the 1st of January 1863 was 4,034, compared with 3,620 on 1st January 1862. The general average charge per head per annum for 1862 amounts to Rs. 41-10-4, which is somewhat less than the average for 1861, namely Rs. 42-9-6. The In-door labour system has been enforced, and the direct cash profits from the sale of Jail manufactures has amounted to 6,615 Rupees; the value of articles manufactured by prisoners for prison use is estimated at Rs. 13,300. Out of 3,736 prisoners, there were 509 cases of recommitment, or one out of every seven, and 1,205 prisoners out of 3,736 are reported to be able to read or write. Rules are being framed for the good behaviour system, and owing to the want of cells there has been little solitary confinement. The daily average percentage of sick amounted to 5·07 and the percentage of deaths to the daily average number of prisoner was 4·12. There were 47 escapes out of which 30 were recaptured.

*REVENUE.—Land Tax.*—The amount actually collected within the year was Rs. 53,46,553. This is the highest figure the tax has ever reached. The land tenure as it is about to be fully developed, strengthens and fosters a good middle class. Within the year great efforts have been made to advance the settlement in all Districts of these Provinces. The operations were commenced *ab initio* in seven Districts; in the remaining ten Districts they were proceeded with vigorously. Three new Settle-

ment officers were appointed, five Deputy Commissioners were devoted to the work, and thirteen assistants and extra assistants, with subordinate officers to the number of 600 have been engaged. Captain Hector Mackenzie was deputed to specially inspect all the settlements, and visited the offices in every District save Chutteesghur. The assessment of the land tax was declared in October 1863 in 10,461 villages, the total revenue assessed amounting to Rs. 24,79,569. The average rate per cultivated acre in the Saugor district will vary from Rs. 1-4 the highest, to 9 annas the lowest rate. The limitation of the Government demand is to extend to thirty years for all districts alike, but the boon of a permanent settlement will be afforded to those landholders who may be thought worthy of the concession upon the lapse of ten years from the commencement of the new settlement. The declaration of proprietary rights was judicially done in 5,820 villages up to the 1st July, and during the year 16,365 cases of rent-free tenures have been investigated. Some 19,881 villages have had their boundaries marked off, and 17,203 villages have been measured up field by field. There must be now 43,000 square miles of cultivated and inhabited country measured up field by field and piece by piece. The Revenue Authorities decided 5,031 suits for rent in 1862-63 against 4,156 in 1861-62. To check the apportionment of waste lands, rules have been framed, and while state rights are guarded, the rights of individuals are carefully respected. A Settlement Code which comprises not only the principal matters relating to procedure of the settlement, but also to the various rights, interests, privileges and responsibilities, which this great operation creates, as affecting all classes of the agricultural community, has been submitted to the Viceroy for sanction. A Superintendent of Irrigation with a small establishment of native surveyors was appointed, and about 1,550 tanks in the Nagpore Province examined. The total sum for repair of tanks granted by Government advances, and from local funds amounts to Rs. 38,737.

*Salt Tax.*—For the year under review, the total collections amounted to Rupees 12,25,434 showing an increase over the preceding year of Rupees 2,30,144. The rate of duty uniform with that of the North West Provinces is Rupees 3 per maund of 82lbs.; this might be lowered, but could not be done while the N. W. rate remains as at present, as uniformity is indispensable.

*Excise on Spirits.*—This amounted to Rupees 6,61,323 in 1862-63, shewing a decrease compared with 1861-62 of Rupees

1,40,517. This decrease is owing to the introduction of the distillery system into the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts, in place of the old system which farmed out to the highest bidder the exclusive privilege of selling liquor. In the Saugor and Nerbudda Districts the new system caused no loss of revenue in the best populated districts, but in the hill districts inhabited by Gonds and other tribes, the revenue has greatly decreased; the liquor shops having now disappeared, or greatly decreased in numbers, owing to the enhanced price resulting from the new system. Drinking has greatly diminished in consequence among the Gonds, and the introduction of the system into the Nagpore Province has been recommended.

*Income-tax.*—The Income-tax collections amount to Rupees 4,31,257 or £43,125 for 1862-63, against Rupees 4,00,055 or £40,005 in 1861-62. The increase has arisen, not from the assessment being enhanced, but from the balances of former years having been realized.

*House Tax.*—In Nagpore province the last assessments amounted to Rs. 2,03,015.

*Stamps.*—The Revenue realized under the operation of the new Stamp Law has amounted to Rupees 3,59,799, being an increase of Rupees 97,330 over the realizations of 1861-62. There are now established Vendors,—official 49, non-official 454.

*Sugar.*—The Tax levied on sugar passing from Hindoostan to Bombay and the Deccan, amounted in 1861-62 to Rupees 1,50,028 or £15,002, but has fallen in 1862-63 to Rupees 1,00,152 or £10,015. This decrease was caused by the absorption of all available carriage on the Bombay route for the cotton traffic. The Local Tax levied on home-grown saccharine produce, amounting to Rupees 75,973 or £7,597, was found to be injurious in its operation, and it has been now abolished.

*Opium.*—The Revenue amounted to Rupees 18,176 in 1862-63 against Rupees 20,401 in the previous year. Considerable difficulties becoming apparent in the levy of a tobacco tax, the impost was abandoned altogether.

*Forests.*—The gross collections of Forest Revenue amounted in 1862-63 to Rupees 60,813 against Rupees 64,302 in 1861-62.

*Miscellaneous.*—These exclusive of all the foregoing items amounted to Rs. 226,483 in 1862-63, against Rs. 1,60,400 of the preceding year. It may be said there is a general tendency to increase, and the Revenues in these provinces are flourishing,

the total for 1862-63 amounting to Rs. 84,85,965 against Rs. 82,69,951 of the preceding year.

*Education.*—In the last report it was shewn that half these Provinces were without education at all, and that the remainder possessed an incomplete system. An uniform educational system has been now established, with a Director of Public Instruction to control the whole Department. The country has been divided into three Circles, Northern with head quarters at Jubbulpore, Southern with head quarters at Nagpore, and Eastern with head quarters at Raepore. Over each Circle there is an Inspector under the supervision of those officers. All Government schools, and all private and indigenous schools which may agree to be inspected by Government are entrusted to the Civil authorities, with the exception of colleges, normal schools, schools of a superior class at head quarters of divisions and Book depôts, all of which are under the direct administration of the Director and his Circle Inspectors. To assist the Civil authorities there is in each District a Native educational District Inspector.

*Educational Institutions.*—These are of the following kind:—

Colleges.—One High School at Saugor, with a College Department.

District or Zillah Schools.

Normal Schools,—for the training of School Masters.

Book Depôts,—at the head quarters of each Circle.

Aided Schools,—in various places.

Town Schools,—at all the Towns.

Village Schools,—at all the principal villages, and indigenous or private schools now existing, or to be gradually formed all over the country.

*Sources of Income.*—These are four; *first*, the Annual State grant; *second*, the cess levied at the rate of one per cent. on the Land Revenue; *third*, voluntary private subscriptions; *fourth*, fees levied from the parents of the children. The cost of the High school, the District or Zillah schools, of the Town schools, of the Normal schools, of the Book depôts, of the grants-in-aid, and of the General Departmental Establishment, is defrayed from the State grant; whereas the cost of the Village schools is defrayed from the one per cent. cess.

On 30th April 1863, there was a total of 1,169 schools and 21,353 scholars. Since the 30th April the system has been growing and the schools which are being, or immediately will be provided, give a total of 627 Institutions connected with Government for the whole of the Central Provinces, and



854 Private and Indigenous schools, 1,478 in all, which assuming an average of 30 scholars, the number of scholars may reach—44,000. As there are 40 towns and 17,991 villages, with an assumed population of eight millions, the proportion of schools and scholars is small. 84 men fairly trained have already been despatched to the interior from the Normal schools and there are now in the schools 190 students in all. School houses and Book depôts have been built or are being built throughout the country, and several large Zemindars are preparing to establish schools of their own, the most notable of whom is the Rajah of Deor, the representative of the Bhonslas. Of Female schools there are as yet few; their number being only 5 with 133 scholars. In some few schools only as yet, is English taught, and the aggregate number of English scholars amounts to 911. The increased use of the Mahratta language in the Courts of Nagpore, and the increased employment of Mahratta officials will give some impulse to education; and the coming generation will produce youths qualified to compete for patronage hitherto bestowed on foreigners. The sale of books has been considerable, in all 13,600 have been sold during the last few months, of which 5,476 were sold in the Nagpore Division alone. A Central Museum, and Public Library have been formed at Nagpore and an endeavour was being made to form an Antiquarian Society.

**PUBLIC WORKS.—Military Buildings.**—The expenditure for the year has amounted to Rs. 1,98,029 or £19,802. A large portion of this has been spent on repairs and petty works. The only works of importance have been the erection of some family quarters, an Artillery School-house and Plunge Bath at Kamptee; the drainage of swamps near the Barracks at Jubbulpore; and the commencement of Barracks at the Mohtoor Sanatorium, which it is hoped will be ready for troops by the next hot season. The Puchmuree Hills opposite the Mohtoor Range, 3,600 feet above the sea were visited, and considered excellent as a site for a Sanatorium and a small experimental Barrack is recommended to be constructed there. By road Puchmuree would be 130 miles distant from Jubbulpore, 167 from Dumoh, 110 from Saugor, 77 from Nursingpore, and 53 from Hoshungabad. The nearest Station on the Railway between Nursingpore and Hoshungabad would be distant about 25 miles from the Hill.

**Civil Buildings.**—A Court House is being built for the Commissioner at Saugor; the Court Houses at Bhundarah, Belaspore and Chanda have been completed, and a Court House

at Dumoh has been ordered to be commenced. Ten Court Houses for Sub-Divisions have been undertaken within the year. And there remain 20 more to be undertaken before the complement of these buildings for all these Provinces will be complete. Plans and Estimates have been prepared for the accommodation of the entire Police Force, which will ultimately, when complete, involve an expenditure of 4 lakhs of Rupees. In the mean time buildings for the Police are being constructed at the Stations of Jubbulpore and Raepore, at a cost of Rupees 20,000. In the Nagpore and Chutteesghur Divisions thirteen Caravanserais have been commenced which will cost Rs. 9,000 each. The sums expended in 1862-63 on Civil buildings, inclusive of Jails, but exclusive of educational buildings, has amounted to Rupees 1,21,440.

*Roads and Bridges.*—On the road from Jubbulpore to Khuttra Pass, four large bridges were constructed and commenced during the year, and no less than 146 bridges of various sizes remain to be constructed. Of the road from Jubbulpore to Nagpore, or rather Kamptee 62 miles are complete, 31 are far advanced, 40 are under construction, and the remaining 18 have been surveyed. Of the Southern road from Nagpore down the valley of the Wurda 25 miles are completed, 68 miles are far advanced, 47½ miles are under construction, 17 miles are surveyed, and 6 have yet to be surveyed. Of a total distance of 230 miles of the Great Eastern Road from Nagpore to Chutteesghur 5 have been completed, 17 have been far advanced, 56 are under construction, 52 have been surveyed, and 100 miles have yet to be surveyed. 48 miles of road between Sumbulpore and the Mahanuddy have been surveyed and of the North West line from Nagpore towards Baitool and Hoshungabad 20 miles have been completed, 10 miles are far advanced, 25 miles are under construction and 27 miles have been surveyed. The results of the year 1862-63 shew that there were :—

	Miles of road.
Completed in all respects, ...	75
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed, ...	104
Under construction, ...	168½
Surveyed and estimated for, though not commenced, ...	162
Not yet surveyed, ...	166

Thus giving a total of 675½ miles. The operations of Local Committees on branch roads shew that there were

	Miles.
Completed in all respects, ...	49
Opened for traffic, though not quite completed, ..	15
Under construction, ...	144
Improved and marked off, ...	400

Thus in one stage or other 1,169½ miles of road have been under operations. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 7,60,910.

*Railways and Tramways.*—That portion of the Bombay and Jubbulpore Line which lies within the Nerbudda Valley has been advanced during the last working season and the bridges over the Nerbudda near Jubbulpore, and the Towa river near Hoshungabad have been commenced. Bhosawul 330 miles distant from Jubbulpore is the nearest point to which the Railway is open. The branch Railway through Berar to Nagpore is advancing and it is hoped that within a twelvemonth the Line will be open to a point near Oomraotee, within 150 miles of Nagpore, and in two years to Nagpore itself. The Allahabad and Jubbulpore line was commenced last season. Since last report the question of the possibility of the construction of Tramways has not advanced, but it is thought the most promising line would be that from Chutteesghur to Nagpore.

*Canals and Irrigation.*—Enquiries have been made by a special officer as Superintendent of Irrigation, and these enquiries shew that reservoirs can be formed at the point near Khelode, where the Kunhan River and its affluent the Pench near Doongurthal, debouch from the Sautpoora Hills north of Nagpore, and that thence Canals could be conducted down the Cotton Districts in the Valley of the Wurda, and down the plain of Nagpore to the Wyn Gunga. From a reservoir near Khelode, it would be practicable to conduct a Canal past Nagpore into the Valley of the Wunna Stream, which is an affluent of the Wurda, and passes by Hingun Ghaut, and thence down the Valley of the Wurda to Chanda. The total length of such a Canal would be about 130 miles, and about 150 square miles of highly culturable country might be irrigated from it. A Canal from the Pench could be conducted eastward with every facility down the Valley of the Wyn Gunga. The length of such a Canal would be about 35 miles, and about 80 square miles of highly cultivated country might be irrigated from it. The catchment basin of the reservoir extends over 1,800 square miles, and the length of the dam would be 2,000 yards. This Khelode lake would suffice to irrigate the Valley of the Wurda, and might without any Canal be made to supply the Govavery below the junction of the Wyn Gunga. The Pench reservoir would

also supply the Godavery. There is a project for a Canal in the Valley of the Mahanuddy, 180 miles long, and another by Captain Haig for an Irrigation Canal from Bhudrachellum to the Sikrèe junction, a distance of forty miles. There is also a project for the construction of reservoirs for irrigating the Ruttungee Valley which lies along the southern base of the Santpoora Range, north of Nagpore, and for another reservoir in the Hills near the Bagh Nuddee on the western limits of Chutteesghur.

*Miscellaneous and Municipal Works.*—At Nagpore five broad streets have been made, and a conservancy system established. A new market has been constructed at Seetabuldet and the great tank near the city enlarged. In and about Nagpore Rs. 3,84,275 have been spent on municipal improvements. Public gardens were being formed at Saugor, and at Jubbulpore and Raepore, market places were constructed. The number of additional boats of various kinds which have been provided within the year for the various Ferries may be stated approximately at 40. The grand total of expenditure on all public works amounted to Rs. 24,43,067 compared with Rs. 13,45,422 of the preceding year.

*Post Office.*—The lines are well arranged and the Department generally efficient, but a Post Master General is required for the Central Provinces. Two new offices, one at Belaspore, the other at Sironcha have been established during the year.

*Electric Telegraph.*—For four or five months of the year during the rains the lines are inefficient. Out of a period of 124 days, the line had been closed for 68. The line from Jubbulpore to Saugor has not yet been constructed, and a line from Sironcha down the Godavery to Doomagoodium, the Head Quarters of the Navigation Works, and thence to Rajamundry and Cocanada, will be essential.

*MARINE AND NAVIGATION.*—*The Godavery Navigation.*—The main line of proposed water communication on the Godavery may be stated as follows :—

	Miles.
From Falls of the Wurda to Head of 3rd Barrier, ...	101
The length of the Barrier, ... ..	35
From foot of 3rd Barrier to Head of 2nd Barrier, ...	75
The length of 2nd Barrier, ... ..	14
From foot of 2nd Barrier to Head of 1st Barrier, ...	68
Length of 1st Barrier to Bhudrachellum, ...	20
From Bhudrachellum to Dowlaishwaram, ...	98
From Dowlaishwaram to Cocanada on the Sea by Canal, ... ..	34

A total of 445 miles. The countries of which the trade will be affected by the opening of the navigation are the country of Nagpore Proper, the country of Chutteesghur, and the valley of the Godavery itself, and on the whole the project would affect mainly the interests of the Central Provinces, and some parts of the Nizam's Dominions. It would stimulate production in the Nagpore Province, would cause population to increase in the Southern Districts especially, and would give rise to a great trade with the Eastern Coast of the Madras Presidency. Remembering that the Railway will soon be opened from Bombay to Nagpore, the general conclusion appears to be that, as regards the bulky produce of southern part of Nagpore, the water carriage, if available to and from Hingun Ghaut, would have a decided advantage over the Railway; and that, if it were opened only to the foot of the 3rd barrier, it would be able to compete with the Rail. As regards, however, the rich country round Nagpore itself, the river, if open to Hingun Ghaut, could compete with the Rail for the heavier traffic; but if the river were open only to foot of the 3rd barrier, then the Rail would have the advantage. For the lighter and the more valuable goods traffic, or for the passenger traffic, there does not appear to be any chance of the river being, under any circumstances, able to compete with the Rail from Bombay to Nagpore. A portion of the trade of Chutteesghur with Nagpore, might also perhaps follow the Godavery route. A description of the valley of the Godavery, its topography and scenery follows in the report, and the opening of the navigation from the want of which the valley has for centuries remained in a condition of desolation and degradation, is shewn as a result which will ultimately be attained, and which will have a great and satisfactory effect upon the Valley districts.

To improve the navigation the works proposed are :—

For the 1st barrier,—Anicut at head and Canal of twenty-five miles with Locks.

For the 2nd barrier,—Anicut with a short Canal of five miles with Locks. For this barrier a larger project has been considered, of an Anicut and Canal of, perhaps, forty miles.

For the 3rd barrier,—Anicut at head with Canal of 33 miles with Locks.

For the intermediate reaches of the river—

- 1st.—Clearing navigable passage of detached rocks generally.
- 2nd.—Cutting through ridge of sandstone rocks between 1st and 2nd barriers.
- 3rd.—Groins in shoaly parts of the river bed, to confine and regulate flow of streams.

4th.—Towing paths. The aggregate expenditure would be at least 75 lakhs of Rupees. The Supreme Government have held that, by completing the line of Godavery navigation past the 1st and 2nd barriers, and up to the foot of the 3rd barrier, the rich southern part of the Central Provinces will get the advantage of the river route for the export of its produce, and the import of its foreign supplies; that this part of the project will be complete in itself, even if the navigation be open for only four or five months; that the works, on the more moderate scale, will be perfectly suitable for the more extended project, and that the project regarding the 3rd barrier should be set aside for the present, until the smaller one is actually carried out to completion. Under this view, these works on the 1st barrier, which have been commenced, are to be vigorously carried out. The preparation of full Designs and Estimates for the work at the 2nd barrier is to be proceeded with as pressing and urgent. The tramways at the 1st and 2nd barriers are to be completed; care is to be taken that the minor works in the intermediate reaches of the river between the barriers shall be completed, at least, as soon as the Canals and Locks. All work at the 3rd barrier is to be stopped for the present. A good metalled road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd barrier (70 miles) is to be undertaken at once. These works might be completed in three years, and would open the river for navigation from the sea to the foot of 3rd barrier uninterruptedly, a distance of 300 miles.

*The Mahanuddy.*—Rising in a mountainous region south of Raipore, the river flows north, and arriving at a point named Sheonarain, is joined by the Sheonath, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. Thence it flows easterly for 60 miles, to a point near Puddumpore, where it changes its course to a southerly direction, and splitting into streamlets for several miles, is joined by the Ebe, and then passes Sumbulpore, Birka and Sonapore, where it is joined by the Têl. Below Sonapore, it passes Boad, and reaching Dholepore, it proceeds towards the Eastern Ghauts which it pierces by a gorge 46 miles in length, and emerging from the Hills it reaches Cuttack a distance of 350 miles from Nundghaut. The total area connected with the Mahanuddy and its tributaries, cannot be less than 20,000 square miles, and exports of considerable variety and large quantities could be sent forth to the seaports of the coast if cheap and easy communication were provided. In the rains the river is navigable from Cuttack to Chutteesghur, in the dry season from Cuttack to Binka, and in the monsoon the navigation is in many places critically dangerous. To lessen the dangers and obs-

ing a tribute. A report on Bustar, its history, resources and trade was submitted to the Supreme Government, and the superstitious Khonds in the Kalahundy State, threatening to stop the Topographical survey, were stopped by the prompt conduct of Captain Loch, the Assistant Commissioner. The long pending dispute between the Pât and Thât Rajahs was decided, and in Sumbulpore the ex rebel leader has quietly drawn his pension, but Kuwal Sing a former rebel has been harassing the North East frontier of the District, and it has been decided to garrison Sumbulpore permanently by two Companies of Madras Native Infantry. The Gurjat States' Chiefs, thirteen in number were invested with Magisterial powers under the Code of Criminal procedure, and on the whole have behaved well. The Chief of the Mukrye State on the extreme frontier of Hoshungabad has been recommended to be placed on the same footing as the Gurjat Chiefs.

*Military.*—The strength is the same as described in last report, except that one Regiment of Madras Native Infantry and a full Regiment of Native Cavalry have been permanently added to the Nagpore Division. The strength of the several Arms amounting to about 8,079 men of all ranks, may be thus given :—

MILITARY STATIONS.	Cavalry Regiments.		Artillery Batteries.	Infantry Regiments.	
	European.	Native.	European.	European.	Native.
Saugor ... ..	0	1	2	1	1
Jubbulpore ... ..	0	0	1	1	1
Hoshungabad ... ..	0	0	0	0	1
Kamptee and Nagpore	0	1	2	1	2
Chanda ... ..	0	0	0	0	0
Raepore ... ..	0	0	0	0	1
Sumbulpore ... ..	0	0	0	0	0

The removal of the Arsenal from Seetabuldee to Kamptee is again urged, as a measure of Military precaution. The number and efficiency of the Nagpore Volunteers was maintained during the year, and a Rifle Association was formed.

**MISCELLANEOUS.—Agriculture and Cotton.**—The Agri-Horticultural Society for the Central Provinces has taken root, and now numbers 71 members, of whom 14 are native gentlemen. Its great garden of 28 acres at Nagpore, has been the parent of seventeen gardens of the same description in different parts of the country. A potatoe garden has been successfully established at Puchmuree Hill, the cultivation of tea, coffee and Cinchona will be tried at the Sautpoora Hills, and the acclimatized Otaheite sugar-cane successful in Jubbulpore, will be introduced into other districts.

**Cotton.**—In the autumn of 1862 the estimated amount of the cotton crop was 47,344,91½ lbs., but a later estimate shews a result below previous estimation. This last gives a production of 36,901,744 lbs., and an export of 27,102,002 lbs. The export for 1861-62 was estimated at from 20 to 22 millions of lbs. By far the greater portion is now exported to Bombay: the proportion exported to Mirzapore has been much less than heretofore. There was, moreover, a quantity of 3,225,636 lbs. still awaiting export so soon as the roads shall be open after the monsoon. The general results of the statistics of the cotton cultivation during the past season shew an aggregate of 628,021 acres; the culture is still increasing and the sowings are said to be one-fourth greater than those of last year. Egyptian Cotton seed distributed in the Wurdah Valley, germinated, but the plants fell off and the out-turn was poor; the seed was received late. This year acclimatized Dharwar seed and some Egyptian seed, promise well. With reference to the introduction of machines for cleaning and pressing cotton, it was ruled that they had better be left to private enterprize, than be set up by Government.

**Arboriculture.**—Efforts were made during last rainy season to increase the growth of trees, and thousands of young seedlings were planted out. A system was prescribed, nurseries have been established at the seventeen civil stations, and at many of the Tehseel stations in the interior of districts, groves have been planted at the main lines of road, some 200 miles have avenues of young trees, and it is calculated that the Police can plant and tend 30,000 trees in a year.

**European Colonization and Waste Lands.**—During the year the Rules for the sale of Waste Lands, on the principles laid



down by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, have been published. The maximum limit of the quantity of land which will be sold in one lot is, in six out of seventeen districts, 5,000 acres, in the remaining eleven, 3,000 acres, and the upset price of the lands will be, from eight annas to two rupees eight annas per acre.

*Mineral Resources.*—The quality of the ore of the iron mines of Tendoo Kheva is very good, and the coal from the mines at Mopaul on the south bank of the Nerbudda, appeared to be good, and its supply considerable. The Coal mine at Omrait near Mohtoor has been worked with some success.

*Survey.*—The country surveyed by three parties under Captains Vanrenen and Grant, and Lieutenant Sconce, amounted to upwards of 3,000 square miles; in the course of two years hence, all the cultivated and inhabited tracts of the Central Provinces will have been surveyed, village by village, in a manner the same as that of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The topographical survey has worked in the hilly and savage country of the southern Dependencies of Sumbulpore. On the whole the survey arrangements are complete and satisfactory. Captain Glasford's Sketch Map of the Bustar country is being printed.

*Fairs.*—Some new ones have been established, and there are fifty-four fairs in all, held annually in these provinces.

*Population.*—In last Report the population was supposed to be something under nine millions, but this was only an estimate. For the following Divisions the Returns of Settlement Department are :—

DIVISIONS.		Towns above 5,000 souls	Villages.	Total.	No of houses.	No. of souls.	General average of souls per house.
Saugor	...	7	4,938	4,495	303,617	1,299,660	4
Jubbulpore	...	6	8,721	8,727	382,791	1,451,838	4
Nagpore	...	23	6,694	6,717	549,466	2,232,631	4
Total	...	36	20,353	20,389	1,235,874	4,984,129	12

Twenty-one towns in the foregoing Divisions have a population of above 8,000 souls. The average density of the population in Nagpore and Wurda Districts is 151 persons per square mile, in the Jubbulpore 102 persons per square mile.

*Carriage and Labor.*—Strict injunctions are laid upon the Civil Authorities and Police, to enforce the law regarding the abolition of forced labour and the unlawfulness of pressed carriage. At every station Labor Agents have established themselves under the countenance of the District Authorities for the furnishing of bearers, and laborers, and carriage.

*Trade Statistics.*—During the past traffic season from October 1862 to June 1863, Native writers have been posted in every District at selected points, on all main thoroughfares, to note down all the traffic that passed. Thus a mass of statistics is pouring into the Central Office, where every thing will have to be examined, tested by comparison, and collated. This process will be repeated during the following year, and thus ultimately a true and comprehensive Return will be obtained for the trade of the Central Provinces.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—Seven new Dispensaries were established and four new Hospital buildings erected during the year. Two additional Dispensaries one at Seetabuldee, and one in the city of Nagpore, have been ordered. There are twenty-one Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Central Provinces. The number of patients treated during 1862-63 was 42,171, shewing an increase of 28 per cent. over the past year. Of the 42,171, there were 38,838 out-door patients, and the remainder 3,333 were in-door patients. Of the total number, 33,767 were males, and 8,404 females. The number of capital operations performed within the year amounted to 213. The annual cost of these institutions in 1862 amounted to Rupees 25,476; of which Rs. 5,444 were defrayed by private subscriptions, and the remainder by the State. The aggregate expenditure will fall at the rate of 9½ annas, or 1s. 2½d. per patient. Vaccination has not hitherto been systematic, but is carried on in a sort of way. During 1862 7,020 cases were vaccinated, out of which 5,594 were reported successful. Recently at Nagpore some vacant buildings with garden grounds have been appropriated for a Lunatic Asylum, capable of holding forty or fifty lunatics, and a similar institution will be necessary at Saugor or Jubbulpore.

*Improvement of the Breed of Horned Cattle and Sheep.*—An enquiry shewed that the stock was on the decrease. Measures have been taken to improve the breed, by encouraging graziers, importing superior bulls, and offering prizes for the

best flocks at the district fairs. Some results may be hoped for.

*Forests.*—Much of the past mischief is irreparable; all the best forests have been ravaged by timber dealers for the supply of the large cities and stations in Central India, and there has been the gradual wastage caused for centuries by the barbarous agriculture of the Hill tribes. In one forest only at Ahiree near the confluence of the Wyn Gunga and the Godavery are the teak trees worth counting; the prohibition against cutting young teak has proved efficacious, and in the course of twenty or twenty-five years the middle sized teak will stimulate the timber trade. Saul forests are extensive, have not been ravaged save in a few places, have nowhere been exhausted, and the day may be anticipated when immense consignments of Saul timber shall be floated down the Mahanuddy and its tributaries, to be used in works of improvement in the Coast Districts, or to be exported by Canal or by Sea. The Saj, the Kowa, the Hurdoo, the Keim and other useful woods abound. In the arrangements for preserving the forests it was decided to leave free from restriction of any kind all trees, save the Teak, Saul, Saj, and Kowa. The cutting of Teak of all sizes is absolutely prohibited, save by express and specific permission. The cutting of Saul, Saj, and Kowa, above a certain girth, is allowed; but below that girth it is prohibited. For the present these arrangements prove satisfactory to the people, and appear to protect the public interest. The cost of the forest establishment amounts to Rs. 60,000 per annum the total income is somewhat above the expenditure, and is derived from the Royalty charged on every log of Teak, Saul, Saj, and Kowa. One great cause of wastage and destruction of the forests is what is called "Dhuya" cultivation. This "Dhuya" is practically a substitute for ploughing and a device for saving the trouble of that operation. The method is in this wise: a piece of ground on a moderate slope is selected, clothed with trees, brushwood and grass; the trees are cut down in November, the brushwood and grass are set fire to in May, the charred ground is left covered with ashes; in the beginning of June quantities of seed are placed at the upper end of the slope; the rains descending wash the seed over and into the prepared ground; no ploughing or any other operation is resorted to. There springs up a plentiful crop, which has to be watched all day and night till it is cut. If not so watched, it would be eaten up by wild animals. In this manner all the pulses are raised. The population dependent on this cultivation is between one and

two millions, and as its entire prohibition is therefore out of the question, present efforts are divested to prevent new ground being taken up by it, and to restrict it to those spots where it has previously existed. The future prospects of timber may be thus summed up. At present the great drain is from the Saj Forests for sleepers and public works. Those trees are being fast used up; but their entire exhaustion will not be permitted,—enough will be left for reproduction. After the Saj the stress will fall upon the Kowa Forests. Thereafter, that is after a lapse of ten years, the Saul reserves may come into play. The Teak Forests will not be of use till after the lapse of a lengthened period. The Report concludes by bringing to the notice of the Supreme Government, the names of those officers who have rendered good service in the administration during the year.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF OUDH.

*For the Year 1862 63.*

**JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.**—The number of original suits has risen from 8,432 in 1861 to 11,199 in 1862. The rate of increase is 33 per cent.; and is almost entirely in suits on contracts and debts. The aggregate value of suits fell from Rupees 77,47,811 in 1861 to Rupees 33,39,545 in 1862, and the average value from Rupees 958 to Rupees 337. The average value of 9,840 cases (which excludes suits above Rs. 5,000) in 1862 was Rs. 95-4-7, and the aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 9,37,656-9-6. Cases were disposed of as follows :—

By trial in favor of Plaintiff in full	...	2,110
Ditto ditto ditto in part	...	1,645
In favor of Defendant	...	1,860
Total disposed of by trial		5,615
By confession in favor of Plaintiff	...	2,611
By Razcenamah	...	1,662
Struck off in default	...	1,172
Transferred	...	86
Pending at the close of the year	...	610
Total	...	11,756

The number of suits tried by each class of Officers was as follows :—

By Civil Judge	...	...	511
„ Assistant Civil Judge	...	...	2,726
„ Deputy Commissioners	...	...	92
„ Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners	...	...	4,456
„ Tehseeldars	...	...	2,928
„ Honorary Assistants	...	...	729

The increased number of cases decided by Honorary Assistants proves that some of them take an interest in Civil business. 714 cases were referred to arbitration, in 622 of which, the award was unreservedly, and in 21 partially, confirmed ; in 31 it was set aside. The lowest average duration in any District was 15 days, and the highest 36 ; the general average was 21 days, or one day more than in 1861. Only 5.18 per cent. of the total number of cases on the file were pending at the close of the year. The number of Appeals instituted was 1,004 ; 117 were rejected, 669 confirmed, 108 reversed, 71 modified, and 125 remanded for re-investigation. There were 43,321 deeds registered during the year compared with 29,049 of 1861, and the fees amounted to Rs. 17,509-2-9 against Rs. 13,722-13-7 of the previous year. One hundred and twenty-five cases were tried by Jury in the Court of the Civil Judge, Lucknow, by common and 10 by special jurors. In 124 cases the Civil Judge accepted the verdict of the Jury, in one case only he did not. Ninety cases were found for Plaintiff and 34 for Defendant ; all the findings were unanimous. Both the Judicial Commissioner and Civil Judge are satisfied with the working of the measure in Lucknow. There has been an immense falling off in the receipts from serving processes, from Rupees 35,914-9 in 1861 to Rupees 9,427-1-3 in 1862 ; this is owing to the abolition of the former system, under which a stamp of equivalent value to that required for the institution of the suit was demanded to cover the costs of processes. Eight original suits in which Government was a party were decided,—of five in which Government was plaintiff, three were decided in its favor and two against it ; and in three in which it was defendant, one was decided in favor of Government and two against it.

*Criminal Justice.*—Cases are divided into two classes—Heinous and Minor ; the former comprises offences which are cognizable by the Police, the latter those which are not. There were 21,436 persons tried in the District courts, under these

heads in 1862; 8,478 were acquitted, 273 were required to give security, 12,091 were convicted, 310 were committed, 86 died, escaped or were transferred, and 198 were under trial at the close of the year. In the Sessions courts out of a total of 357 cases, in 19 the commitment was cancelled, 46 were referred to the Judicial Commissioner, 171 were convicted, 93 acquitted, 3 ordered to find security, and 1 died leaving 24 under trial. In the court of the Judicial Commissioner there were 33 cases involving 48 persons tried during the year. 39 persons were convicted, 2 acquitted, and 7 returned to Court of Commissioners. This shows an increase of 134 in the number of heinous cases brought to trial in the District courts, but a decrease of 281 in the number of persons tried. In minor offences there is a decrease of 1,489 cases and 2,760 persons. The percentage of convictions for heinous offences is higher than last year and the percentage of acquittals to the total number of cases tried is 39.91 against 39.74 in 1861. One thousand two hundred and seventy-six cases have been decided by Deputy Commissioners; 7,459 by Assistants and Extra Assistants; 1,452 by Tehseeldars; and 969 by Honorary Assistants. The average duration of cases in the District courts was 8.80 days, and of 40,465 witnesses examined, three-fourths were detained only one day, one-eighth for two days, and one-eighth for longer periods. In the Sessions courts the average duration of cases was 20.76 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's court 7.33 days. Murders of all kinds have decreased, and of 249 persons brought to trial 123 have been convicted. The great majority of persons brought to trial for culpable homicide have been acquitted for that offence. In dacoity cases 78 persons were acquitted to, 58 convicted and committed. In cases of robbery with hurt, 16 out of 19 persons brought to trial have been convicted or committed. In robberies on the highway there has been a fair proportion of convictions. In house-breaking and theft cases the convictions were good, averaging about two-thirds. In cases of receiving stolen property, there has been a gratifying increase of convictions over the previous year from 257 to 338. The punishments awarded in 1862 was as follows; 15 deaths, 61 transportations for life, 57 transportations for terms, 8 imprisonments above 7 years, 183 imprisonments above 3 years, 2,356 imprisonments above six months, 3,629 imprisonments under six months, 8,083 fined, 35 flogged, 42 dismissed, 273 security; being a total of 14,742. Out of a total of 1,925 appeals 147 were rejected, 1,339 confirmed, in 341 the orders were modified or reversed, and in 52, the cases were returned for re-investigation and revision.

There were nearly twice as many appeals preferred in all the courts, as in the previous year. The Judicial Commissioner attributes this increase to the fact that all such can now be presented on plain paper. The introduction of Moonsurrims or Clerks of the court continues to be approved of by all officers. The advantage of recording evidence in English is generally admitted, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that the Penal and Procedure Codes have simplified, and improved the administration of Justice.

*Police.*—The force consist of the Regular Police, numbering 6,683 of all ranks, the cost of which is entirely defrayed from Imperial Funds, the Lucknow City Police, numbering 854, one-third chargeable to Imperial and two-thirds to Local Funds, and Municipal Police of other towns, numbering 743, paid from Local Funds. On the 1st May 1862 the strength was 8,253, and the estimated cost, inclusive of guards furnished to other Departments, was Rupees 14,18,077. In October 1862 the late Officiating Chief Commissioner, after a careful revision of the Police, came to the conclusion that the cost might be reduced to Rupees 10,03,308 and by order of the Supreme Government the whole charge of the Regular Police was fixed at Rs. 10,00,000, and the proposed establishments are as follows :—

*Regular Police.*

			<i>Per Annum.</i>
1	Inspector General	...	21,600
1	Deputy Inspector General	...	14,400
12	District Superintendents	...	97,200
4	Assistaut District Superintendents	...	19,200
<i>Foot Branch.</i>			
36	Inspectors	...	58,560
72	Deputy Inspectors	...	56,160
121	Chief Constables	...	57,960
755	Head Constables	...	1,15,920
5,351	Constables	...	4,06,668

*Mounted Branch.*

4	Chief Constables	...	2,400
24	Head Constables	...	8,208
240	Constables	...	57,600
	Mohurrirs, Drill Inspectors, &c.	...	10,212
	Clothing, Arms and Accoutrements	...	36,636
	Contingencies	...	30,000

The Municipal police is kept up in 47 cities, towns, and bazaars, at a monthly cost of Rs. 3,501 which is entirely defrayed from Local Funds. With regard to the working of the police there has been a decrease in offences against persons, and a very great increase in ordinary offences against property. Murders have decreased from 111 in 1861 to 87 in 1862, and attempts from 25 to 21; culpable homicide from 59 to 40. In six murders by dacoits, and by poison, no convictions were obtained, but two of these cases were under trial at the close of the year. In murders for the sake of robbery 14 out of 33 persons apprehended were convicted; and in ordinary murders 92 out of 144. Of grievous hurt and unlawful assembly, there are 266 cases against 227 in 1861. The percentage of convictions is fair. Simple dacoities have increased from 24 to 33. The proportion of convictions is unfavourable, 60 persons convicted to 80 acquitted. Robberies with hurt have decreased from 44 to 31. In 20 cases no one was apprehended; but the remainder, including 7 cases of poisoning, were successfully prosecuted. Simple robberies have increased from 87 to 98, in 40 of which apprehensions were made, 85 persons brought to trial, and only 37 convicted. Cases of theft by house-breaking or house-trespass have been steadily increasing during the last three years, while the proportion of convictions has been steadily decreasing. The average duration of Police investigations in all cognizable cases sent up for trial is 2·49 days. The average percentage (provincial) in which apprehensions were made is 52·83, but it varies very much in Districts, the lowest being 31·79 and the highest 74·90. The percentage of convictions is 67·51 against 63·88 in 1861; the lowest percentage is 60, and the highest 77·35. The percentage of convictions obtained on evidence originally sent up was 77·52. The amount of property stolen in 1862 was valued at Rupees 4,29,778, and the recoveries Rupees 44,251 or 10·29 per cent. against Rupees 3,88,853, and recoveries Rupees 50,020 or 12·86 per cent. in 1861. Of the existing numbers of the Police 28 are Christians, 848 Mahomedans, 903 Brahmins and Rajpoots, 3,090 Hindoos of inferior castes, and 1,814 Seikhs and Punjabees. Education is gradually progressing among all grades of the force, the duty of escort and guard over treasure, has been most efficiently performed, and the general conduct of the police is praised, although as detectives they have not been successful.

*Jails.*—The barracks of the Fyzabad and Sultanpore Divisional Jails, and the second circle of the Lucknow Central Jail



have been completed, and the Seetapore Jail is well advanced. These and the District Jails will hold upwards of 6,000 prisoners. The daily average number and cost of prisoners compared with previous years were as follows :—

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Daily average number	... 1,719	2,598	4,342
Average annual cost Rupees	54-8-2	44-14-11	39-2-7

\* Half the increase in the daily average is attributable to the abolition of flogging. It is worthy of notice that the average increase for the twelve months immediately following the introduction of the Penal Code was 110 per mensem, while for the first four months of 1863 it has fallen to 26, the total number having increased from 4,825 on 1st January to only 4,931 on 1st May. Fifteen prisoners escaped of whom ten were recaptured. The total Jail expenditure was Rupees 2,02,482-13-5, or Rupees 22,517-2-7 less than the Budget Estimate of 24 lakhs. The value of articles manufactured for prisoners, and the product of convict labor employed on Jails and public buildings, amounted to Rupees 52,206-12 of which upwards of four-fifths was for Jails and public buildings. The net profit on Jail manufactures credited to Government was Rupees 2,515-12-10. The following shews that the health of the prisoners has continued to improve.

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Daily proportion of sick to strength			
per cent. per annum	... .. 11-27	7-02	3-89
Deaths to strength per cent. per annum	11-74	7-54	5-22

A Juvenile Reformatory has been constructed in the Lucknow Central Prison.

**REVENUE.—Land Tax.**—The season was on the whole a favourable one and the following statement shews the demands, collections and balances of Land Revenue as compared with the previous year :—

DIVISIONS.	Year.	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.						Percentage of balances to demands.
					Real.				Total of rent and nominal balances.		
					In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.			
Lucknow ...	{ 1861-62 ... 1862-63 }	36,24,989 35,55,425	36,11,533 35,50,413	13,456 5,012	1,477 1,438	..... .....	606 801	11,373 2,773	13,456 5,012	0·37 0·14	
Khyrabad ...	{ 1861-62 ... 1862-63 }	29,80,264 29,77,399	29,77,969 29,74,219	2,295 3,180	..... 274	..... .....	91 84	2,204 2,822	2,295 3,180	0·07 .....	
Fyzabad ...	{ 1861-62 ... 1862-63 }	36,99,250 37,48,051	36,96,541 37,32,794	2,709 15,257	1,293 14,063	..... .....	..... 129	1,416 1,065	2,709 15,257	0·07 0·40	
Total	{ 1861-62 ... 1862-63 }	103,04,503 102,80,875	102,86,043 102,57,426	18,460 23,449	2,770 15,775	..... .....	697 1,014	14,993 6,660	18,460 23,449	0·17 0·22	

The decrease in the demand of Rs. 23,628 is partly attributable to the release of rent-free lands erroneously brought on the rent roll, and partly to the revision of assessment in the Oonao District. The processes issued in the year numbered 11,489, the receipts amounted to Rs. 8,585, and the disbursements to process servers to Rs. 5,103. The only estate temporarily attached on account of arrears of revenue is Talooka Manehmow in the Fyzabad District. The Talooka of Nanpara in the Baraith District was released on the Rajah's attaining his majority. The only refunds were Rupees 51-4 for encamping grounds in the Durriabad District, Rupees 24-2 in Gondah, Rupees 1,854-6-9 in Hurdui, and Rupees 22,792-8 in Roy Barëilly for revenue erroneously collected from maafec grants. The remissions amounted to Rupees 4,016-0-3, of which Rupees 1,692-7 was on account of damage done by hail storms in Hurdui, and the remainder irrecoverable balances in Kham villages, and remissions on account of diluvian and land taken up for public purposes. The total number of summary suits instituted in 1861-62 and 1862-63 were 12,536 and 14,257 respectively; the number of cases instituted with pottahs during the year was 5,094 and without pottahs 8,619. The enhancement of rents has not been excessive, the cultivators have shared in the general prosperity, and the price of labour has risen proportionately. Of Regular Revenue Suits there was a total of 3,014; of these 2,199 were disposed of on trial, 287 adjusted or withdrawn, 248 struck off on default, and 280 remained pending. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two appeals were preferred to Commissioners against the orders of Deputy Commissioners, and 204 were pending from the previous year, making a total of 2,056 on the file. Of these 1,430 were confirmed, 183 reversed, 129 modified, 145 transferred to Settlement Commissioner, and 169 remained pending at the close of the year. The Chief Commissioner has disposed of 183 appeals from the orders of Commissioners in regular and summary suits, and miscellaneous cases; in 152 of these the original orders were upheld, in 13 modified, and in 18 reversed. Maafec investigations were concluded with the exception of 36 cases in Gonda and 7 under investigation in Mahumdee, and there were 162 lapses and resumptions of rent-free lands during the year which were assessed at Rs. 23,550, subject to revision at regular assessment.

## Assessed Taxes.—General Abstract Statement of Income Tax Assessments for 1862-63.

NUMBER OF ASSESSMENTS.												Total collections for current year.
ACT XXXII.												
SCHEDULE I.			SCHEDULE II.			SCHEDULE IV.			TOTAL.			
No.	Amount.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Amount.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Amount.	Rs. As. P.	No.	Amount.	Rs. As. P.	
Lucknow ...	551	39,082 3 3	1,466	80,324 8 5	137	8,920 13 0	2,154	1,28,327 8 8	65,577 0 5			
Khyrabad ...	579	53,693 2 5	248	7,807 4 6	75	6,086 11 0	902	67,587 2 3	42,814 11 9			
Fyzabad ...	520	58,118 13 3	402	15,108 10 0	43	1,282 4 0	965	74,509 11 3	52,824 14 0			
Grand Total	1,650	1,50,894 3 3	2,116	1,03,240 6 11	255	16,289 12 0	4,021	2,70,424 6 2	1,61,216 10 2			

The assessments under Schedule III. were Rupees '72,684, making, with the Rupees 2,70,424 under the other Schedules, a grand total of Rupees 3,43,108. The cost of collection was Rs. 8,810 or Rs. 2-9 per cent.

*Customs Excise.*—The gross receipts were Rupees 5,56,150 against Rupees 6,51,336 in the previous year; this decrease is entirely to be ascribed to the enhancement of the duty on spirits, 25° U. P., from 12 Annas to Rupees 1-8 a gallon from May 1862; the old rate of duty has been reverted to from the 1st of May 1863. The number of sudder distilleries has been greatly reduced, wholesale shops being substituted. The gross receipts from drugs were Rupees 1,00,428 against Rupees 97,087 in 1861-62.

*Stamps.*—The net receipts were Rupees 3,18,792 compared with Rupees 2,68,735 in the previous year.

*Salt.*—The importation of North Western Provinces Salt in 1862-63 is estimated at 4 lakhs of maunds. 17,360 Licenses were granted for manufacturing crude Saltpetre, 224 for Kharee, and 36 for refining Saltpetre. For the first two manufactures the license fee was Rupees 2, for refining Saltpetre it was Rupees 100; the total amount realized for fees was Rs. 7,520. The duty paid on Salt educed in the process of refining Saltpetre amounted to Rupees 2,855-14 exclusive of Sultanpore, from which no return has been received. Twenty-four licenses were cancelled and 248 persons punished for breaches of Salt and Saltpetre laws. To encourage the consumption of Western Salt the article has been exempted from octroi duty in all towns of Oudh except Lucknow.

*Opium.*—The sales are inconsiderable except in Lucknow and the total amount for the Province was Rupees 1,07,022 against Rupees 96,411 in 1861-62. The number of beegahs under Opium cultivation was 44,420 against 30,340 in 1861-62, being an increase of 14,080, or nearly 50 per cent. The main reason of the extension is, the peasantry find the cultivation very profitable. The produce increased from 5,089 maunds 39 seers 2½ chittacks to 7,446 maunds 23 seers 7¼ chittacks, and the average produce per beegah for the Province was 6 seers 11½ chittacks against 6 seers 11¼ chittacks in the previous year. During 1862-63 only 8 maunds 29 seers and 15¾ chittacks were confiscated on account of adulterations. The disbursement in Oudh for the above Opium amounted to Rupees 14,59,317, and as 4,284 provision chests were manufactured from it, the proceeds at Rupees 1,250, will be Rupees 53,55,000. The cost and charges for management are estimated by the Opium Agent

at Rupees 400 per chest, or Rupees 17,13,600 for 4,284 chests, leaving a net revenue of Rupees 36,41,400 against 22,69,600 in the previous year, being an increase of Rupees 13,71,800.

*Education.*—The Government contributions during the year were to Talookdaree schools Rupees—9,750 grants-in-aid Rupees 4,380. English, Oordoo and Hindee are taught in the Sudder and Tehseelee schools, and the daily average attendance was 487. At Mohumdee, Baraitch and Fyzabad talookdaree schools exist; there is a Tehseelee school in Tanda, and a Sudder and Tehseelee school in Gonda. The following schools in the city of Lucknow receive grants-in-aid :—

Lucknow Girls' School	...	Rupees 100 per mensem.
American Mission School	"	: 100 "
Wuzeergunge Vernacular School	...	90 "
Greesh Chunder's School	...	"
(lately closed) ...	...	75 "

The village schools are poorly attended, and a want of a separate Agency in the important Department of Education has been much felt. Final orders have not yet been received on a scheme submitted for the consideration of the Supreme Government in January last.

*PUBLIC WORKS.—Railroad.*—The proposed line from Cawnpore to Fyzabad was examined, and its commencement it is believed only awaits the decision of the Home Government. The annual cost of keeping up the Lucknow and Cawnpore road is about Rupees 50,000; but with a Railway the traffic would be so much diminished, that the cost of repairs would probably not exceed Rupees 10,000.

*Irrigation.*—Sir A. Cotton on his late visit to the province, contemplated two Canals, one to be taken from the Gogra, about 20 miles above Byram Ghaut, and to run thence in a south-easterly direction, between the Gogra and the Goomtee; the other to be taken from the Sardah, and to follow the same direction south of the Goomtee. The Chief Commissioner does not look upon canals as one of the great wants of the Province, and does not at present advocate any expenditure of public money upon them.

*MISCELLANEOUS.—Roads and Bridges.*—The grand total of the Road and Ferry fund receipts during the past year was Rupees 2,63,179, the disbursements amounted to Rupees 1,91,892. There were 454 miles of new roads made, 1,021 miles repaired, 175 masonry bridges, and 28 wooden bridges made. On the whole most work was done in Gonda, where three pile bridges of 80

feet span were constructed. Several works of utility have been constructed by private individuals, among others the Maharajah of Bulrampore has constructed at his own cost the eight miles nearest his residence of the road from Gonda to Bulrampore, including an 80 feet span pile bridge. In the Roy Bareilly District a very handsome bridge over the Sye River is in course of construction, the expense is entirely borne by the Bais Talookdars, and it is to be called the Bais Bridge; it will be a costly work and of immense public utility.

*Post Offices.*—Three hundred and fifty-three dawk runners, travelling over 1,484 miles, were maintained at a cost of Rupees 18,027. The village police now distribute the letters of which a large proportion are undelivered; but the Post Office Department contemplates relieving them of this duty. The main cause of non-delivery is the vague and badly written addresses—for instance “Gonda Baraitch” comprising an area of at least 5,000 square miles, is said to be a favorite address for Sepoys’ letters.

*Marine.*—The advantages of the Gogra for Steam navigation were pointed out in last year’s Report. The India General Steam Navigation Company has lately sent up two vessels as an experiment, a third is now en route, and there is a fair prospect of a regular monthly communication between Calcutta and Fyzabad. It is believed to be the intention of the Lucknow merchants to avail themselves of the Fyzabad route, and this will be an important addition to the Steamer freights.

*FINANCE.—Land Revenue.*—There is a considerable falling off in this item under “Receipts,” but in reality the Government demand is almost exactly the same as in the previous year, and it will increase with the extension of the revision of settlement now in progress in more than half the Province.

*Abkaree.*—There was a decrease from Rupees 8,77,638 of the previous year to Rupees 7,42,001. Income tax receipts have decreased about a lakh, and under Stamp, Law, and Justice there is a considerable increase. In “Disbursements” the only increase of importance is in Settlement charges, which are reported to have been Rupees 3,31,306. In addition to these charges the actual cost of three professional Survey parties, including instruments for one of them, cannot have been much short of Rupees 1,50,000 instead of Rupees 45,209. The grand total receipts were Rupees 1,20,83,631; to this should be added the net revenue derived from opium, and the duty levied in the North West Provinces on salt imported into Oudh; this would give Rupees 1,68,83,031. The disbursements from the Deputy

Auditor's statements were Rupees 43,32,184, but to this must be added Rupees 12,00,000 for the Ex-King's pension, and Rupees 18,00,000 for Public Works, making a grand total of disbursements of Rupees 73,32,184. The real surplus to meet Military charges is, therefore, Rupees 95,50,847. The pay of the Troops for 1862-63 is estimated by the Pay Master at Rs. 40,75,000; the Commissariat expenditure is about 7 lakhs; assuming other charges at 5 lakhs, there would remain a surplus of Rupees 42,75,847 for general imperial charges.

*Political.*—Profound tranquillity has reigned throughout the year, infanticide has been checked on the Talookdars' estates, and the unprecedentedly lavish expenditure on a particular marriage, gave the Chief Commissioner an opportunity of addressing the Talookdars' Association urging them to take measures to reduce the expense of these ceremonies. About the close of 1862 it came to light that letters from Mecca were in circulation among the Mahomedan population in several districts. These letters, which all closely resembled each other, purported to have been written by one Mahomed Salik, who had seen Mahomed in a vision, and been commissioned by him to call the faithful to repentance, and prepare them for the end of the world, which was predicted to be close at hand. The Chief Commissioner, convinced that they were mere fanatical effusions, and had no hidden political meaning, took no steps beyond keeping himself informed of their circulation, which soon afterwards ceased. The Talookdars' Association which owes its origin mainly to the Secretary Baboo Dukhin Runjun Mookerjee of the Tagore family, and whose most active number is the Vice-President Maharajah Maun Singh, held its annual meeting in November last, when many questions connected with the Settlement, and the Bill for regulating the succession to Talooks were discussed. Honorary Assistant Commissioners have decided one-third more Civil and Criminal cases this year than in the former one, and particular attention is drawn to the large amount of business disposed of by Chowdry Gopal Sing Mahomed Ushruf, and Mirza Shumshere Bahadoor. The Chief Commissioner has no reason to suppose (with the exception of the Rajah of Amethie) that Revenue powers have been otherwise than judiciously and honestly exercised by the Talookdars.

*Military.*—The strength of the Military Force in Ondh on 1st May 1863, compared with 1st May 1862, was as follows :—



	1861-62.	1862-63.
European Artillery	... 967	810
„ Cavalry	... 410	379
„ Infantry	... 4,459	4,810
Total	... 5,836	5,999
Native Artillery	... 78	166
„ Cavalry	... 1,116	1,040
„ Infantry	... 2,225	1,856
Total	... 3,419	3,062
Grand Total	... 9,255	9,061

A Regiment of European Infantry is still at Gondah, but the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that three Regiments of European Infantry at Lucknow and Fyzabad are amply sufficient for the Province, and that the Regiment now distributed between Seetapore and Roy Bareilly may be withdrawn, the Battery of Artillery now at the former Station being transferred to Lucknow or removed altogether. The maintenance of Lucknow and Fyzabad only, as military stations is recommended.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Agriculture and Horticulture.*—The Agri-Horticultural Society of Oudh, the Inspector of Prisons, and the Maharajah Maun Singh made extensive experiments on the growth of foreign cotton, and Dr. Bonavia has turned his attention with much success to producing hybrids between different foreign cottons, more particularly the New Orleans and Egyptian varieties. The high price of cotton has not led to any extension of the cultivation, which has always been very limited in this Province. Flax has been tried and will it is believed grow successfully in Oudh; nothing has yet been done with Hemp, but some American tobacco seed has grown well and promises to succeed. Continued exertions have been made to introduce the rearing of the silk-worm and manufacture of silk into the Province; large plantations of Mulberry trees of different varieties have been formed at Lucknow, Seetapore and elsewhere. Bengalee reelers were entertained at Seetapore and Lucknow, 20 lbs. of Silk were made at the former Station, and about 5 lbs. at the latter. It took on an average 5,200 cocoons to make a lb. of Silk; whereas in France and Italy the same quantity can be made from 2,500 cocoons. Under the head of Trade, the Imports of the Province are, English wines and stores of sorts, piece goods, yarn and metal-ware from Calcutta, Mirzapore,

&c., salt and cotton from the North-Western Provinces; *cattle*, copper, iron and spices from Nepaul. The Exports are grain of all kinds, linseed and other oilseeds, opium, ghee, hides, horns, saltpetre, goor, lac, catechu, saul timber and cloth of Tanda manufacture, chiefly to Nepaul. The third annual Khyrabad Fair opened on the 25th December, and closed on the 11th January. It was well attended, and the estimated value of goods sold was Rs. 1,60,848; horses, elephants, &c., also to the value of Rs. 32,151 found purchasers.

*Forests.*—The demarcation and Ameen's survey have been continued down to Bhagora Tal, east of the Raptee; 53 tracts have been laid out at a total cost of Rs. 1,587-7-9, or Rs. 29-15-2 per tract. There still remains about one-third of the total area, and this will be surveyed and demarcated during 1863-64. The forests are entirely closed to contractors—the timber is felled by the forest department, conveyed to depôts and sold by auction. The receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 38,155-2 and the expenditure to Rs. 48,400-15-1. Up to 30th April last, 384 old logs had been brought to the ghats, and 2,000 first class Saul logs had been felled, and were being dressed and conveyed to the Sardah depôt; 8,000 Saul Railway sleepers had also been prepared. Timber of the estimated value of Rs. 89,357-8 was in store on 30th April. In this were 14,724 Railway sleepers.

*Waste Lands.*—There have been nine sales of Waste Lands this year,—five under Lord Canning's Rules, at an average of Rs. 8-9-2 per acre; and four under the Secretary of State's, at an average of Rs. 3-14-11. All applications but five have been complied with. In the Districts of Gondah, Baraitch and Mohumdee alone is any Waste Land left at the disposal of Government, and in them and particularly in the last named District all the most accessible tracts have been taken up. There are altogether 40 European proprietors of Waste Lands to the extent of 160,362 acres in Oudh, and the great majority obtained their grants under the old Rules issued by the Chief Commissioner in 1860, which gave 12 years' rent-free possession. Very many grants have also been taken by Natives.

*Survey.*—Three professional survey parties were employed in the province. Captain Anderson's party completed the Roy Bareilly District, and about half of Sultanpore, comprising 1,347 villages, an area roughly estimated at 1,526 square miles, at a cost of Rs. 37,200, giving an average cost per square mile of Rs. 24-6, and per village of Rs. 27-9-10. In addition to the

above 188 square miles of forest were surveyed at a cost of Rs. 1,755, or Rs. 9-12 per square mile. Colonel Vanrenen finished the survey of Lucknow, including a very minute detailed survey of both the City and Cantonments and half of Durriabad. The approximate area surveyed was 1,248 square miles divided into 1,516 village circuits, and the estimated cost Rs. 41,000, giving an average of Rs. 27-0-9 for each village circuit, and Rs. 32-13-9 per square mile. The third party under Lieutenant Thompson was organized at the beginning of last working season, and surveyed about one-third of the Fyzabad District. At the close of the year the Districts of Oonao, Pertabghur, Lucknow and Roy Bareilly had been surveyed, and before January next the surveys of Sultanpore and Durriabad will be finished.

*Regular Settlement.*—Up to the close of the year 2,759 villages comprising 2,204 square miles in the Sectapore and Hurdui Districts had been demarcated and surveyed at a cost of Rs. 16,094, or an average of Rs. 7-4-10 per square mile. The demarcation of boundaries is well ahead of the Professional Survey, and the total cost of demarcations for the year was Rs. 28,121-6-3. Against the decisions of the demarcation officers out of 56, 6 only were reversed or modified. During the year the Khusrah or detailed field survey has been in progress in Oonao, Pertabghur, Roy Bareilly, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Sultanpore and Durriabad. In Oonao 32 villages remaining unfinished last year have been completed during this year. In Pertabghur 3,86,042 acres, comprising 755 villages, have been surveyed at a cost of Rs. 31,224-2-8, or an average of Rs. 80-14-1 per 1,000 acres. In Roy Bareilly during the present year 1,163 villages of 6,66,980 acres have been surveyed at an average of Rs. 79-8-9 the thousand acres. In Lucknow during the year 1,082 villages, aggregating 6,33,626 acres, have been surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 93-6-6 a thousand acres. In Fyzabad the Survey operations commenced in October, and by the 30th April 1863 120 villages aggregating 3,47,458 acres had been surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 93-15-6 the thousand acres. In Sultanpore up to 30th April 1863 192 villages aggregating 1,09,644 acres had been surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 144-6-2 a thousand acres. In Durriabad by the end of April 143 villages, aggregating 1,45,411 acres, had been surveyed at an average cost of Rs. 94-4-8. The general result is, that up to the end of April last 6,122 villages, aggregating 36,12,598 acres, or 5,645 square miles, had been surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 3,16,057-8, being an average of Rs. 87-7-10 a thousand acres, and Rs. 55-15-10 a square mile. The revision of assessments

has been confined to Oonao and Pertabghur. In the Oonao District three Pergunnahs were assessed before the commencement of the year under report, and the revised assessment was put in force from the autumn of 1862. During this year ten more Pergunnahs have been assessed. The reduction of assessment in the Oonao District is much less, than was anticipated. The general result is a reduction of Rs. 18,662 ; the revised assessment falls at the rate of Rs. 2-7-5 per acre on the cultivated area. In Pertabghur 295 villages were assessed up to the end of the year, the revised jumma being 35½ per cent. in excess of that of the summary settlement. The Tehseel to which the Settlement Officer's operations have been confined, was notoriously under-assessed, and a great increase was confidently calculated upon ; but the average rate per acre on cultivation was Rs. 2-0-10. Of cases before the Settlement Officers for the investigation of proprietary and under proprietary rights there was a total of 20,810. 548 of these were decided in favor of plaintiff, 2,915 in favor of defendant, 156 by Razeenamahs. 81 were struck off and 17,110 were pending at the close of the year. Of Appeals in these cases there were 334—of which 210 were confirmed, 21 modified, 21 reversed, and 82 pending at the close of the year. Of Appeals instituted in the Commissioners' Courts up to 31st December there was a total of 258 ; 114 were confirmed, 9 reversed, 24 modified and 111 pending. The Settlement Commissioner disposed of 299 appeals ; 140 were confirmed, 34 modified, 18 reversed, in 4 Razeenamahs were filed, and 103 were pending at the close of the year. As Financial Commissioner, the Chief Commissioner has disposed of 110 Settlement appeals, in 97 of which the original order was upheld, in 11 modified, and in 2 reversed, 16 cases remained pending. The total cost of Settlement operations up to the end of 1862-63 was Rs. 8,01,938, and the estimate for the current year is Rs. 7,60,770.

*Conservancy.*—The receipts from Choongee and other Municipal Funds amounted to Rs. 4,94,429, the disbursements to Rs. 4,88,065; the cost of the City Police throughout the Province was Rs. 1,34,590, and of Conservancy establishments Rs. 55,920. Conservancy establishments have been maintained in the City of Lucknow, and other Cities and Towns where an octroi is levied, and considerable sums have been expended on levelling and improving the drainage. The Surplus Local Funds, have been expended on roads and bridges, and some assistance has also been given to Tehseelee Schools.

*Dispensaries.*—These have been maintained in all Districts,

and during the year 68,153 persons were treated, of whom 3,684 were in-door and 64,469 out-door patients. The general results were :—

Cured	...	...	41,458
Relieved	...	...	8,292
Incurable	...	...	313
Died	...	...	362
Result unknown	...	...	16,146
Remaining	...	...	1,582

The receipts were Rs. 58,565, and the expenditure Rs. 37,187, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,378. A very fine building for the City Hospital is in course of construction in Lucknow, but some changes in the design have been found necessary ; 213 cases were treated in the Lock Hospital, 207 discharged cured, and 36 remained under treatment on 1st May last. Two branch dispensaries have been established in the districts of Baraitch and Mohumdee, and one is in the course of erection at Fyzabad at the sole expense of Baboo Bissessur Pershaud of Tirhoot, and a commodious Dispensary has been built at Gondah. The attempts to extend vaccination have been as unsuccessful as remarked in previous Reports, and Baboo Dukhin Urunjun Moorkerjee, deserves honorable mention for establishing a Charitable Dispensary on his estate, and endowing it in perpetuity with 480 acres of land ; 1,629 persons have been treated in it since its establishment.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION—NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*For 1862.*

THIS report is presented by M. H. Court, Esq., the Inspector General of Police, on 25th May 1863 and is reviewed by the Government of the N. W. Provinces in the following August. Considerable difficulty has been experienced, in consequence of the changes, introduced by Act XLV. of 1860 in making comparison of the offences committed during the year under report with the Returns of previous years, and in many respects a fair comparison cannot be made. As an instance, dacoity as defined by Act XLV. is robbery, however simple, committed by five or more persons, whereas hitherto it was a

violent organized attack by armed men. In another way comparison is difficult. The old Statements were as much Judicial as Police. Police and Judicial authority were vested in the same Officer, and the Statements in consequence in many respects embraced both considerations. The Constabulary Police of the North Western Provinces, exclusive of European superintendence, *i. e.*, of all Ranks from and including Inspectors downwards, numbers 29,256 Officers and men, but of this number 8,430 are entertained for the purpose of guarding Jails, Sudder and Tuhseel Treasuries, and of escorting Prisoners and treasure, &c., who are at no time available for the purely Police duties of protecting life and public property, of preventing and detecting crime, for which there remain a force of 20,826 Officers and men over an area of 74,295 square miles and a population of nearly thirty millions of souls. The number of offences against property in 1862 was 28,269, in 1861 it was 32,093. The value of property stolen during the year was Rs. 7,68,246 against Rs. 9,27,983 in 1861. The value of property recovered was Rs. 2,25,637 against Rs. 1,92,282 in the previous year; and the Net Loss in 1862 amounted to Rs. 5,42,609 against Rs. 7,35,701 in 1861. In murders few cases escaped detection, and in fact these few were rather cases where arrest was avoided by flight, than by non-discovery of offenders. The greatest failure was apparent in lurking house-trespasses and thefts; but though the average of cases in which arrest is made was small, it fully meets the large average of cases which occur of the most trifling character, in which investigation would be anything but desirable or fruitful, and which are not capable of detection. During the first quarter, 1,727 of 2,545 persons "concerned" in six Districts were brought to trial; but of these, 728 persons were acquitted, 719, or 1 in 3·54 concerned, brought to punishment. During the last quarter only 1,387 of 2,767 concerned were brought to trial; but of these 852, or 1 to 3·17 concerned, were brought to punishment; that is, a larger proportion of offenders have been punished, and a very large portion of innocent men have not been arrested or brought to trial, a real test of an order issued by the Inspector General, relative to the duties and the powers of Police in making arrests, and which questioned by some, was approved of by the greater number of officers. In detection of crime the following is a Table of total results for the year:—

Part.	Total number of cases.	Number of cases in which arrest made.	Number of Persons concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I.	37,388	14,077	51,875	24,094	25,691
II.	19,774	16,993	33,448	...	31,614
Total ...	57,162	31,070	85,325	24,094	57,305

Of 25,691 persons brought to trial for offences in Part I., 15,022, or 57·14 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, the percentage of conviction on the whole calendar being 57·01.

*Meerut Division.*—With regard to the prevention of crime the returns are very satisfactory throughout this Division, shewing a very large decrease of all offences against property, and also of murders, as compared with 1861. The value of property stolen amounts to Rs. 1,35,851 in 1862, to Rs. 3,12,619 in the previous year. The recoveries amount to Rs. 68,171, or 51 per cent., instead of 17½ per cent. in 1861, the nett loss being Rs. 67,680, whereas, during the previous year, it amounted to upwards of 2½ lakhs. During the first half of 1861 famine pressed sorely throughout this division, and there was a consequent increase of crime; that year is therefore an exceptional one, and it will be better to make a comparison between 1860 and 1862. This gives the following result :—

Year.	Dacoities and Roberries.	Thefts, including Cattle Thefts.	Burglaries or Lurking House-trespass.	Value of property stolen.
1860 ... ..	31	4,427	2,144	1,90,605
1862 ... ..	38	4,241	1,687	1,35,851
	+7	—186	—457	—54,754

The great decrease of crime in 1862 over 1861 is undoubtedly to be attributed to the return of agricultural prosperity, and to the greater facility of obtaining the means of honest livelihood. The decrease over 1860 may, I think, be fairly attributed to the greater efficiency of the Constabulary Police. The amount of local information acquired by the constables of the force in this division and by their officers has had a most beneficial effect in reducing the calendar of crime. This is shewn particularly in a comparison of thefts of cattle, the most prevalent crime, in 1861 and 1862. In the former year the number stolen was 2,317 valued at Rs. 46,879-9-9; in the latter the number was 1,566 valued at Rs. 32,803-0-5. Prevention has been most successful in the Mozuffernuggur, least so in the Deyrah Dhoon District of the Division. The average loss per head of population in the former being Rs. 0-0-1 $\frac{3}{4}$  and in the latter Rs. 0-2-8. In the Boolundshuhur District, the Criminal classes are undoubtedly more numerous and more widely diffused than in any other District of the Division, though in Meerut, from its large and ill-famed Cantonments, and from the great number and extent of imperial roads, prevention of crime is more difficult and more creditable. On the whole the calendar of crime for the year is most satisfactory. With regard to the detection of crime, first as regards cases, the return of cases detected and undetected appears as follows:—

Year.	Cases Head-ings 1 to 41.	Heading 42.	Attempts.	Total.	Offences in which no apprehension.
1861	8,355	3,289	1,097	12,741	6,559
	Part 1.	Part 2.	Total.		Cases in which no arrest made.
1862	7,032	2,793	9,285		4,916

According to this, the results are that in 1861 49 per cent. of cases were detected, in 1862 49 per cent. of cases were persons brought to trial. During 1862, of 7,032 offences cognizable by Police, in 4,973 cases no arrest was made, *i. e.*, 70 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of offences escaped undetected. In 38 murder cases the percentage of detection amounted to 90 in 38 dacoities and rob-



beries to 55½; in 1,687 Lurking House-trespass to 9, and in 4,241 thefts to 25. In murder detection was most successful. In the detection of crime with respect to persons, in 1861, 15,179 persons were returned as concerned in 12,741 offences and attempts. During 1862, 13,127 persons are supposed to have been engaged in crime, of whom 7,787 were brought to trial during the year. Of these, 4,920 were convicted before the Magistrates, were transferred to other Districts, escaped, or died. On the whole calendar 59 per cent. of persons concerned were brought to trial. In cases "cognizable by Police," the average could not be so great, but 40½ per cent. of persons concerned were brought to trial, or 1 in 2½. In the detection and recovery of stolen property, the Police of the Meerut Division have been very successful, partly in consequence of a large recovery in Boolundshuhur on account of a Galowtee robbery in 1861, but also general success has been achieved in consequence of the promptitude with which enquiries were made, and by which thieves and robbers have been compelled to abandon their plunder to escape themselves from the proof of guilt. In the detection of crime the different districts of the division are classified as follows :—

Districts.				Percentage of cases detected.	Percentage of Criminals brought to trial.	Percentage of property recovered.
1.	Moozuffurnuggur	...	...	33	47½	43
2.	Boolundshuhur	...	...	30	47½	100
3.	Meerut	...	...	30½	44	35½
4.	Dehra Doon	...	...	25	41½	36½
5.	Seharunpore	...	...	29½	30½	24
6.	Allyghur	...	...	24½	30½	16½

In the Division, 7,787 persons were brought to trial for Criminal offences under the Penal Code, of whom 2,710 were acquitted, 4,857 convicted before the Magistrate, 63 transferred to their Districts, escaped, or died, and 142 were at the close of the year under trial—

Convictions being	...	...	62½ per cent.
Acquittals	...	...	34½ „
Transferred under Trial	...	...	3 „

In cases cognizable by Police, 3,721 persons were brought to trial with results as follows :—

Convictions	...	...	62½ per cent.
Acquittals	...	...	34½ „
Remaining for trial	...	...	3½ „

In Boolundshuhur District 1 was convicted to 3·11 concerned ; in Moozuffurnuggur 1 to 3·54 ; in Meerut 1 to 3·90 ; in Deyrah Dhoon 1 to 4·09 ; in Seharunpore 1 to 4·54 ; in Allyghur 1 to 5·19. Two seizures of manufacturers of counterfeit coin have been made in this Division during the year, one in Moozuffurnuggur District, the other in Boolundshuhur. Discovery of counterfeit coiners has been hitherto exceedingly rare. In the Seharunpore District, “ Infanticide ” is the crime most prevailing, and there is no hope or possibility of preventing this offence by Police action. On enquiries it was ascertained that out of 30 families living in one village, no single family had more than two children, and these one of each sex. That out of the 30 families, 23 had but one child, 17 of these being sons, 6 daughters, it is impossible now to prevent this atrocious crime, and it may be considered how far a special law is required. In the Districts of Meerut, Boolundshuhur particularly, generally throughout the Division of Meerut, Cattle Thefts are and have always been exceedingly numerous. The same crime extends to the Districts of Moradabad and Bijnour, and Budaon in the Rohilcund Division, and this trade is carried on on a system between the Goojurs and Mewatees on the right bank of the Gangēs and their brethren in Moradabad and Bijnour, or the Aheers who frequent the northern part of the Budaon District. The following is a corrected return for the last two years :—

Year.	Cattle Stolen.	Cattle Strayed.	Total.
1861 ...	2,317	2,053	4,370
1862 ...	1,556	1,488	3,044
Difference in 1862 ...	—761	—565	—1,326

*Agra Division.*—The total number of offences of all kinds was 10,936 being a small increase as compared with 1861, where it was 10,551. In offences against life and property, there is an increase as follows:—

Murders	...	...	...	...	7
Dacoities and Robberies	...	...	...	...	13
Lurking House-trespass	...	...	...	...	440
Poisonings	...	...	...	...	4

Against this may be set off a decrease of 302 thefts and of Rs. 16,000 worth of property stolen. In the Districts of Agra and Etah, the average of crime on population and area is generally high. In the Etah District, the average of the criminal to population is slightly greater. But it is to be observed that no less than 458 attempts are returned for this small District, being very nearly half the number for the whole Division. The nett loss of property by plunder amounts to Rs. 1,08,520 in 1862, against Rs. 1,17,965 in 1861, the average being four pie per head. The loss in Agra District is  $9\frac{1}{2}$  pies; in Etah 1 and 4-5ths. In the Districts of Muttra and Mynpoorie, great success is apparent in the suppression of crime. In prevention of crime the Districts are classified as follows:—

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT OF CRIMINAL		Nett loss per head of Population.		
	To Area.	To Population.			
			Rs.	As.	P.
Muttra ... ..	1·7	936	0	0	3½
Mynpoorie ...	1·5	657	0	0	1½
Etawah ... ..	1·4	548	0	0	3½
Etah ... ..	0·6½	328	0	0	1·4/5
Futtehgurh ...	0·7	431	0	0	3½
Agra ... ..	0·4½	333	0	0	9½

In 1861, there was no apprehension in 4,061 of 10,551 offences which gives 64 per cent. of cases detected. In 1862, the percentage is only 56 per cent., *i. e.*, in 5,698 of 10,936 cases. In cases cognizable by the Police, arrest was made in 2,635 of 7,857 cases, or about 34 per cent. In cases not cognizable, in only 16 of 3,079 cases the offenders escaped trial.

In offences against life and property the results are :—

In Murders, ... ..	80·33 per cent. arrests made.
„ Dacoities and Robberies, ...	56·92 „ „
„ Lurking House-trespass, ...	10·75 „ „
„ Thefts, ... ..	41·62 „ „

10,551 persons were concerned in offences and cases brought to trial during 1861, of whom 7,423, or 1 person in 1·93, were prosecuted to conviction. In 1862, 17,487 persons were supposed to have been concerned in criminal offences, of whom 6,132, or 1 in 2·78, were prosecuted to conviction, the detail of cases cognizable and not cognizable being as follows :—

	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
Part I.—Cognizable ...	10,499	4,460	2,639 = 1 in 4.
„ II.—Non-cognizable	6,988	7,041	3,493 = 1 in 2.

In offences against life and property the results are:—

CRIME.	Concerned.	Arrested.	Brought to Trial.	Convicted.
Murder ... ..	133	117	120	71
Dacoities and Robberies ...	352	114	131	66
Lurking House-trespass ...	2,764	442	399	239
Thefts ... ..	4,358	2,152	2,041	1,222

The average of convictions for offences cognizable by the Police was 59·002 per cent. In the District of Mynpoorie it was 75·59 per cent. The value of property stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 1,38,090, of which Rs. 29,570, = 20·53 per cent., was recovered. In the Etah District, recovery of property plundered was largest, being 59 per cent. The effect of a foreign territory is evident in the recovery of property. In Agra, which adjoins Gwalior, Bhurtpoor, &c., the percentage of recovery is 12. In Etawah, which adjoins Gwalior, it is 17 per cent. In other Districts, Furruckabad excepted, it ranges from 21 to 59 per cent. In detection and prosecution of crime success was obtained in the following order. In Mynpoorie 35½ per centage of cases was detected; in Muttra 44; in Etawah 35½; in Furruckabad 39; in Agra 31; in Etah 20; and the convictions to concerned were in foregoing districts 1 in 2·60; 1 in 3·52; 1 in 3·29; 1 in 3·65; 1 in 4·90 and 1 in 6·03.

*Rohilcund Division.*—During the past year 13,323 offences occurred compared with 15,956 of 1861. The nett loss by plunder stands at Rs. 90,581 in 1862, to Rs. 1,14,934 in 1861. In offences against property, the following is a comparative Table of results for the last three years:—

Year.	Dacoities and Robberies.	Lurking House-trespass.	Thefts.	Value of property stolen.
1860 ... ..	19	2,235	6,693	Rs. 1,44,622
1861 ... ..	19	2,498	6,451	1,39,986
1862 ... ..	27	1,737	4,926	1,43,937

There was also an increase in Murders. The following gives detailed results of extent of crime upon area and population:—

District.	Proportion of one Criminal to area.		Proportion of one Criminal to population.	Nett loss per head of population.		
	M.	F.		Rs.	As.	P.
1. Bareilly ...	1	1½	525	0	0	3½
2. Moradabad ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½
3. Bijnour ...	1	2	520	0	0	3½
4. { Budaon ...	0	7	376	0	0	1½
{ Shahjehanpore	1	0	450	0	0	5

Out of 919 Thefts in Shahjehanpore, in 628 cases the value of property stolen amounted to Rs. 1,649, or an average of Rs. 2-0-10 per case. In Bijnour, out of 902 cases of Theft and Lurking House-trespass, in 247 cases there was no loss; and of 655 cases attended with loss of property, 255 were under Rs. 10, and 339 cases from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50; with regard to detection of crime, summary cases in 1862, no arrest was made in

8,607 out of 13,323 offences cognizable and not cognizable by the Police, and in 1862, in 64 per cent. of offences, there was no discovery, or the guilty parties successfully evaded apprehension. In crimes cognizable by the Police, the following are the results:—

On whole Return	...	24 per cent. detected.
Murders	...	85
Dacoities and Robberies	...	78
Lurking House-trespasses	...	10
Thefts	...	22

During the past year, 17,607 persons are returned as concerned in crime, of whom 4,901, or 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., have been prosecuted to conviction. In cases cognizable by Police, 1 in 4.78 concerned have been prosecuted to conviction. Success in detection of crime has been attained in the following order:—

	Cases and Persons.		Property.	
	Average of cases detected.	Proportion of conviction to concerned.	Districts.	Percentage of recovery.
1. Moradabad ..	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.96	Bareilly ...	57.3/5
2. Shahjehanpore	27	4.16	Budaon ..	49 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Bareilly ..	22 $\frac{1}{4}$	4.77	Moradabad ..	22 $\frac{3}{8}$
4. Budaon ...	23 $\frac{2}{3}$	6.06	Bijnour ...	20
5. Bijnour ..	16	5.84	Shahjehanpore ..	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

In 1861, 5,157 persons of 19,537 concerned in crime, were "prosecuted to conviction." In 1862, 5,101 of 17,607 were brought to conviction. The result on the whole calendar is in favor of 1862, the average being—

In 1861 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 to 3.77 concerned.  
 „ 1862 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 to 3.45 „

In cases cognizable by Police, the results are on the Division as follows:—

Concerned	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted	Percentage of Convictions.
11,144	4,142	1,584	2,330	59.53

In Moradabad the percentage of convictions to acquittals was 55 ; in Shahjehanpore 67 ; in Bareilly 68 ; in Bijnour, 52½ and in Budaon 55 and the proportion of convictions to persons concerned was severally 1 to 3.96 ; 1 to 4.16 ; 1 to 4.77 ; 1 to 5.84 and 1 to 6.06.

*Allahabad Division* --During the past year the Calendar is made up of—

4,633 cases cognizable by Police.

3,628 cases not cognizable.

Total 8,261 cases of which arrest was made in 3,267 cases under Part I., and 3,584 cases under Part II. The increase over the previous year where the cases amounted to 6,193 is mainly caused by the commission of 1,622 offences under Chapter IX. of Act 45 of 1860. From the return—

M. F.

Allahabad shows 1 Criminal to 636 of population, 1 2 of area.

Banda „ 1 „ to 568 of „ 2 6 „

Cawnpore „ 1 „ to 510 of „ 1 0 „

Futtehpoore „ 1 „ to 428 of „ 1 0 „

With regard to the detection of crime, concerning cases, in 1862, arrest was made in 6,851 out of 8,261 cases, being 83 per cent. of cases detected. Of cases cognizable by Police, in 70 per cent., or in 3,267 of 4,633 cases, arrest was made. In offences against property, detection has been successful in all Districts, excepting Futtehpoore, where only 3½ per cent. of Lurking House-trespasses have been brought to light, and only 6.37 per cent. of property recovered ; and throughout the Division the recovery of property stolen bears but a small proportion to that of the persons convicted of crime. 7,345 persons were concerned in crimes cognizable by Police, of whom 3,267



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Crime.	Persons concerned.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Murders ... ..	116	106	72.60
Dacoities and Robberies ..	215	44	20.46
Lurking House-Trespass ...	1,067	127	11.90
Theft ... ..	2,288	735	32.12
Total ... ..	3,716	1,012	27 per cent.

In the recovery of property stolen there has been less success than in other divisions ; the property stolen amounted to Rs. 83,685 ; and the property recovered to Rs. 17,124 being a percentage of recovery amounting to 20.46.

In the districts the percentage of cases detected were, in Banda 74 ; in Allahabad 81 ; in Cawnpore 52 ; and in Futtelpore 53 ; and the average loss per head was  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $4\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{3}$  and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pice, respectively.

*Benares Division.*—The returns from the Mirzapore District are excluded as untrustworthy in comparing the results obtained during the year, as many offences reported, were found not entered on the Register.

In the remaining five districts 9,153 offences were committed during the past year against 7,373 in 1861, and the property stolen amounted Rs. 1,37,646 against Rs. 1,47,892 of the previous year. In 1861 Rs. 40,160 were recovered ; in 1862 Rs. 28,955. The Districts of the Benares Division are more densely populated than elsewhere in these Provinces. In Benares itself it exceeds 850 to the square mile. In Jounpore and Ghazeepore it is about 730 ; in Azimgurh 657. The next is the District of Agra, in which the population falls at an average of 537 to the mile. In Benares, the fluctuating population considerably exceeds that of resident. The city is the constant object of pilgrimages to the residents of all parts of India, and though the average of one Criminal to the resident population is higher than elsewhere in the Division, it

District.	Average of last Criminal.		Average Non-		
	To Area.	To Popu- lation.	Loss per head of Population.		
	M.	F.	Rs.	As.	P.
Goruckpore ... ..	3	1	1,342	0	0 0 $\frac{3}{4}$
Azingurh ... ..	1	$\frac{1}{4}$	1,026	0	0 1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Jounpore ... ..	0	7 $\frac{1}{3}$	675	0	0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ghazeepore ... ..	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	694	0	0 2 $\frac{1}{4}$

There is a very large decrease in the value of property stolen in Goruckpore, as compared with 1861, which is explained by the fact that the value for that year, included a large theft of cash from the Opium Treasury.

In the detection of crime, concerning cases, arrest was made in 3,040 cases, and trial taken in 3,125. In offences of murder, dacoity, and robbery, detection has been good, and in lurking house-trespasses and thefts, a high average of detection has been attained, *viz.*, of 40 murders, arrest was made in 38 cases; of 48 robberies, five cases only escaped detection. In lurking house-trespass, 11 per cent., and in thefts, 60 per cent., of offences were followed by arrest. During the last year the number of persons concerned in crime was 14,723, of whom 8,887 were concerned in offences cognizable by Police. Of this last number—

109	persons	were implicated in murder.
315	„	„ „ dacoity and robbery.
2,440	„	„ „ lurking house-trespass.
3,904	„	„ „ thefts.

Total 6,768 in grave offences against life and property.

The following table shews how far these have been detected and brought to punishment :—

Crime.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Ratio of one convicted to concerned.
Murder ... ..	90	105	64	1 in 1·70
Robbery ... ..	130	176	62	1 „ 5
Lurking House-trespass ... ..	399	397	244	1 „ 40
Thefts ... ..	2,407	2,757	1,467	1 „ 2·06

In 1862, the recovery of property is only 21 per cent., or Rs. 28,955 of Rs. 1,37,646 stolen. Success has been achieved in the following order :—

DISTRICT.	IN PREVEN- TION.		NETT LOSS.			IN DE- TEC- TION.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.	Percentage of convic- tions to trials.
	Proportion of Criminal to		Per head of population.	Cases per- centage in which arrest made.				
	Area.	Popu- lation.						
	M. F.		Rs.	As.	P.			
1. Azimgurh	1 4	1,026	0	0	13	31	1 to 3·76	60·79
2. Benares	0 4	432	0	0	7½	74½	1 „ 2·46	48·06
3. Ghazee- pore	0 7½	694	0	0	2½	14	1 „ 3·22	55·15
4. Jounpore	0 7½	675	0	0	2½	42	1 „ 3·77	54·82
5. Goruck- pore ...	3 1	1,342	0	0	0½	54½	1 „ 2·53	57·80

Throughout Bundelkhund, in the District of Banda, and in the southern part of Allahabad, suicide is very common, and is committed for the most trifling reasons. In all these parts, Brahmins form a large part of the population; the people are poor, harvests more or less precarious, cultivation is more laborious, and from some cause which cannot be explained there is a great tendency to diseases of the brain.

*Jhansie Division.*—The Districts of this Division were

brought under Act V. of 1861 from 1st January of the last year, and the only means of making comparison with former years are by comparative statements of offences. Tested by area and population, the results are, that the criminal unit is small to area and small to population, in Jhansie and Humeerpore, and that the average loss per head of population is, excepting in Humeerpore, high. Throughout the Division, population is scanty for area ; the rural villages are few and far between. There is little or no wealth, but few roads, and in such a country, the criminal will fall with a small average on area and population. The calendar of crime for this Division shows 2,248 offences to have been committed, viz. :—

Part I.,	...	1,533 offences.
Part II.,	...	715 "
Total,	...	2,248

20 murders, 24 robberies and dacoities, 266 lurking house-trespasses, and 994 thefts form the bulk of offences under part I. With regard to detection of crime in 617 offences under Part I. arrest was made; in 916 arrest was not made. The proximity of foreign territory and the frequent interruption of British territory by interspersions of villages belonging to Foreign States with British villages, facilitates the escape of Criminals. In Lullutpore arrest was only made in two of 14 dacoities, in which 261 persons were concerned. Of 303 dacoits and robbers implicated in robberies committed in the frontier Districts of Jaloun, Jhansie, and Lullutpore, 25 only were arrested, of whom 21 were prosecuted to conviction. In these Provinces of Bundelkhund, further difficulty is occasioned by the determined combination of the Bundeelabs in favor of those of their fraternity who commit offences. 2,476 persons are returned as concerned in 1,533 offences cognizable by Police, of whom 1,027 were arrested ; 1,006 brought to trial, of whom 496 were convicted. In offences against life and property the details are as shewn in the following Table :—

Offence.	Concerned.	Brought to Trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.
Murders ...	24	19	5	14	1 to 1.71
Dacoities and Robberies ...	315	24	21	3	1 to 105.00
Lurking House-Trespass ...	429	123	50	69	1 to 6.22
Theft ...	1,268	504	220	248	1 to 5.11

The value of property stolen was Rs. 48,848 of which Rs. 18,149, or  $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. were recovered.

In recoveries of property stolen the results are as follows,—Jaloun 48.29 per cent.; Jhansie 42.62 per cent.; Lullutpore 17.83 per cent., and Humeerpore 17.68 per cent. In all the duties attaching to the Police, success has been attained in the following order:—

DISTRICT.	PREVENTION.			DETECTION AND PROSECUTION.		Percentage of convictions.	Proportion of convicted to concerned.	
	Average of Criminal		Nett loss per head.	Percentage of property recovered.	Percentage of cases in which arrest made.			
	To Area.	To Population.						
	M.	F.	Rs.	As.	P.			
Jhansie ...	4	0	621	0	0 5	42.62	49	56.13 1 to 3.00
Humeerpore ...	4	5	713	0	0 2½	17.68	43	38.00 1 to 4.77
Jaloun ...	3	0	317	0	0 7½	48.29	43	54.94 1 to 5.43
Lullutpore ...	2	2	139	0	0 11	17.83	27	51.96 1 to 7.66

although in the District of Lullutpore there has been less success than in any other District of these Provinces against Criminals, there has been a steady, continuous resistance against armed Criminals, which, under the old system, would have required the employment of a strong Military force to equal, and by which resistance, dacoities have decreased nearly 50 per cent. without the aid of one soldier.

AJMERÉ AND MHAIRWARAH.—*Prevention.*—The Statements of this District exhibit a calendar of crime as follows:—

Part.	No. of Cases.	Cases in which arrest not made.	Arrest made.
I.	862	262	580
II.	497	47	450
	1,359	329	1,030

The decrease in offences as compared with 1861 is large, and is attributed to relief from distress by famine. The value of stolen property was large owing to a dacoity committed in the Head-quarter village of an Istumrardar Thakoor, in which the property plundered exceeded Rs. 12,000. In detection and prosecution of crime greater success has been achieved than was anticipated. In Part I. arrest was made in 580 cases, or 67 per cent., of 862 cases committed. Of 1,538 persons concerned, 1,125 were arrested and brought to trial, of whom 647 were prosecuted to conviction. Of the property plundered, amounting to Rs. 61,756, Rs. 7,692, or 12½ per cent., have been recovered. In some general concluding remarks to the report it is shewn that the Police Force of the Provinces consist of 29,256 Officers and men, costing in pay Rs. 29,36,616 per annum. In the duties of Jail, Treasury Tuhseel and Personal guards, Reserves, and Recruits, one-third of the force is taken up, leaving only 19,724 Officers and men for the proper Police duties of preventing and detecting crime, and the pursuit, apprehension, and custody of offenders, the collecting and communication of information, the patrolling 3,000 miles of Imperial Road, and the Office duties falling upon each Police Station over an area of 74,295 square miles, and a population little short of 30 millions of men. Delivery of post letters, enquiry into petty charges, realization of fines by distraint of property, escorting time-expired convicts, are among the miscellaneous duties the police are called to perform, and from which they should be kept separate. Relieved of these petty duties, the complaints now made on all sides that the Police are not sufficient for the duty will disappear; during the past year Military training and discipline have been confined almost entirely to the portion of each District Force employed as guards, or on escort duties. The Mofussil Police have been taught to move in proper orderly manner, and, to some extent, the use of their arms, just sufficient in fact for cases of urgency, and sufficient to impress them with a sense of subordination and obedience to orders. Throughout the whole service, an extraordinary amount of knowledge of duties and responsibilities as laid down in Chapters 4 to 9 of Act XXV., and in Act V. of 1861, has been acquired, particularly amongst the lower ranks, who are far more tractable than the men of the old Police, and the amount of general information that has been acquired is as surprising as gratifying. As detectives a gradual improvement is daily made, and with but few exceptions the Magistrates have given to the District Superintendents the most valuable support and assistance.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE COORG DISTRICTS.

1862-63.

*Civil Justice.*—The introduction of Act XXXVI. of 1860, known as the Stamp Act has had a sensible effect upon litigation in Coorg, and has caused such a check upon the institution of frivolous suits, as to reduce in the lower Courts the total amount of Civil work considerably. The following shews the amount of Civil business during the year:—

IN ALL COURTS.	Original Suits.	Appeal Suits.	Total.
Balance number of suits pending.			
30th April 1863 ...	61	24	85
Filed in 1862-63 ...	576	90	666
Total ...	637	114	751
Decided during the year ...	577	109	686
Balance pending, 30th April 1863	60	5	65

Of the original suits decided only about ten per cent. was in favor of the Defendant, that is, only 59 cases out of the 577, and including the number of appeals the percentage rose to twenty, or 118 cases (out of 686) in favor of Defendant. Compared with the previous year there has been a decrease of 209 cases in the number of suits. 109 appeal cases were decided; in 46 the decrees were affirmed, in 23 modified, in 27 reversed, and 13 were otherwise disposed of. The average duration of each original suit was 20 days; and the average value of property litigated in each suit was Rs. 101-6-5; last year the average value was only Rs. 57-3-11. This comparison is intended to show the increased value of litigated property notwithstanding the decrease in number of suits, and the consequent greater importance of each suit decided. Of the original suits 389 were decided on their merits, 13 dismissed, and 175 arbitrated. Since 17th July 1862 no fees have been imposed in Coorg. Of suits affecting Land 54 were decided during the year and 18 pending; of suits Personal 632 were decided and 47 pending. The number of Civil Debtors confined during

the year was 13, last year the number was only four. The longest time any one of these persons was in confinement was three months, and the shortest one day. The average length of time was 26 days: three persons only remained for three months. Execution was sued out in 360 decrees, and 215 of these remained at the end of the year not carried out. This arises from the impossibility of Soubadars giving time to the Execution of Decrees, among their multifarious duties. Stamps have realized this year a net sum of Rupees 18,771-4-2 against 3,691 the amount received last year. A portion of this increase is, doubtless, due to the large trading operations which take place in coffee, and for which Bonds are of common and constant use.

*Criminal Justice.*—Since the new arrangements the Deputy Superintendent's powers have been those of a Magistrate; those of his predecessors were equivalent to those of a Judge. The total number of the graver offences was 96 against 70 in the year before, and the petty offences were 1,177 against 890. The grand total of cases of grave and petty offences was 1,211; in those 1,655 persons were convicted, and 256 persons released, out of a total of 1,914 apprehended. 34 cases were undiscovered, and 3 were awaiting sentence. In about one-half of the theft cases the perpetrators were undiscovered, this can only be accounted from the fact that the principal number of these offences were committed on the borders of Coorg, and that the thieves, escaping over the boundary into Wynaad or Mysore, rendered their being traced a matter of great difficulty. Of 146 persons apprehended, 60 per cent. were convicted and punished. There were two murder cases against only one in the previous year, and of four cases of homicide none were brought home against the prisoners. In two wounding and three forgery cases the prisoners were convicted. The punishments inflicted were as follows:—

* Imprisonment,	10 years and under	...	1
Ditto	5	„	2
Ditto	3	„	1
Ditto	2	„	4
Ditto	1	„	11
Ditto	less than 1 year	...	87
Fined		...	1,528
Released on security		...	14

There were 3 suicides during the year against 2 of 1861-62 and the accidental deaths amounted to 27. Judicial fines amounted to Rs. 2,894-6-5, an excess over last year. The value of property stolen was estimated at Rs. 7,139-0-8, and of this



a very small amount was recovered; but of the cases in which persons were undiscovered the value was Rs. 2,033-11-8.

*Police.*—With the exception of 2 Duffadars and 14 Peons for the Sudder Station of Mercara, there is no paid Government Police Establishment in Coorg. Hitherto the hereditary rural police have been found sufficient, and requires only to be kept up to the proper point by the Head of the District, to ensure all the principal duties of Police being efficiently performed.

*Jails.*—There is but one Jail in Coorg, and that is in the Fort of Mercara. This although a very unsuitable building is not generally unhealthy; the number of prisoners of all classes entered or released during the year is as follows:—

Pending on the 1st May	...	...	33
Sentenced and confined...	...	...	111
Released after trial	...	...	127
Remaining for trial	...	...	9

The ordinary term of confinement except in committal cases is but a few days, the greatest length was  $4\frac{3}{4}$  months. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,375-3-6 which was an increase of Rs. 545-6-4 over last year. In this year the daily average number of prisoners clothed, fed and cared for by the State was 58, and they cost per head, including every item of expenditure, Annas 2-6 per diem, or Rupees 4 11 per mensem, or 57 Rupees each per annum. This is an increase of nearly  $6\frac{1}{2}$  Rupees for each prisoner over last year, which is more than fully accounted for by the contingent charges which were incurred for the purchase of tools, whereby the labor of the prisoners became enhanced in value. 11,903 prisoners have performed work outside the Jail on the average one day; which gives a direct return of profit from prisoners' labour in the year of Rupees 1,486-14. The general average percentage of sick is higher than last year, six deaths occurred, and 9 prisoners were removed temporarily for their health. There were two escapes, but the prisoners were again apprehended.

*Land Revenue.*—The arable portions of the land being subject to a permanent tenure, and a small portion of the country being cultivated, the revenue is small. It will increase however, for the constant demand for land in every Talook declares that the establishment of a regular assessment for all lands will bring an annually increasing revenue into the Treasury. The settlement for the year 1862-63 shows an increase of Rupees 1,808-10-6 poseich is attributable to the increased value of Dholy Paddy or ingain tax; to rents from Cowl lands falling in; and to the reedans of new land cultivated. The revenue for the year amounted

to Rs. 1,61,386-3-6 ; in 1861-62, it was Rs. 1,59,577-9. Other sources of revenue gave Rs. 2,09,407-10-7 which made a total Jummabundy settlement for 1862-63, of Rupees 3,70,793-14-1 of which there were collected by the 30th April 3,69,329-10-1, leaving a balance remaining to be collected of Rupees 1,464-4 ; the balance of Land Revenue uncollected at the end of the year previous was Rupees 81,387-13-4. There was no difficulty in collection and there was no necessity to resort to distraint nor to any coercive measures whatever. The past season was on the whole unfavorable, the fall of rain being computed at 218 inches. The total collections on account of Land Revenue credited in the Treasury during the year 1862-63 are as follows:—

		Rs.	As.	P.
On account of former years	...	43,989	4	10
Year under report	...	1,60,381	14	7
Total		2,04,371	3	5

This far exceeds any previous annual collection.

*Extra Sources of Revenue.*—Under this head may be classified Abkarry, Coffee Haulut, Cardamum Rent, Income Tax, Stamps, Mohaturpha, Sandal-wood and Forest timber or produce, Judicial and all fines, Unclaimed property, Stray cattle (Local Fund), and Miscellaneous. The total receipts were Rs. 2,07,985-3-3 being an increase of Rs. 16,756-9 over the previous year where they amounted to Rs. 1,91,225-9-6. In the Abkaree department the expenditure was Rs. 38,423-3-4 the net income Rs. 55,024-2-1. The love for liquor has increased among the Coorgs, and it is in contemplation to introduce the Sudder Distillery system. The tax called Haulut shews a decrease during the past year. In public opinion, the Haulut Tax is objectionable both in principle and in practice, and this subject will be treated of in a separate Coffee Report. It may here be added that the income of Rupees 35,000 derived from the Coffee Estates in Coorg, quite inadequately represents the fair proportion of the Government demand for rents from cultivated lands. Cardamum Rents shew a small decrease of Rupees 285-6-10 ; but unless an assessment per acre of all coffee lands is carried out in 1863-64, large falling off in this item is anticipated. The realisations from Income Tax during the year are much larger than at any time previous. The assessment of the Income Tax in the District is found to be one of the most difficult and unpleasant of duties, for it is owing to the universal unpopularity of this tax that Returns are rendered almost under compulsion. Stamps have realised a good income, which there is every

reason to believe will not fall off. A small sum, is collected under the head of Mohaturpha and Shop Tax in large market towns. Sandal-wood and jungle produce generally shew a considerably smaller income than last year, which is accounted for by the fact that it is not usual to collect lots of Sandal wood annually. The sale of Stray Cattle and Pound Fund brought a sum of Rupees 1,473-9-2, and these are the only items from which any local funds are derived. Including arrears, the total amount now at the credit of Local Funds is Rupees 1,914-10-9. The collection of revenue in this year under all heads, including balance of former years, is Rupees 4,50,660-1-5, or Rupees 1,79,000 more than in the previous year, and more than double the collection of the year before. This additional prosperity is more due to the great impetus derived by the country from the influx of capital and population than from official exertions of any kind.

*Education.*—This is in a fair way of steady progress. A site for the erection of the proposed Educational Establishments, in connection with the Mercara Central school, has been assigned by the Commissioner of Coorg, and a grant of Rupees 11,000 given by the Supreme Government to carry out those plans. The Mercara Central school, formerly the Mercara “Anglo-Vernacular School” shews an increase of 33 pupils over last year. Their number amounting at present to 112, amongst whom there are 96 Hindoos, 8 Mussulmans, and 8 Christians. The 20 Indigenous Village schools have taken a decided step in advance. Whilst the average attendance of these schools amounted formerly to 15 pupils, it stands now as high as 59; one school numbers even 80 boys and 6 girls. Printed books are now, for the first time, in use and eagerly read; Arithmetic with English figures introduced, and also Geography and Grammar taught. The books are purchased by the boys, and an occasional objection to their use is only raised on account of their having to be paid for. Seven new Village teachers are at present under training at Mercara; and will soon be able to pass their examination. To promote a more active interest among the Coorgs in Educational matters, it has been arranged that in those villages only new schools are to be established where the inhabitants build a proper school-house, and a decent dwelling for the master near it. The attendance at the five Village schools under trained masters amounts to 296, and that of the eight old schools to 120. Seven schools are closed on account of their masters being under training at Mercara.

*PUBLIC WORKS.—Roads and Bridges.*—The wants of the

District in the matter of roads are unlimited, because the mountainous nature of the country has restricted the general communications on all sides to the roughest and steepest bridle paths. The main lines require to be well-metalled the whole length, and kept in constant repairs. The road which is now most required by the Public and the Planters is from Fraserpett *via* Seedapore to Veerajenderpett. The road from Mercara to Codlypett was in an advanced stage of progress when the funds were stopped, and much injury will be done to it by the monsoon. Five miles will be completed from Mercara and open for cart traffic. The bridge that is most wanted in Coorg is across the Cauvery on the Mercara and Cannanore line of road. It might be an iron pile bridge, as the bed is solid rock, and be put up for £3000.

*Canals and Irrigation.*—Of the former there are none, and irrigation is almost purely from natural sources. But works of communication are what is wanted at present, and works of irrigation in this country stand second to roads, whether in importance, value, or remunerative return.

*Civil and Public Buildings.*—Their annual repair has been effected this year under orders of the Deputy Superintendent, and not in the Department of Public Works. In future the same arrangements will take place annually. A Civil Hospital and Dispensary should be situated close to the station and populated parts of the Town.

*Post Office.*—The general Post Lines of Coorg work in a particularly unsuitable manner for the general community. There is no direct postal communication with Cannanore, the most important seaport town for this Province, and neither the line to Mangalore nor that from Madras is so punctual as it might be.

*Telegraph.*—A line from Cannanore to Mangalore has been sanctioned; but the Officer of the Department, deputed here to fix its direction, was of opinion that the line along the Coast was both unnecessary and expensive; whereas, by placing the new line along the main road from Mercara to Mangalore, the same communication would be obtained with much greater facility, and far less cost.

*Railway.*—Excepting a few pack bullocks, there is no indigenous carriage available in Coorg to take away its own produce to the Coast, and carts for that purpose are principally imported from Mysore. A light tramway from the foot of the ghauts would not only carry the whole of the produce and be a most inestimable boon, but it would make the Coorgs the most enlightened and civilized race in all India.

*Finance.*—The balance of cash in the Treasury, on 1st May, was just over four lakhs. The total expenditure last year was Rupees 1,06,452-4-4 irrespective of Public Works; and this year it amounts to the sum of Rupees 1,57,027-3 10, leaving a much larger surplus than was ever before heard of in Coorg. If we place the Military charges against our own Revenue as Rupees 1,80,000, and add the actual expenditure for the year including that upon Public Works, it will still be found that the annual income of Coorg is greater than the expenditure, and that the whole of last year's receipts put against expenditure, will leave a considerable surplus in favor of the former.

*Political.*—The province is unique, independent in its nature of every other country, and the one point of political significance in regard to the new administration, which is regarded with uneasiness by the people of Coorg, is the junction of their country with a division of Mysore.

*Population* cannot be less than 150,000, but it will not be easy to get a proper census for some years.

*Agriculture.*—With the exception of the national rice fields and the dry cultivation in the North-Eastern Talook, land in Coorg for the future is not likely to receive any other kind of culture than that which appertains to the production of coffee, tea, or cinchona. The question of Haulut is inseparable from the question of coffee, as likewise is the latter from that of the sale of waste lands; and it is upon the final settlement of these questions that so much of our future prosperity depends. The export of Coffee in the past year is calculated at 200 tons.

*Forests.*—Two to the west have yielded 200 fine poon spars, some of which will be rafted to the Coast and sold, and in the Eastern Forests, after the monsoon, there will be some 1,000 logs of teak timber ready for sale. Towards the close of the year the Coorg survey began its operations on the Coffee Estates in the Mercara Talook, and, the surveys of ten Estates have been completed. It is perfectly understood throughout the country that Coffee Estates, and Coffee Land measurement only, is the object of the Coorg survey. In the Civil Dispensary there were 80 In-patients and 1,918 Out-patients treated during the year. 1,616 persons were vaccinated; the successful cases were 1,492, the failures 124. The report concludes by the Commissioner of Mysore recording his sense of the interest Captain Taylor the Deputy Superintendent has shewn in his charge.

## EDUCATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

*For the year 1862-63.*

THIS report is presented by M. Kempson, Esq., M. A., Director of Public Instruction, and treats of the subject under the two general heads of Inspection (which includes Direction) and Instruction. Of the  $7\frac{1}{2}$  lakhs expended on popular education and derived from Imperial and local sums, 5 per cent. is spent on Direction, 18 per cent. on Inspection, and 77 per cent. on Instruction. A more exact calculation is 5.24 per cent., 18.06 per cent., and 76.7 per cent. under the respective heads.

*Inspection.*—For this purpose the area of the North-Western Provinces is divided into three large Circles, each averaging about 24,000 square miles, with populations varying from 7 to 12 millions, and two minor Circles, one of Kumaon and Gurhwal, and the other of Ajmere and Mhairwarra. There is an Inspector with Native Deputies for each. In the 1st Circle, which comprises the Divisions of Meerut and Rohilkhund, the operations of the Department have resulted in the establishment of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Vernacular schools to every 10 square miles; in the 2nd Circle, the average is the same; in the 3rd, the area and population of which is larger, the average is about half the above. We have, therefore, on the whole, in these three Circles about one Government Vernacular school for every 10 square miles, or in other words a Government Vernacular school for every 3,600 of the population. This calculation excludes Government colleges, Missionary and Indigenous schools. In each of the three large Circles, the Inspector has charge of some 2,000 or 3,000 of this class of schools, and taking the average attendance at 20, the number of boys examined during his cold weather tour approaches 50,000. The visit of the Inspector is welcomed, and the place of examination, which is conducted in the open air, presents the appearance of a *melé*. A more thorough system of inspection is the defect of the present system, and personal inspection by Europeans, alone prevents these schools from falling back to the low standard of the Indigenous schools; and even their inspection, when administered as it must be during part of the year by native agency, fails in many instances, from the impossibility of a thorough management of the large area to be worked over. Of the 18 per cent. above quoted, 11 per cent. is expended in the maintenance of this native agency, under the classes of Deputy and Sub-Deputy Inspectors.

*Instruction.*—The character and extent of the schools for direct Instruction in the North-Western Provinces are shown in the annexed Schedule :—

No.	Character of School.	No.	Average at- tendance.	Average at- tendance for each School.
1	Colleges, ... ..	3	1,009	336
2	Collegiate School, ... ..	1	148	148
3	High School, ... ..	1	206	206
4	Anglo-Vernacular Schools, ... ..	21	771	37
5	Normal Schools, ... ..	4	402	100.5
6	Tehsili Schools, ... ..	244	13,543	55.5
7	Halqabundi Schools, ... ..	3,045	78,489	26
8	Female Schools, ... ..	62	950	15
9	Indigenous Schools under in- spection, ... ..	6,296	58,921	9.3
10	Aided Schools under inspec- tion, ... ..	14	1,744	124.5
Total, ... ..		9,691	1,56,183	16

The first eight of these ten classes of schools are strictly "Government Schools." In those numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10, English is the chief language taught, but the Vernacular, with Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit, receive attention. English is taught in some of the schools of Class No. 9 also; but in the majority of these schools, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit are studied. In Class No. 5 the Vernacular only is used as the vehicle for conveying instruction to the Teachers under training. In Class No. 6 the Vernacular, and also Persian, and in Classes 7 and 8 the Vernacular, chiefly Hindee, are the languages studied. No. 1 and 2 are under their respective Principals and Superintendent, and the remainder fall within the jurisdiction of the Inspectors.

*The Agra College.*—According to the Officiating Principal, the rules introduced by Mr. Pearson the Principal, are bearing fruit, and although during the months of August, September, and October, sickness was more than usually prevalent in the city, yet the average attendance has been raised from 91½ to 93½ per cent., and from the fact that in the higher classes the per-

centage is 97, I believe that the general percentage may with care be brought up to 94 or 95. After a few years' assuefaction to the system, the scholars of the upper classes become remarkably regular. It is the younger boys, whose marriages have to be arranged, and the new comers, whose irregularity affects the general average. The following tabular statement shews a gradual improvement in the fitness for examination of the candidates for the Entrance Examination of the University :—

Subjects of Examination.	Average No. of marks obtained.		
	1860.	1861.	1862.
English Language, ... ..	31	32	34
Oriental Literature, ... ..	26	41	45
History and Geography, ... ..	36	38	41
Mathematics, ... ..	32	44	49

The 2nd class of the School Department was conspicuous for general merit, and the 4th, 6th and 9th classes did credit to their native teachers. The English handwriting was particularly good at this college. The introduction of the Boarding-House system has been tried and according to the Officiating Principal, from the success which has attended this experiment up to the present time, with great advantage the number of the scholars might be enlarged. The liberality of the Maharajah of Jeypore enabled the Officiating Principal to purchase a bungalow as a Boarding-House of convenient character, for the special purpose of lodging poor scholars from out-stations.

*The Bareilly College.*—The state of the College and the success of the students in the annual examination correspond with the encomium passed on the staff in general by the Principal. The College Department acquitted itself with credit. Of the Middle Class 2nd Division, consisting of 21 Under-graduates of the Calcutta University at all Colleges collectively, six were from Bareilly, and three of these six stand 1st, 5th and 6th, respectively, on the Examination Return. But with regard to his College Department, the Principal reports with an expression of natural regret, that several of his senior pupils have left for



Government employ. The average salary now earned by ten students, who have thus started in life, is Rs. 40, an excellent beginning for a native who has his own merits and education only to depend upon. The number of scholars in the school department increased, and its classes were in a promising state. The number of students attending has steadily increased during the six years which have elapsed since the Rebellion of 1857. The annexed Table shows this increase, and is further interesting from the view which it presents of the relative increase and decrease in the three sections of the attending scholars, considered in a religious aspect :—

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Hindu, ...	171	171	222	225	247	252
Mussulman, ...	18	16	27	36	54	61
Christian, ...	1	14	22	17	10	7
Total, ...	190	201	271	278	311	320

In Bareilly the Mahomedan population are becoming alive to the importance of studying English, for while the increase in the number of Hindu as shewn above during the last few years amounts to 47 per cent., the increase in the number of Mussulman scholars is 238 per cent. In other words the proportion of Hindu to Mussulman scholars, which was 9 to 1 in 1858, is now about 4 to 1. In the lowest Class, which contains the entrants for 1863, the change in proportion is still more marked. Here the Hindu are to the Mussulman boys as 5 to 3. Before the Rebellion of 1857, a large proportion of Mahomedans filled the higher grades of the subordinate Civil Service ; but since that epoch, the better educated and more English-loving Hindu is advancing to the higher grades. Of the present Native Deputy Collectors, 20 are Hindu and 19 Mussulman, but only 6 Mussulman to 14 Hindu have been appointed since 1857 ; of 87 Native Judicial Officers in these Provinces, 52 are Mussulman and 35 Hindu, and of these latter 13 have been appointed since 1857. Were English required in the Courts, the proportion of Hindu would increase largely. The total amount of Fees received in the year was Rs. 1,584, double what it was in 1860. Every pupil must now pay for books and other necessities and eight annas a month (the lowest fee) for schooling. These two

charges combined average Rs. 10 a year for each lad, a sum equal to a tithe of the income of many of the parents who cheerfully pay it. The fees are commonly regulated by the parent's income, which perhaps is so far an objectionable rule that it gives occasion for evasion. A curious case of this kind of evasion has been brought to notice, in which a native gentleman in Government employ, and whose income was, therefore, known, urged that the schooling fee payable for his son's education should be assessed on one-third of his income, because he had three wives, and the boy in question was *de facto* the son of one of these wives only. The Boarding House attached to this college has succeeded, is successful, and will, I believe, in coming years increase in usefulness, and extend the influence of our College and the education it offers far and wide through the Province. The premises consist of two Barracks, a Hospital, a Reading Room, Cooking Quarters, and the Superintendent's house. The number of boys accommodated in the place is about 50, a few Mussulman lads included. The Municipal Committee is now contemplating the erection of a superior house for the sons of Rohilkhund gentlemen, who are willing to give their children the advantage of an education in Bareilly.

*The Benares College.*—This College has a fuller College Department than the fellow-Institutions. Five students are now preparing for the Degree Examination of the Calcutta University in January next, and with a fair chance of passing creditably. The lower classes of the Department are also in good order; and of the junior class, which consisted of candidates for the Calcutta University Entrance Examination of 1862, the Principal reports with satisfaction. Want of accuracy in Mathematical knowledge, involving failure in examinations, has been for some years past a drawback to the general success of the upper classes at this College. The two senior classes of the lower or School Department have not satisfied the Board of Examiners. In the Sanskrit department there has been considerable improvement during the year. The College is still looked upon with affection by the orthodox Hindu as the nurse of his sacred language, literature, and philosophy, for the preservation of which it was established under the auspices of a liberal and enlightened Governor. The pupils have been more regular in their attendance, and the Pundits have taught classes at once instead of single students. There are 124 students in the Sanskrit department, 52 of whom receive stipendiary allowances of from Rupees 2 to 16 per mensem. The philological study of Sanskrit, and its affinities with other languages, as throwing light

on the history of antiquity, which is the chief incentive to its study in the eyes of the European scholar, is not attempted by these votaries of Hindu learning, who regard the language as holy, and its literature as holy, and imagine themselves to be sanctified by its study. This religious indulgence costs the State about Rs. 22,800 a year. Last year "the Chair of Vedanta," a kind of theological professorship, was, on the death of the Pundit who held it, abolished. Other salutary alterations, such as the addition of English teachers to the staff, were carried out, and a European scholar will be placed in charge of the Department under the orders of the Principal. Generally the year was a satisfactory one. Nine boys have passed the University Entrance Examination, three the First Examination in Arts. The average daily attendance has risen from 73·95 per cent. in 1861 to 78·5. The number of pupils had increased from 471 to 519. The schooling-fees have increased from Rs. 3,021 to Rs. 3,275-8, and the cost to Government of each student's education has fallen from Rs. 109 in 1861 to Rs. 101. The low percentage of attendance at the Benares College, as compared with that at the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, where it is 15 per cent. higher, may be explained by the fact that the regulations in force are less stringent.

*The Collegiate Ajmere School.*—The progress of this school has been favourable, a more regular attendance has been enforced and the average has been raised from 79·5 in 1860 to 92·6 per cent. in 1862; and at the same time, the attendance register shows 169 pupils at the end of the year to 151 at the beginning. As a Collegiate school, which must be taken to mean a school with an Upper or College Department, this Institution cannot compete with the Colleges above noticed. Its College Department seldom numbers more than two or three scholars. The exhaustion of the College Department has been owing to the heavy demands of the public service.

In reviewing the four Upper Institutions the improvements during the year may be put down as—

A greater regularity of attendance.

A greater uniformity of studies.

A greater diligence on the part of the Native Teachers.

An addition to the European teaching staff in the appointment of three Mathematical Professors.

The following table gives a comparative statement of the average attendance at these institutions for the past two years :—

			Average attendance.		Increase.
			1861.	1862.	
Agra College, ...	...	...	270	295	25
Bareilly Ditto, ...	...	...	271	302	31
Benares Ditto, ...	...	...	368	412	44
Ajmere School, ...	...	...	127	148	21
Total,	...	...	1,036	1,157	121

*The Etawah High School.*—Originally founded by Mr. Hume, Magistrate of Etawah, in concert with a Committee of Native Gentlemen, the management of this school, so far as its Educational interests are concerned, was made over to the Department of Public Instruction, the management of its financial concerns, locally considered, being retained by the Committee. At the same time the Government allowance of Rs. 600 monthly was directed to be devoted partly to the interest of the school, and partly to the school inspection of the Etawah District. An experienced Head Master who in addition to his duties in Etawah, has an eye to the state of the District schools, as an Assistant to the Inspector of the 2nd Circle, was appointed early in the year. The average attendance is 206 and the studies correspond with those of the School Departments at the Colleges.

*Anglo-Vernacular Schools of the Upper Class.*—Of these there are three all in the 1st Circle, at Allygurh, Shahjehanpore, and Pilibheet. The average attendance for the past two years was as follows :—

				1861.	1862.
Allygurh School, ...	...	...	...	83	143
Shahjehanpre Ditto, ...	...	...	...	62	52
Pilibheet Ditto, ...	...	...	...	127	108
Total	...	...	...	272	303

The Allygurh school retains the chief place and the attendance has increased by 30, good progress has been made in Pilibheet, but the Shahjehanpore school is not in a satisfactory condition. Five other Anglo-Vernacular schools have been established in this Circle since January last, viz., at Boolundshuhur, Seharunpore, Bijnore, Moozuffernuggur, and Moradabad. At Meerut, the Church of England Mission, and at Dehra, the American Mission, maintains a good school, the Anglo-Vernacular schools, eight in number, count 503 scholars, or rather more than 60 each on the average. The Anglo-Vernacular schools of the 2nd Circle are 10 in number, six having been established since January last, at Muttra, Humeerpore, Jaloun, Nawabgunj (Cawnpore), Etah, and Furruckabad, with teachers on salaries not less than Rs. 50. The four others—at Ferozabab, Jusswuntnuggur, Phuppoond, and Oraiya—of older establishment, draw but Rs. 15 a month from Government. At six schools of the 2nd Circle at present the attendance is 194, this is 32 per school. There are no Anglo-Vernacular schools in the 3rd Circle, but there are several good Mission schools where English is taught; at Phulpore in the Allahabad district, as also at Banda and Balia in the Ghazee-pore district, the inhabitants support their own English teacher.

*The Benares Normal Schools.*—The aggregate number of pupils under instruction during the year is reported by the Head Master to have been 185, consisting of six Tehsili school teachers, 124 Hulqabundi teachers, and the rest, boys in the Model school, with the exception of five unmedwars. These latter are persons who come to the Normal school for instruction in the hope of being made teachers. They pay fees, but as a general rule do not remain long enough under instruction to be eligible for employment. The qualifications of the students are spoken of as low, and all the efforts of the Staff required to be directed to the eradication of the practice of committing their reading books to remedy.

*The Almora Normal School.*—This is succeeding well. There are always from 12 to 20 Pundits and Pupil-Teachers studying, and in another year or two there will be a marked improvement among the School Pundits, all of whom will be required in their turn to go through a course of study here.

*The Meerut Normal School.*—In six years this school has been the means of affording some degree of training to 1,098 teachers. A large proportion of these, however, have disappeared, only 800 certificate-holders being found among the 950 teachers now employed in the Circle. Great watchfulness is observed on this point, and the penalty of desertion is strictly en-

forced. Only one case has occurred this year. Forty trained teachers, who had served for the term of their engagement, have resigned or been dismissed during the year. Of those who resigned several became Putwarries, one obtained employment on the Railway on Rs. 15 a month, and one in the Revenue Survey on Rs. 20.

*The Agra Normal School.*—Good order and management prevailed and the number of teachers under training for the period, under review is 133.

*Tehsili Schools.*—The 1st or Meerut Circle has an area of 23,683 square miles, a population of 9,051,183 and includes the districts of Scharunpore and Dehra, Moozuffernuggur, Meerut Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Moradabad, Bijnour. The Number of Tehsili schools in this Circle is 62, and the scholars are 4,161, being 239 in excess of the last year's registry. Eight of these schools number more than 100 boys, viz., Khurja 169, Bareilly 142, Hattrass 131, Meerut 130, Secundrabad 114, Allygurh 111, Dabhai 103, Boolundshuhur 101. "The eight best schools," says the Inspector, "are Deobund, Boolundshuhur, Secundrabad, Dabhai, Nageena, Bijnour, Hattrass and Shamlee, having in the first three classes together 192 scholars, an average of 24 each." The progress of the schools is thus shewn :—

	1st Class.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
1861-62, ...	81	227	302	541	689	809	1,273	3,922
1862-63, ...	112	24	314	564	877	879	1,144	4,161

Allygurh shows more Tehsili schoolboys than the other districts. There are 8 schools averaging over 80 boys each. In Bareilly there are 8 schools, but the average is only 60 boys each. Boolundshuhur has four schools, in which the average runs so high as 120 boys each. The worst district is Budaon, where the average is 40. In Scharunpore the attendance has increased by 132, while in Meerut it has fallen off by 104. The excellence of the schools in Boolundshuhur is attributed to the encouragement given to education by the late Mr. Lowe, and by Mr. Colledge. The schools in Meerut vary. They are not well off for accommodation. The Moozuffernuggur schools are good

on the whole—Shamlee the best. Buildings much wanted are in course of erection. The Seharunpore schools have risen rapidly. In the town itself the number of boys rose from 48 to 131 ; but Deobund has the best taught school.

The Dehra Dhoon schools are small, and there are but three viz., at Rajpore, Kalagir, and Kalsi. Dehra itself is well supplied by the Missionaries. In Bareilly the best school is at Besalpore. There is a good school at Darow in the Tarai, recently established, but the inhabitants of Chahchet, in the Bareilly district close by, refuse to send their children. Nawabgunj has a new School-house. The Bijnore schools are good. The Teacher of Saheswan, a large place, is believed to do his duty, but the attendance is only 47 boys. Moradabad does not show well. The best school is at the smallest Tehsil, Thakur Dwara. Sumbhul, with a population of 15,000, sends 40 boys to the Government school. Twenty-one was the number last year. The Powain school is the best in Shaljehanpore, and good school houses are in course of erection in the district. The small encouragement the boys who receive education at Government Tehsili schools meet with generally, is almost equally a bar to progress with actual opposition. The opposition of the *amlak* to the educational progress of the country has been commented on in previous communications. In a town having a population of 9,000, *in the Government school are but five relatives of native Government servants*, two of these belonging to the Post Office, and one to the Deputy Inspector of schools, while in six Persian schools, *supported almost exclusively by the native officials, are 47 scholars*. To frame and maintain a system of education, and at the same time to reward those who set themselves in opposition to it, appears hardly consistent.

*Hulqabundi Schools.*—Funds are available in all districts of the 1st Circle, more or less, with the exception of *Bareilly* and *Bijnour*. There are now in the eight other districts 843 schools with 23,607 scholars, being 46 schools with 1,311 scholars in excess of last year's enumeration. The largest number of schools of this sort is in Meerut, viz., 143, with 4,351 scholars ; the greatest increase has taken place in Moradabad, being 18 schools with 578 boys. The best schools belong to Boolundshuhur. The progress in study has been more marked than the accession of numbers ; this will appear from the following table :—

	4th Class.	3rd Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	Total.
1861-62, ...	998	2,539	5,513	13,246	22,296
1862-63, ...	1,310	2,957	5,896	13,444	23,607

213 boys have taken up the more advanced studies of the Tehsili schools, and know a little Geometry and Algebra. Plane-table surveying has been taught in 186 schools. The study of Urdu is gaining ground as appears from the following table :—

	No. of Urdu Scholars.	No. of Nagree Scholars.	No. who learn both.	Total.
1861-62, ...	6,360	6,977	8,959	22,296
1862-63, ...	7,131	6,548	9,928	23,607

In the course of last cold weather collections at various places of schools of this class (Hulqabundi), amounting together to 800 with 20,112 scholars, were inspected and examined. There is no longer in the minds of the people of these districts the apprehension of intended harm to their children, which but three years ago was not peculiar to the Kumaon Circle. On the contrary, they make of the occasion quite a gala day, and are ready to give up their usual holidays for this. Even on the great day of the Holi, and within sight of Hurdwar and Kunkhal, the schools of the surrounding districts came together. Many of these schools are particularly interesting. At Jehangerabad, in the Boolundshuhur District, is one of Beloochees, descendants of a colony located by Akbar, and whose trade from that day till now has been the sword. In the Bheria schools of the same district are 13 sons of boatmen, who work the ferry two miles south of Anoopshuhur, some of them very quick boys, one an excellent penman. Several schools in the Doab districts are filled with Goojars and Rangars, races as despised on account of their ignorance as proverbial for their acquisitive propensities.

The 3rd or *Benares Circle* has an area of 27,120 square miles, a population of 12,181,593, and includes the districts of Goruck-



pore, Ghazceppore, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Benares, Mirzapore, Allahabad, Futtehpore, Banda. There are 59 Tehsili schools in this circle and at the close of the year the number of scholars was 3,902, being an increase of 40 on the year 1861-62. Eight of these schools register 100 boys and over, and only thirteen under 50. The average is between 68 and 69; last year it was 65, the average attendance has also improved some  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It now stands at 76·73. English classes have been opened at four Tehsili schools, viz., at Banda, Phulpore, Jounpore, and Balia. The progress and system of these schools are shewn in this table :—

1st Class.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	Total.
37	152	261	489	632	915	1,424	3,902

There has been a large increase in the Hulqabundi schools in this circle amounting to 104 schools and 5,303 scholars. The total number of schools is 1,135, and of scholars 39,508 ; and the average per school nearly 35, whereas last year it was 33. The daily average attendance is still between 70 and 80 per cent. Each boy's education has cost the State during the year in this circle between 3 and 4 annas. The increase of Hulqabundi schools has been very marked in Allahabad, and the district has now more than double the number of village schools it had last year. A strange fact came under observation here. It was the singular difference in point of intelligence among the boys of different, though it might be contiguous, districts. It seemed partly to depend on the prevalence of one particular caste, and partly on climate. Villages become noted for the stupidity of their inhabitants, and the schools at such places languish and can with difficulty be brought up to examination.

*The 2nd or Agra Circle* has an area of 17,865 square miles a population of 67,28,935 and includes the districts of Muttra, Agra, Etawah, Mynpoori, Etah, Furruckabad, Cawnpore, Jaloun, Humeerpore, Jhansi, and Lullutpore. Thus 79 Tehsili schools, and the Registers show 5,663 boys, of whom 80 per cent. were present at the Inspector's examination, distributed over the seven classes, as shown in the following table :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	Total.
1862-63, ...	37	210	263	483	730	1,005	1,858	4,586

Among the best schools of the Circle are those of Muttra, Kurhal, Ferozabad, Akbarpore, and Meeran-ka-Serai, and among the worst those of Orai, Gahrrowlie, and Rasdhan. In writing at Pahara 388 prizes were distributed, in Dictation 25, in Arithmetic 941, in Geography 450, in History 340, in Surveying and Geometry 84 and in Algebra 78. Thus 40 per cent. of the boys examined receive prizes, and this taking into consideration the probability that one boy may have received more than one prize. Teachers were appointed early in the year to take charge of English classes at the Sudder stations of Cawnpore, Muttra, Furruckabad, Jaloun, Humceerpore and Etah. The state of the Tehsili schools of the 2nd Circle has been shown to be upon the whole satisfactory. The average attendance is about 70 boys, and of the usefulness and general popularity of the schools there is no doubt.

*Hulqabundi Schools.*—These have increased during the year by 28, but the number of boys is less by 1,888 than it was last year. This is accounted for by the extraordinary sickness which prevailed last rainy season, by a stricter mode of registration being established, by the abolition of schools existing but in name, and by an increase of *desi* scholars, that is of boys attending country schools. 15,186 boys were examined, 5,746 prizes in books were given to those boys who passed in any subject. The Agra schools have reached the highest degree of excellence relatively. 1,442 prizes are carried off by the Agra boys, Muttra, Mynpoori, and Etawah come next, the number of prizes bestowed in each being a little over 900. In the Agra district there are 31 creditable schools, of which 10 are very good, and 21 good; 64 satisfactory schools, of which 18 are above the average, and 46 average; 77 unsatisfactory schools, of which 45 are below the average, 26 bad, and 6 very bad. In Furruckabad there are seven creditable schools; one being very good, and the rest good; 14 satisfactory schools, one being above the average, and the rest average; 16 unsatisfactory schools, of which four are below the

average, 11 bad, and one very bad. Of Hulqabundi schools within this Circle, 225 are in a middling or average condition, 213 rise above this average, and 515 fall below it. In the Agra district Arithmetic and Geography are particularly well taught, and some of the maps made by the pupils attracted the notice of His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his inspection of a few of the schools in February last. *"This event,"* says the Native Deputy Inspector, *"proved very favorable both to me and to my whole Department; persons who previously regarded our schools with contempt began to esteem them from that day."* In Etawah at the end of this year, with no increase in the number of Hulqabundi schools, there is an addition of 743 scholars, and the average attendance is nearly 56 per cent., a number still by far too low. One singular feature, not perhaps undesirable, presented itself at some stations; the 2nd and 3rd Class pupils almost outnumber the 1st (or lowest.) The result of examination gave 30 middling or average schools, 20 rather above average, 20 fair, and one very good; while 31 were below average, 26 bad, and 12 disgraceful. The prizes obtained were 912, or at an average of 8 in each school. Ten schools were absent from examination, chiefly from necessary causes. In the adjoining district of Mynpoori the attendance is nearly 78 per cent. Only 10 school-houses belong to Government; about 15 have to be built, and the rest belong to private individuals. These and some other circumstances seem to have produced a temporary depression in an otherwise well-managed district. In Furruckabad, where the Hulqabundi system has recently been introduced, the schools have succeeded "beyond expectation." Last year there were 12 schools with 298 scholars only, now there are 36 with 1,105. The schools of Kanouj, Tirwa, Shamsabad, Bumari, and Akbarpore are particularly good. Cawnpore is improving rapidly. Fifteen new Hulqabundi schools are in progress of establishment, and it is probable that the voluntary assessment will spread over the whole district. The Hulqabundi schools of Muttra, Etah, Jhansi, Jaloun, and Humeerpore cannot, under present circumstances, compare with those of the districts already mentioned. Nevertheless the Deputy Inspectors congratulate themselves on general improvement, and the recent establishment of the schools among a rude people full of prejudice for old customs, deceitful, resentful and covetous, are good reasons for the poorer condition of their schools when contrasted with the schools of the Doab. The continued success of the schools (village) in Agra and the adjoining districts is a matter for congratulation. They are be-

coming gradually a recognized institution, and are gaining in stability, as the attendance and the teaching are improved ; but they still require strict watchfulness. Those of Bundelkhund are in their infancy, but they have this great advantage that they are no longer experimental.

*The Hill Circle of Kumaon and Gurhwal* has an area of 11,000 square miles, a population of 6,05,910. In this circle the number of boys in the Tehsili schools has decreased, though in Kumaon the average attendance has increased. The number of schools remains the same generally. The Inspector still considers his Bhootiah schools as the best in the province. He mentions a pleasing circumstance in connection with one of them at Byanse, which is doing a great deal of good among the inhabitants. He says : “ between June and November last there were upwards of 100 on the rolls (including 5 or 6 girls ) On the arrival of the people in Byanse in May, all the villagers, both from our side and the Nepal side of the river set to work, and of their own accord and without orders built a large pukka school-house about 40 feet long.”

*Hulqabundi Schools.*—These are new to the Hills, and their establishment is due to the active exertions of Mr. Beckett, Senior Assistant Commissioner in Gurhwal. Since January 35 Hulqabundi schools have been established all over Gurhwal ; and there will probably be 7 or 8 more by next winter. In these 35 schools, the total number of students is 1,187, and the average attendance is 957, a little more than 27 per school. The average attendance at school is thus shown to be over 80 per cent., a high rate for village schools, and which, if maintained, will speak highly for the choice of sites and the general management. Good school-houses have been built, and an ample supply of books has been provided by the Inspector. The Pundits receive Rs. 5 a month, and arrangements for a graduated scale of salaries are in progress.

*The Ajmere and Mairwara Circle.*—There are three classes of schools in operation here : (1) the schools under the charge of the Inspector, (2) those managed by the Deputy Commissioner, (3) those recently established by the Missionaries. The aggregate number of pupils in these three classes of schools is 814 in a population numbering 3,66,500 souls. The people are very ignorant, but they are intelligent, and less given to disregard of truth than many Indian races. The exhibition of models and instruments was used as a means of interesting the people and the reception of these models, &c. was enthusiastic. In the Kumaon Circle a great sensation was created among the Hill

villages by showing the magic lantern. The fees realized during the year, from 1st May to 31st April 1863, aggregated Rs. 118-11, of which sum Rs. 95-2 were absorbed in four scholarships established in the village schools, and the balance Rs. 23-9 devoted to contingencies. The Budget system has been found a bar to progress in matters connected with education, and to remedy this it is proposed that a round sum be allotted in the estimates for the building wants of the Educational Department for all works under Rs. 2,000, and that this round sum be at once available on the recommendation to the Government of a particular work by the Director of Public Instruction, whose bill passed by the Civil Paymaster would place the money in any district of the Provinces without delay. A detailed report of expenditure and the scrutiny of the Public Works Department would be the check required. The Vernacular (Hindee) books sold by the Department in the Circle during the year were 863 in number, and in value Rs. 269-4-9. The language recently chosen by the Missionaries as the vehicle of instruction in their schools is *Mārwari*. In the case of the Government schools Hindee is necessarily the study, as they are to be connected with the head school at the Sudder Station. The attendance of girls here and there, must be regarded as a new feature of improvement of healthy indication. The school at Pushkar is the most flourishing in the district, and numbers 57 boys; the reading, spelling, and pronunciation (a point of great difficulty) were all good, and the general progress in all subjects satisfactory. The schools under the management of the District officers 14 in number shew a total monthly expenditure of Rs. 166 of which Rs. 56 only is payable by the State. Of the schools connected with the United Presbyterian Mission, 17 in number and which receive no aid from the State, the average attendance was 361.

*Female Schools.*—The establishment of 3 girls' schools in the district of Allahabad was a leading feature in the progress of the Department in the 3rd Circle. In the 1st Circle a considerable advance has been effected during the year. The schools and scholars are six times as numerous as they were last year. There are 32 schools (Government) in the six districts of Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Bareilly, Budaon, and Shahjehanpore, and 314 children. If to these be added 169 girls who attend with their brothers at Hulqabundi schools, the total is 483. Of these 29 are Mussulmāni. The Hindni are chiefly the daughters of Brahmans, Thākurs, and Buniahs. As yet 15 female teachers only, have been appointed, but even in this case the demand will create the supply. The chief force of the

movement of female education is seen in Agra, and in the district of Shahjehanpore there were 156 girls at school, more than in the rest of Rohilkhund. The most important step yet taken by the Government in this matter was the sanction granted to the appointment of a Deputy Inspector of female schools in the 2nd Circle from the 1st January 1863. Thākur Kalyan Singh was appointed to this important office. Female schools are gaining ground slowly but steadily among the Hindus in the 2nd Circle; instances of Mahomedan girls attending any of them are very rare. In March the number of female schools was 25, viz., in the zillah of Agra 20, in Muttra 1, and in Etah and Mynpoori each 2. Now they are in all 30, with 467 girls. The number last year was 17 schools with 298 girls.

*Indigenous Schools under the Department.*—In most cases these schools are collections of the sons of neighbours at the house of one of the fathers. At Benares good schools have been started by some of the wealthier citizens, for the purpose of teaching the rudiments of English. Of 393 boys the general classification and pronunciation was good. At Hattress there is an Indigenous school of 100 boys and the society of native gentlemen in Bareilly, which goes by the name of Tuttu Bodhni (the principles of teaching), and which consists generally of men who have come to the State for education, is now turning its attention to the improvement of the Hindee language, and has set up a *Pathshala* in the city with the object of carrying out their ideas. The following is a statement of the number of boys in Indigenous schools in and about Benares and the larger town of the 3rd Circle :—

YEAR.	STUDENTS IN								
	English.	Arabic and Koran.	Persian.	Urdoo.	Sanskrit.	Hindee Mahajani Kaithi.	Bengali.	Mahratti.	Total.
1862-63, ...	181	1,983	6,292	1,301	5,178	7,686	66	22	22,719
1861-62, ...	86	1,529	6,029	1,067	4,834	6,359	58	32	19,994
							Increase,		2,725

*Aided Schools.*—There are 14 in number, the average attendance is put down as 1,744, and the aggregate grant-in aid as 1,917 odd monthly. Five of these schools received grants-in-aid for the first time during the year under review, and it is hoped to add eight more to the list for the current year. The Church Missionary Society draws by far the largest share of aid. Its operations are extending, and I cannot speak too highly of the judgment and general good management of its interests shown by those gentlemen who represent the Society in these Provinces. It has in its hands two excellent Colleges at Agra and Benares, where the students enjoy the privilege of sound instruction under the superintendence of Clergymen who have received an English University education. A serious *éméute* which took place among the students of St. John's College, Agra, in November last, from a Christian boy of the Mehter caste, being admitted into one of the Junior Classes, has resulted in the establishment of the Victoria College, managed by a Committee of native gentlemen. Joy Narain's College at Benares is a well-conducted and prosperous Institution. The Society places one or more of its Missionaries in charge, and the premises are commodious and conveniently situated. One of the students passed the Calcutta University Entrance Examination of 1862. Grants-in-aid have been applied for by the American Methodist Episcopal Mission of Oudh and Rohilkhund. Hitherto this denomination has not courted the assistance of Her Majesty's Government, but the financial pressure under which the Federal States are labouring, and the heavy losses (nearly 50 per cent.) incurred by the Home Society in its remittances to India, have now prompted an application.

*The Government Book Depôt.*—The total value of all the sales during the year amounted to Rs. 55,232-0-8, or to an average monthly sum of Rs. 4,602-10-8. The total value of all the sales to the Educational Department includes Rs. 45,194-8-3 of the above, or an average monthly sale on this account of Rupees 3,766-2-8. The amount of work done in the Depôt may be estimated from the following details. During the year 4,331 communications have been received and disposed of. Of these 1,289 were indents; 4,214 communications have been sent out, including 2,775 cash vouchers; 3,717 parcels of varying sizes have been despatched by Post, Rail, Bullock Train, or Steamer. The Establishment of the Depot costs Rs. 7,632, and contingencies of all kinds are Rs. 4,256 odd; and the discount allowed to purchasers is nearly Rs. 13,333. The works sold for Rs. 55,232 cost Government Rs. 29,936. The report concludes by recom-

mending to Government, the chief of the educational officers in the Department.

## THE DEPENDENCY OF BUSTAR.

*Records of the Government of India in the Foreign Department. No. XXXIX.*

THE Bustar Dependency, which is situated between the  $20^{\circ} 10'$  and  $17^{\circ} 40'$  of North Latitude and  $80^{\circ} 30'$  and  $82^{\circ} 15'$  of East Longitude, is bounded on the north by the Kakeir zemindary and the Raepore district, on the south by the Sironcha district, on the east by the Bendra Nowagurh zemindary under Sumbulpore, the Jeypore State, and the Sevree river, and on the west by the Indrawutty river and the Aherree zemindary. Its extreme length is about 170 miles and breadth about 120 miles, and its area is about 13,000 square miles. The eastern portion of the Dependency is an elevated plateau, averaging from 1,800 to 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, while the less elevated western and southern portions are probably only from 300 to 1,000. In this plateau there are few hills, the streams are sluggish, and the country, a mixture of plain and undulating ground, covered with dense Sal forests affords fruitful soil, producing rich crops whenever cultivated. The principal mountains in Bustar are a lofty range, the boundary between it and the Noogoor and Albaka talooks of the Sironcha district running north-west and south-east, and ceasing abruptly as it approaches the Tal river; a range of about equal height in the centre of the Dependency, known generally as the "Baila Deela" and which extends from the Bejee talook in the south to the Indrawutty on the north; a third range running north and south near Narayenpoor; a fourth, called the Tangree Donguree, runs east and west; and a fifth, the Toolsee Donguree, which is nearly parallel to, and but a short distance from, the south of the preceding, borders on the Sevree river and the Jeypore State. The principal rivers in the Dependency are first the Indrawutty, which rises at Thooamool in the Kala-hundy Dependency; its total length is about 250 miles. Entering Bustar a short distance east of Jugdulpore, it flows for about 130 miles in a westerly direction, when it suddenly turns southward, and, after a further course of 60 miles, falls into



the Godavery near the head of the second barrier. The water is considered unhealthy, and is not agreeable, owing to its flowing for a distance of 100 miles through a clayey soil abounding with argillaceous shales. The next river in importance is the Sevre, rising in the Eastern Ghauts south-east of Jeypore. For about 60 miles its course is westerly, when it takes a sudden sweep to the south-west and forces its way through a very hilly tract. From this it maintains a south-westerly direction generally, till it falls into the Sironcha, within the limits of the Rakapully talook; its total length is about 200 miles, during 100 of which it forms the boundary between Bustar and Jeypore. The Tal (or Talpier) is the next river in size and importance; it has its source among the loftiest peaks of the "Baila Deela," and flows in a southern direction for a distance of about 80 miles (60 of which are through the Dependency) till it falls into the Godavery. Twelve other perennial streams are mentioned. Natural lakes in Bustar there are none, and the tanks are generally small and few in number. The soil throughout the greater portion of the Dependency may be said to be a light clay with an admixture of sand, better suited for the raising of rice and wet crops than dry cultivation. There is good soil capable of producing cotton in many parts and of a superior description, but the light clayey rice soil is in the proportion of 10 to 1 of black or dark-brown cotton soil. The divisions of the seasons are the rainy season from July to the middle of November; the cold season from November to April; and the hot season from April till the earlier rains, which are uncertain, but generally fall in June. The fall of rain is about 50 or 60 inches per annum. Frost is not quite unknown, though of late years the winters are said to have been milder. It is, however, cold enough around Jugdulpore during a few days of January and February to cover water that may be standing in pots in the open air with a thin coating of ice; and hoar frost is to be seen in the morning. Hail storms of great violence are frequent, and occasionally cause much damage. The thermometer in the highest up-lands around Jugdulpore and to the north of it seldom rises above 90 or 95 in the shade in the hottest months, while in the other parts of the Dependency, specially towards the Godavery, the heat is great, the mercury rising as high as 112°. The sickly months are in September, October, and November, when fever and dysentery prevail. Regarding the geology of this unknown region the range of hills which separate Bustar from the Noogoor and Albaka talooks are principally composed of vitrified sand.

stone. These hills increase in height as they approach the Tal river, within a mile or two of which they abruptly terminate in high scarped precipices of 50 to 150 feet high, while the height of the hills themselves cannot be less than 3,000 feet. They are a continuation of the sandstone ranges which run from near the confluence of the Wyne Gunga and Wurda rivers through the zemindary of Aheree and the Sironcha talook, with similar ranges on the right bank of the Godavery opposite Sironcha. These sandstone ranges are all parallel to each other, and from 5 to 15 miles apart their direction is invariably north-west and south-east. One peculiarity about these ranges is, that where the one on the north ceases, the parallel range to the south commences. When this ceases, the one to the south of it begins, and so on. Eastward from these high ranges of sandstone hills we pass through a narrow valley, on the eastern sides of which there are signs of a change in the formation. Greenstone and horn-blende appear near the banks of the Tal, about 25 miles from its confluence with the Godavery, mixed with coarse quartzose and felspathic rocks in various stages of decomposition. The small range which runs from Kootroo in the north to the head of the first barrier on the Godavery in the south, which is here met with, may, I think, be called granitic; it seems to be composed principally of gneiss with broad bands of quartz. From these hills to the eastward an undulating plain of clayey sandy soil extends to the Baila Deelas, which form a marked feature in this part of the country. This chain extends nearly due north and south; from the south bank of the Indrawutty it averages 200 feet above the plain, increasing in height, and runs southward till it culminates in two high peaks called Nundeeraj and Pitoor Rance, which are between 3,000 and 4,000 feet above the sea.

The formation is for three or four hundred feet granite, then metaumphylic shales, and on the surface ironstone and laterite. Leaving the Baila Deelas, the valley of the Dunkunee abounds with small granitic hills. Up to Durkuree the hills are abrupt and irregular, and the formation granite, beyond is vitrified sandstone, and clay slate of various colours, which extends from the Tangree Donguree range at Seetapore to Jugdulpore. Eastward this becomes blue slate, continuing so to the boundary of Bustar and Jeypore. This blue slate is again found north of Jugdulpore towards Sewnee and on the banks of the Narungee river; it here contains iron pyrites. A small steep range immediately south of Seetapore is composed almost entirely of limestone. Passing southwards we reach the extreme height of

the Tangree Donguree, where we find granite, gneiss, and varieties of talcoze rocks. On the eastern boundary of the Bustar Dependency laterite is met with, and at Jeypore laterite and steatite.

*Iron Ore* is found towards the eastern portion of the Dependency in small quantities. It is also found in immense quantities on the Baila Deelas and in the valley of the Jorec-wag river, and is of good quality.

*Gold* is found in small quantities in the Kotree river and towards Prutabpoor; it is found in larger quantities close to the junction of the Kotree and Indrawutty rivers. The Sonjurees, a low caste, who form but a very small portion of the population, obtain it partly by washing, partly by forming an amalgam with mercury. It is valued at Rs. 15 the tolah.

The principal vegetable productions besides grains, &c. are "*Ral*" or as it is sometimes called "*Dhoop*" a resin extracted from the *Lhorea Robusta*, and exported in large quantities to the coast where it is made into dammer. *Kamela Dye*, is the red powder found on the berry of the *Rottlera Tinctoria*, sometimes called "*Shendree*" in Bustar, and "*Koonkooma*" by the Telingas. The powder is formed as the berry ripens, and it is collected in March by rubbing it off the berries with the hand. The fruit of the *Bassia Latifolia* yields an oil much in use all over the Dependency. The manner of expressing it is rude; the kernels are placed between two planks which are tightly tied together, and the oil allowed to run into jars. It does not keep, however, and although the fruit is produced in great quantities, it is never exported.

*Honey, Wax and Lakh* are produced in large quantities in the centre and western portions of the Dependency. The Gonds are exceedingly expert in collecting honey: this is not attempted till the commencement of the rains, when the bees are stupified by the wet and cold.

*Lakh* is probably to be found all over the Dependency; it is exported to Ganjam and to the Chanda and Hyderabad markets. It is gathered in November and December, and in some parts the people have a superstitious idea that those who collect it are liable to leprosy.

*Galls.*—The best are produced in the southern talooks, on the banks of the Sevree and towards the western talooks; they are formed towards the close of the rainy season. They are much in demand in the Rajahmundry and Coconada markets.

Bustar is divided into two distinct parts, the zemindary and the Khalsa; the former occupies nearly all that portion of the De-

pendency which lies south of the Indrawutty and a small tract to the north of it, while almost all the country to the north of that river is Khalsa. Besides the sub-divisions there are the five Gurhs, Kotepard, Choonchoonda, Amerkote, Raigurh, and Paragurh, at present in the possession of the Jey-pore Rajah, and the Shanah talook, consisting of three Gurhs, which are at present included in the Raepore district.

*Bhopalputum.*—This talook has a superficial area of about 705 square miles, and contains, with a population of 12 to 15 to the square mile, 150 villages of all sizes, several of which, Bhopalputum, Muddair, &c., have for this wild country a rather flourishing appearance. The population may be said to be 50 per cent. of Marias, 20 per cent. Telingas, 10 per cent. Mahomedans, 10 per cent. Gonds; the remainder is composed of Koeewars and low castes. The languages are Teloogoo and Maria. Bhopalputum, the residence of the zemindar, is situated about three miles from the Indrawutty: there is nothing remarkable about it. A fine tank, which supplies abundance of water for a considerable quantity of rice and garden cultivation, is the most striking object in the vicinity. The *Veejapoor* talook, eastward of Bhopalputum has an area of about 1,170 square miles, with about the same proportion of population as Bhopalputum. The language in this talook is Teloogoo and Maria. The population is composed mainly of Marias and Telingas. *Poteekul* comprises an area of about 375 square miles, and contains 30 villages. There is but little cultivated land in this talook; the greater part of the population consists of Koeewars and shepherds, with a few Telingas and other castes, and the language spoken throughout the talook is Teloogoo. *Lingagiree* has an area of only 50 square miles, and consists of but ten villages. The population is composed of Telingas and Marias, with a few other castes. The languages spoken are Teloogoo and Maria. *Kotapilly* consists of about 60 villages and has an area of 408 square miles. The soil is poor and unproductive and as in Veejapoor and Poteekul, the principal product is rice, with a coarse description of jowaree. The population consists of Koeewars or Gonds, with a few Telingas. The language is throughout Teloogoo. The *Bejee* talook contains 100 villages and comprises 855 square miles. The population consists of Koeewars with a small percentage of Telingas and other castes. The language spoken throughout the talook is Teloogoo.

The *Soonkum* talook has an area of 408 square miles and contains 90 villages. The population may be 18 or 20 to the square mile. The soil is fruitful, cattle are plentiful, and all

classes of the people are greatly addicted to the use of opium. The inhabitants are principally Gonds or Marias; of this class there are about 90 per cent., two per cent. of Gollars or cowherds, two per cent. of Rajpoots, two per cent. Telingas, two per cent. Hulabees, one per cent. Mahomedans, and one per cent. low castes. The *Chintulnar* talook comprises an area of 486 square miles and contains 100 villages, the largest of which are Chintulnar and Jiggergonda. The inhabitants are principally Marias, although there are 20 per cent. of Telingas, Rajpoots, Mahomedans, and lower castes. The *Kootroo* talook has an area of 1,072 square miles and contains about 150 villages; the population, which is very scanty, is mainly composed of Marias, with a few Telingas, Mahomedans, and other castes. Teloogoo is spoken in the southern parts, but Maria is the language of most of the population.

*Purlukota* talook, contains about 50 villages, and it is said to be similar to Kootroo.

*Communications.*—There is not a single made road in the Dependency, although the configuration of the country and the nature of the soil are rather favorable than otherwise to the construction of fair weather cart roads. In many places the country is so favorable for wheeled carriages, that, if the thick jungle on each side of the present track were cut down and uprooted, the communication would be complete during the fair season. There is one route, which, as soon as the navigation of the Godavery is opened, will assume considerable importance. This is the great Bunjara route from the southern portion of the Raepore district, which passes through a portion of the Dependency, and thence, through the Aheree zemindary and Sironcha talook, to the head of the 2nd barrier. At this point one branch leads to the large stations on the south-east coast, the other to Hyderabad. By this important route wheat is exported annually in great quantities. Last year no less than 10,000 laden bullock-passed through Sironcha.

*Ferries.*—In this respect the communications are exceedingly defective. Rough canoes which are simply trunks of large trees hollowed out, answer all the demands that are likely to be made upon them.

*Carts.*—In the vicinity of Jugdulpore, and along the line of road from Bhopalputum to Veejapoor, these are used to some extent. But between Jugdulpore and Veejapoor the nature of the country entirely precludes the use of wheeled conveyances. At Jugdulpore the carts are of an extremely rude construction, having wooden axles and wooden wheels. The intercourse between

different parts of the Dependency is but slight, the population is scanty and has few wants, the villages are few and scattered and roads are absent. Except within a circumference of 15 or 20 miles around Jugdulpore, there are no bazaars. Owing to the want of a copper currency and the difficulty of obtaining cowries, most of the trade, if such it can be called, is carried on by barter, and rice is the invariable medium of exchange in small dealings. So scarce are cowries that in Jugdulpore it is next to impossible to obtain change for four annas. The Sevree and Indrawutty are utterly unfit at all seasons for navigation either by boats or steamers, and any attempt to render the latter navigable would be waste of money. The following are the weights and measures used—

*Table I.—Used for Salt, Tobacco, and Turmeric, &c.*

24	Government Rupees	...	...	1 Seer.
6½	Seers	...	...	1 Puserec.
8	Puserees	...	...	1 Maund.
8	Maunds	...	...	1 Boja.

*Table II.—Goldsmith's Weight.*

8	Goonjas	...	...	1 Mash.
12	Mashes	...	...	1 Tolah.

*Table III.—Measures for dry Goods.*

40	Government Rupees, weight in			
	rice	...	...	1 Solce.
4	Solees	...	...	1 Pylee.
2	Pylees	...	...	1 Woodee or Katta.
20	Woodees or Kattas	...	...	1 Khundee.
5	Khundees	...	...	1 Pootkee.

*Table IV.—Liquid Measure.*

24	Government Rupees, weight of water	1	Seer (Kucha).
8	Seers	...	1 Pylee.
20	Pylees	...	1 Khundee.

Cloth or lineal measure is by the cubit, and in general the Koss is three miles. In the northern and eastern portions of

Bustar the Government Rupee and Nagpore Rupee are current; the Nagpore Rupee is valued at 14 annas to the Government 16 annas. Towards the southern and western talooks the Hyderabad Rupee takes the place of the Nagpore, and is valued at 12 annas. Silver change is hardly procurable, all petty sales are by barter in rice or by cowries; the money table is 20 cowries 1 boree; 12 borees 1 Dooganee; 12 Dooganees 1 Government Rupee. Manufactures there are none worth notice, and no weapons or arms are manufactured in the Dependency, all are imported. The chief exports are lakb, ral (or dhoop), wax, galls, horns, rice, shendree (or the kamela dye), teekoor, goor (jaggree or coarse sugar), teakwood, and cocoons of the thussa-silkworms. An insignificant amount of cotton, about 15 to 20 bullock loads in the year is exported through Jugdulpore to the coast. The imports are salt, cloth, brazen utensils, cocoanuts, pepper, spices, opium, turmeric, &c., from the coast; grain, wheat, and paper from Raepore; and cotton partly from Raepore and partly from Wyragurh in the Chanda district. The imports from the coast come by the way of Jeypore, Soonkum, and Kullair. In the western portions cloth, tobacco, and opium are imported from the Nizam's Territories. Trade is depressed and inactive and there are no sayer duties levied in Bustar. The following are some of the average prices, the seer being 80 tolahs; rice 1st sort 20 to 40 seers for 1 Government rupee; tobacco 8 to 16 seers; cotton  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 seers; salt 8 to 12 seers; and grain 20 to 40 seers for rupee. There is not a goldsmith or carpenter in the whole Dependency and ironsmiths are also scarce. The weavers are the Koshtas or regular weaver class, and the Maharas or Pariahs; the cloth is of the coarsest. Fever of the intermittent type accompanied with dysentery and diarrhoea is prevalent. Notwithstanding the fever, the general appearance of the inhabitants does not warrant a belief that the climate is unhealthy. The visits of cholera are limited to once in 20 years, but small-pox is frequent. Vaccination is unknown, but inoculation is practised to some extent especially towards the eastern parts of the Dependency. Cutaneous diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea and rheumatism prevail. The tribes and castes in the Dependency are numerous, 23 in number. The Brahmins are for the most part congregated at and around Jugdulpore; the Marias are the most numerous caste, shy, inhabiting the densest jungles, and avoiding all contact with strangers. Their weapons are bows and arrows. They are all tattooed on the face, arms and thighs, and the women are more

careless regarding personal cleanliness and appearance than the men. The Marcees who inhabit the "Ubuymard" country which lies between Narrienpoor, Barsoor, Purlakote, Kootroo, and Aheree, are of the same class as the Marias but are poorer and more uncivilized. They do not appear to shave the head, are about five feet four inches in height, most of a light copper color while others were actually fair. As regards the population of the Bustar Dependency allowing an average of from 12 to 15 to the square mile, which, I think, is about the number, this would give an entire population of 150,000 to 200,000. At the most the population must be within 250,000; the relative proportion of the population is as follows; Marias and Jhoorias, 45 per cent.; Hulbas and Mooreas, 15 per cent.; Bhuttras and Purjas and Lugares, 15 per cent.; and other castes, 25 per cent. The languages are numerous, but may be classed as Hulba, Maria, and Teloogoo. The first has a great admixture of Muratha in it, and closely resembles the Chuteesghirree dialect. It is spoken by all in Jugdulpore from the Rajah to the lowest of his subjects. Teloogoo is the language of the better and more civilised classes, and where the Marias border on the Sironcha district, and where they come more into contact with the Telingas, they are generally able to understand that language, talking their own language only among themselves. Regarding religion the Mooreas, Bhuttras, Dhakurs, Gudwas, Marias, &c., all worship Dunteshwaree, or, as she is sometimes called, "Maolce," with "Matha Devee," "Bhungarama," or "Dholla Devee," "Gam Devee," "Dongur Deo," and Bheem. The higher castes worship "Dunteshwaree" and "Matha Devee," with the other well-known deities of the Hindoo pantheon. Dunteshwaree is the tutelary divinity of the Rajahs of Bustar, and generally of the Bustar Dependency. She is the same as Bhowaanee or "Kalee." Meriah sacrifice was said formerly to exist, but the fact, was never satisfactorily brought home to the late Rajah or his brother, the present Dewan, Dulgunjun Singh. If the abominable rite ever existed which is doubtful, it has altogether fallen into disuse. The grovelling superstition with which the worshippers of "Dunteshwaree" are imbued, and the awe with which she is regarded by the inhabitants, especially in the vicinity of Jugdulpore, and particularly by the Rajah's family, relatives, and attendants, is not surpassed in any part of India. Nothing is done, no business undertaken, nor will the Rajah proceed on a hunting or pleasure party without consulting her.

"Matha Devee" is worshipped when small-pox appears, and "Bhungarama" or Dholla Devee her sister when cholera appears.



The "Pentishta" or the "commencement of the work" is a sort of consecration employed before anything that is newly made has been brought into use, and consists in erecting two posts of unequal length upright in the ground. They are erected near everything new and considered lucky. Throughout the Dependency the grossest ignorance and superstition prevail, and hold the minds of the people, from the highest to the lowest, in miserable thralldom. The simple and unsophisticated Gond tribes are believed to be expert necromancers, and on the most intimate footing with evil spirits. If a man's bullock dies, it is caused by witchcraft; if his crops fail, it is because the land has been bewitched, a lingering sickness or painful disease is laid at the door of an enemy, and, in short, every evil that befalls a family is imputed to witchcraft. Persons suspected of witchcraft are most cruelly treated, but such treatment has been strictly interdicted of late. On the birth of a child nearly the same ceremonies are observed as by all other classes of Hindoos. Among the Marias, Mooreas, Bhuttras, Purjas, Tugaras, and Gudwas the custom of very early marriages does not prevail. From sixteen to twenty is the age at which most of these wild tribes enter into the bands of wedlock. The average ages of the males when they marry is 19 to 24, females 15 to 17. All marriages are contracted in February. Among the Marias women and children are always buried. Whenever a Maria dies, his nephew is called upon to perform the funeral rites; a drum is beaten, and all the Marias within hearing hasten to the wake, for such it really is. The body is carried to a Mhowa tree, and secured to it by cords in an erect posture; wood is piled around and set fire to, and the body consumed. It is a peculiar custom that the bodies of Marias are always burned at the foot of the Mhow trees. Generally speaking, the food of the bulk of the population is rice, moong, &c.; the better classes, and also those who are devoted to the chase, are enabled to obtain flesh occasionally; the poorer classes, when they cannot obtain rice, which, in the more cultivated parts, is but seldom, live on kootkee, mandia, and the cheaper grains. Of good vegetables there is a great scarcity.

There are four kinds of spirituous liquors made and largely consumed; that from rice is said to be the most powerful. As regards musical instruments there are drums, fife and a rude sort of "sitar." The plough is of the common description and rudest construction, and seed is all sown broadcast. Rice is the staple commodity, grains and wheat are produced in small quantities; sugar-cane is extensively cultivated around Jugdulpore,

oranges of an inferior quality are to be had at Soonkum, and mangoes are abundant to the eastward and centre of the Dependency. Besides the usual dry crop, rice and garden cultivation, there is what is called the "Dahee," or Penda, which is of two sorts, that in the plains and that on the slopes of hills. In October the trees and brushwood are cut down, allowed to dry, and burned in May, after which, on the first fall of rain, the seed is sown broadcast. In the plains the larger trees are girdled and thus left to decay standing. In these patches of "Dahiya," rice with mandia and the mountain jowaree are cultivated for two years consecutively, when the land becomes poor and is deserted for another patch. The capital of the Dependency where the Rajah resides is Jugdulpore, built 200 years ago, consisting of from 400 to 500 huts of the rudest description, the Rajah's residence differing only from those of his subjects, in size. One peculiar feature that all the villages may be said to possess is, that the huts are built separate, either singly or in groups of three and four; this is done with a view partly to prevent accidents from fire, and also for the sake of being near their fields. The bedsteads are invariably composed of a platform of split bamboos, six or eight feet in length and four in width, tightly fastened down and raised about four feet from the ground. The inhabitants, however poor, never, if they can avoid it, sleep upon the bare ground. There are no schools and the ignorance is unsurpassed. The breed of cattle in some places though small is good and plentiful towards the more easterly portions of the Dependency, it is most inferior. Horses are scarce, pack bullocks are unknown, and donkeys there are none. There are not as many objects of interest as might be expected. None of the previous Rajahs of Bustar have erected temples or any permanent buildings, and were the present dynasty to pass away, they would not leave behind them a single edifice of any description. It was different with the ruling power whom they appear to have displaced, *viz.*, that of the Nagbunse Rajahs of Barsoor and Bhyrungurh. Although it is nearly five hundred years since their power was broken, and their name has been all but forgotten, yet no one can see the ruined temples at Barsoor without instituting a comparison between the past and present rule. The ruins of the ancient Barsoor, said to have been the capital of the previous power, are to be traced, close to the north of the present village of that name, through a dense jungle of bamboo, which has overgrown the site. A high brick wall, the ruins of which are now difficult to follow, seems to have enclosed a space of about one square mile: within it there are the ruins of four

or five temples. They are at some little distance from each other, and from the masses of rock of which they have been constructed, and the richness and beauty of their sculpture impress one with a favourable idea of the taste and wealth of those under whose rule they were built. Three are in a tolerable state of preservation.

In picturesque scenery the Dependency is not wanting ; the falls of the Indrawutty at Chitterkote of the extreme height of 94 feet is a fine sight and the Falls of Moonga near Teerutgurh 120 feet in height are only to be seen to advantage during the rainy season. The principal teak forests are :—

1st.—One in the neighbourhood of the Talpeir and chiefly within the limits of the Kotapilly talook.

2nd.—The Bejee Forests.

3rd.—The Soonkum Forests.

4th.—A small teak forest in the southern part of Chintulnar.

5th.—The Bhopalputum Forests.

6th.—The small teak forest to the east of the “ Baila Decla” range, about fifteen miles south of Duntewara.

Although these forests belong to the Rajah of Bustar, on enquiry it was found that on an average he has never received Rupees 200 in any one year for the thousands of logs that are annually exported from his country. This is entirely his own fault ; he has exercised no supervision, and has, consequently, been notoriously and openly swindled by his subordinates.

The number of teak logs exported to Rajahmundry and Coconada last year by the Godavery was

From Bhopalputum	...	...	4,682	logs.
Do. Kotapilly	...	...	13,939	do.
Do. Bejee	...	...	5,629	do.

In the year 1780 the Rajah, Durya Deo, was deposed and driven out of the country by his brother, Ajmeer Singh : he fled to Jeypore. Having obtained the assistance of Bheembojee (brother to the Rajah of Nagpore), who then held Raepore, he bound himself to pay an annual tribute of Rupees 4,000 to the Nagpore Government, and then with some assistance from Jeypore he regained his throne. Up to this time the Bustar Rajahs had been independent, but they now became dependent on Nagpore. From this time down to the reign of the late Rajah, Bhopal Deo, a chronic state of warfare has existed between the Rajahs of Bustar and their neighbours of Jeypore, differences having

arisen regarding the possession of certain tracts lying between the two States. The Rajahs of Bustar are Kshutryas of the family of the moon, and it is undoubted that the present Rajah of Bustar is the lineal descendant of the Kings of Wurungul, the once wealthy capital of the kingdom of Telingana. The present Rajah, Bhyrum Deo, is a young man of about 24 years of age, he appears to be deficient in mental capacity, and is not thought capable of carrying on the affairs of the Dependency by himself. At present no cases are committed to the Deputy Commissioner's Court by the Dewan the Rajah's uncle, and all heinous offences are punished by fine and imprisonment. Both the Rajah and Dewan are from their ignorance and disposition unqualified to exercise such powers. All prisoners are confined at Kaleepoor, the residence of the Dewan, a mile and a half west of Jugdulpore; the poorest are allowed rations, but the richer prisoners are obliged to provide their own food. Hard labor is seldom a portion of the punishment of criminals; the duration of imprisonment depends upon the caprice of the Dewan, and there is no attempt at any system of prison discipline. The revenues are supposed to be not under  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a lakh. Villages are obliged to pay, besides their land revenue, an arbitrary demand according to their abilities, fancied or real, never fixed, and depending upon circumstances and the will of the authorities, and when the amount of revenue collected by the subordinate officers appears to be under what the Dewan considers it ought to have been, the defaulter is generally imprisoned till he makes good the amount. The measures for the prevention and detection of crime are exceedingly defective. In some concluding remarks Captain Glasturd, Deputy Commissioner of the Godavery District, who furnishes the report states that to most of the parts travelled over by him European has never penetrated. In most English maps "unexplored territory" is inscribed upon the very centre of the Dependency. The country is an interminable forest, with the exception of a small cultivated tract around Jugdulpore, intersected by high mountain ranges, which present serious obstacles to traffic. Its insalubrity is proverbial; the inhabitants are composed of rude, uncivilized tribes of Gonds; in some parts almost savages, who have but few wants, which they cannot supply themselves. With such a country and such inhabitants rapid progress and improvement cannot be looked for; and any efforts to open out the Dependency, with the hope of immediately stimulating traffic, or rather creating it where it never existed, would end in disappointment.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC  
INSTRUCTION, BOMBAY.

1861-62.

*Budget System.*—The introduction of the Budget system though likely to be of great practical service to the department has as yet operated unfortunately. Inconvenience had been caused by the delay in sanctioning the Budget of the current year, the salaries of some officers having been withheld for months. Although the limits of expenditure sanctioned in 1858 have not been reached, yet the number of Government schools in the regulation districts has risen from 502 to 695, and the scholars from 27,435 to 40,921. In four years, without any increase to the Government expenditure on education the number of schools has risen more than 38 per cent., and the number of pupils more than 46 per cent. The increase is attributed to the order of the Secretary of State permitting the redistribution of educational expenditure. The returns show that there is a total number of 817 schools of all grades in existence, with 51,852 scholars, against 789 schools and 45,568 scholars in the previous year.

*University.*—The returns of the examinations show that only one school in the Presidency can teach up to the matriculation standard. The Elphinstone was the only school in Western India provided with a staff qualified to train boys for college. Four young men of this college, who had also studied in the Poona college gained degrees in arts. The stimulus to the Government colleges and schools has been great. It has raised the standard of teaching, and defined its aim, besides affording a certain test of results. It has thus swept away the last traces of that imperfect system under which teachers reported without check the performances of themselves and their pupils—a fertile cause of error and exaggeration—deceiving the Government, the public, and the youths themselves. Dr. Harkness retired from the principalship of the Elphinstone college two days before the end of the year. The attendance at the college does not number more than 30.

*Poona College.*—There were 48 pupils on the roll at the end of the year. The building is badly situated, and there are the temptations to the pupils which are found in every crowded city. Dr. Haig's services have been of great benefit to the institution.

*Medical College.*—Dr. Peet reports that the operations of the college have been very successful. There are at the present

time thirty-three graduates of the college practising their profession in Bombay, and two in the Mofussil; they hold no Government appointments, and consequently depend for their support upon the income they derive from their practice. In addition, there are nineteen in the employment of Government or of native princes. These are nearly all resident in the Mofussil, and hold the charge of charitable dispensaries. So far as the city of Bombay is concerned, there cannot be any question that the object contemplated by the establishment of a medical college has been realised. A class of scientific medical practitioners has been in a great measure substituted for the hakeems and weids who formerly occupied the field of medical practice. They enjoy the confidence of a large proportion of the people amongst whom they live, and all of them, without any exception, are enabled to support themselves in comfort and respectability.

*Maistree Class.*—In the opinion of the reporter the school is too narrow and Governmental. It trains officers for the Government service, but it does nothing for the public. Yet the works of independent enterprise in the country are far beyond the operations of the Public Works Corps, and this comparison will probably become every year more marked. Then, again, the school does nothing to teach trades to the people; for what is called the mechanical branch is a mere workshop, and not a place for instruction, except in a very limited sense, to the Engineering pupils, who look on occasionally at the work, but never take up a chisel or sledge-hammer themselves. The girls' schools and classes have been going on satisfactorily. In the boys' schools, no evils have arisen from caste prejudices.

*Patronage of Literature.*—The sum of Rs. 2100 at the disposal of the department for books is spent almost entirely on vernacular works. Among the purchases has been the *Sarva Sangraha*, a collection of genuine Maratha poetry, the "*Elder Mahadeorao*," a Marathi drama, and the Marathi translation of the *Arabian Nights*. All these works are of real value; they are bought by the people, read and enjoyed. Under another head comes the translation of Elphinstone's *History of India*. This is an extended work which has been favourably reviewed. Its publication without Government patronage would have been impossible, and it must be considered an important addition to our scanty stores of Vernacular literature. It cannot, however, be said that there is at present any demand among the people for such books, and it may be even doubted whether they are perfectly intelligible to any one who does not know English. To those who do, the English original would be

much more easy. The "Children's Friend" (the well known French Nursery-book, Berquin's *Ami des Enfants*) remains; and is so highly praised, both in its Marathi and its Gujarati dress, that the University actually have chosen it as a classic for examination. The Vernaculars are adequate to express the thoughts of children. The course recommended by the Director of Public Instruction for the future treatment of the Vernacular is the following:—All Hindoos should learn something of Sanscrit, or else of Latin, as a lingual discipline. The Parsees should learn Latin, or if a teacher should be forthcoming, Persian—not colloquially, but philologically. All attempts to regulate the orthography and style of Vernacular books, not published by Government, should be abandoned. Government patronage should be steadily refused to childish books and summaries of "useful knowledge," which are written for the express purpose of securing a grant of public money. Collections of genuine un-Europeanized native literature should

liberally patronized. New books of fiction, poetry, the *na. and the like*, which will probably secure a wide circulation, should be encouraged on their first appearance, if not coarse or immoral. Translations of European classics, executed by writers of known abilities, should, if not evidently inappropriate, be freely published and rewarded by Government, partly because the art of translating from English deserves particular encouragement, and partly because—if the Vernaculars are destined to become literary languages—these versions of classical books will probably be valuable as basis for further work.

*Finance.*—Excluding the University and Scientific Institutions which, though budgetted for under the head of Education, Science and Art, are not under the Director of Public Instruction, the net expenditure of Government in the Educational Department for Bombay and Sind was Rs. 3,98,611-13-10. The returns of the Inspectors show that the total expenditure was Rs. 6,82,987-0-8. The difference, therefore, contributed by the people during the year is Rs. 2,84,375-2-10.

**THE CENTRAL DIVISION.**—The Inspector trenched more than 2000 miles during the past year, and examined all English and Vernacular schools. Finding the difficulty of collecting money from the people in the shape of voluntary contributions the fees in all Vernacular schools were doubled. The people are willing to pay for the schools. In the purely Government establishments there has been an increase of 8 schools and 1732 scholars, or taking the total number of schools under inspection the net increase for the year has been 5 schools and 1751 scholars. Considering that there has been no additional outlay of Govern-

ment funds in that time, and that the fees have been doubled, this will be looked upon as satisfactory progress. Compared with the year 1859-60, it will be seen that in two years the number of schools has been raised in this small division alone from 213 to 256, and the scholars from 9729 to 14,566, giving an increase of 43 schools and 4,837 scholars. It should further be explained that this increase has been effected at a very slight additional cost to Government. In 1860 a sum of Rs. 480 per mensem, derived from the re-appropriation of lapsed savings, was assigned to this division; of this sum Rs. 120 were expended in the Sattara districts before they were transferred to the Southern Division, so that the increase of expenditure in the Central Division during the last two years amounts only to Rs. 360 per mensem or Rs. 4,320 per annum. Under one head alone the people's contributions this year have increased by upwards of Rs. 10,000 per annum. The English schools are still faulty, and the progress slow. Europeans, without a thorough grammatical knowledge of the Vernacular, are of little use in an Indian schoolroom, and experience shows how slow they are to acquire that knowledge; but, even when they have become masters of the language, it is doubtful whether the European mind can train the Native in its infancy with the gentleness necessary for such a delicate work. There are English schools in this Presidency presided over by European gentlemen of the highest literary attainments, whose knowledge of the Vernacular languages cannot be surpassed, and yet their schools are not superior to ours, which are taught by Natives. Mr. Howard writes,—“The exotic stiffness and artificiality inseparable from a system of instruction communicated by foreigners, and which now undoubtedly detracts from the usefulness of our teaching, will not disappear until Natives of powerful and instructed minds, equipped with European learning, but retaining a sympathetic hold on the intellectual traditions of their race, shall come forward to mould anew, in forms indigenous, the education of their countrymen.” It is recommended that teachers should be looked for among the best educated natives. The Vernacular schools are increasingly popular, but it is advised that small training classes should be established in different parts of the country for the improvement of masters of humble schools.

*Southern Division.*—The following table shows comparatively the attendance in the English schools in this division in the year under report, and in the preceding year, giving an increase of 46 scholars :—



	Pupils on the Register at the close of 1860-61.	Pupils on the Register at the close of 1861-62.
Rutnagherry ... ..	150	149
Belgaum ... ..	106	108
Dharwar ... ..	66	67
Sattara ... ..	60	96
Sholapore ... ..	50	58
Total ... ..	432	478

The people generally are satisfied with the instruction given in the schools, and are quite ready to assist them.

*Northern Division.*—There are 274 schools in the division, and 18,744 pupils, an increase over the previous year of 22 schools and 2152 pupils. The people have erected several school-houses, and generally show an eagerness to receive education. In 1861 a law class was opened at Amedabad, with 29 students; of whom 2 were stipendiary scholars, and 7 free students, the remainder paying a fee of Rupees 1-8 per mensem. In consequence of the great difficulty in obtaining the services of a competent teacher, the class was, as a temporary measure, placed under the Head Master of the Amedabad High School, who gave instruction in English composition, translation of official papers from and into English and Gujarati, Gibbon's Roman Civil Law, with notes by Howard, and a few of the most important acts lately passed, were also studied. The students also, with the permission of the Judge, attended the Judicial Courts in Ahmedabad to see a little of the practice and procedure of law. The class is popular. The number of students at the end of the year was 21. As the interest of the endowment was sufficient to meet all expenses, nothing has been contributed towards it by Government during the year. In the English schools, of which there are only three, there is a want of discipline reported. The Director of Public instruction states that next year he will arrange for a fresh census of private schools of all kinds to be submitted to Government.

*Sind Division.*—The reports from Sind always bear witness of the cordial and effective interest which the officers of Government take in education. In the neighbouring Punjab, as Government are aware, it is made the duty of the local authorities to inspect and report on schools. It would be a serious misfortune

for Sind if the practical co-operation of public servants were withdrawn from education. In this respect the same policy does not equally seem to apply to old and new provinces. The school attendance has generally recovered from the sad decline of last year, which was attributed to cholera. The Inspector's report of the financial state of his Division is satisfactory. The lists of books published, or in progress, show that the Vernacular schools will soon be furnished with wholesome reading. Five dépôts for the sale of books have already been opened.

### THE TRADE OF THE MADRAS TERRITORIES.

*For the Year 1862-63.*

THE Report consists exclusively of tables showing the internal and external trade of the Madras Presidency. The first is a return of the external commerce by sea :—

IMPORTS.	Private Trade.	On account of Government.	Total.
	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
Merchandize ...	2,76,47,125	.....	2,76,47,125
Stores, &c. ...	.....	26,83,023	26,83,023
Treasure ...	2,52,84,057	51,02,833	3,03,86,890
Total ...	5,29,31,182	77,85,856	6,07,17,038
EXPORTS.			
Merchandize ...	6,35,51,818	.....	6,35,51,818
Stores, &c. ...	.....	7,172	7,172
Treasure ...	26,50,551	35,40,000	61,90,551
Total ...	6,62,02,369	35,47,172	6,97,49,541
RE-EXPORTS.			
Merchandize ...	11,96,496	.....	11,96,496
Grand Total ...	2,03,30,047	1,13,33,028	13,16,63,075

The second table gives returns of the trade of the several districts of the Madras Presidency during the year, from which it appears that the total imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 3,03,30,140; of treasure 3,03,86,890. The duty amounted to 10,91,820. The exports of merchandise were Rs. 6,35,58,990; of treasure Rs. 61,90,551, and the duty amounted to Rs. 6,79,052. The re-exports were Rs. 11,96,496, and the duty Rs. 206. The following returns give a comparative statement of external commerce by sea during the year :—

		1861-62.	1862-63.	Increase.	Decrease.
Imports	...	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
	... { Merchandize ...	3,44,94,149	3,03,30,148	.....	41,64,001
	... { Treasure ...	2,22,85,900	3,03,86,890	81,00,990	.....
	Total ...	5,67,80,049	6,07,17,038	39,36,989	.....
Exports	...	5,42,92,250	6,35,58,990	92,66,740	.....
	... { Merchandize ...	39,58,486	61,90,551	22,32,065	.....
	... { Treasure ...	5,82,50,736	6,97,49,541	1,14,98,805	.....
	Total ...	11,60,099	11,96,496	36,397	.....
Re-Exports	...	8,99,46,498	9,50,85,634	51,39,136	.....
	... { Merchandize ...	2,62,41,386	3,63,77,441	1,03,33,055	.....
	... { Treasure ...	11,61,90,884	13,16,63,075	1,54,72,191	.....
	Grand Total ...				

The returns of the trade with the United Kingdom give the following results :—

IMPORTS.	1861-62.		1862-63.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Total Merchandize ... ..		Rupees. 1,70,38,489		Rupees. 1,20,32,137	Rupees. 16,17,713	Rupees. 66,24,065
Treasure ... { Gold ... ..		32,05,248		37,38,886	5,33,638	.....
		28,78,466		30,59,303	1,80,837	.....
Total Treasure ... ..		60,83,714		67,98,189	7,14,475	.....
Total Merchandize and Treasure ... ..		2,31,22,203		1,88,30,326	23,32,188	66,24,065
Decrease in Merchandize		50,06,352		Deduct Increase...		23,32,188
Increase in Treasure ...		7,14,475				
Rupees ...		42,91,877		Net Decrease ..		42,91,877

The exports were :—

EXPORTS.	1861-62.		1862-63.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
Total Merchandize ... ..		Rupees. 1,91,58,533		Rupees 3,57,03,468	Rupees. 1,75,65,148	Rupees. 10,20,033
Treasure ... { Gold ... ..		.....		1,250	1,250	.....
		.....		40	40	.....
Total Treasure ... ..		.....		1,290	1,290	.....
Total Merchandize } and Treasure ... }		1,91,58,533		3,57,04,758	1,75,66,438	10,20,033
Increase in Merchandize		1,63,45,115		Deduct Decrease	10,20,033	
Do. in Treasure ...		1,290				
Rupees ...		1,65,46,405		Net Increase ...	1,65,46,405	

From Africa the total merchandise amounted to 80 Rupees; from America 1,750; from Ceylon, total merchandise and treasure, Rs. 83,97,192. The imports from China were as follows:—

IMPORTS.	1861-62.		1862-63.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rupees.		Rupees.
Stationery—Gilt and Colored Paper	...	2,110	...	920
Drug—Camphor ... lbs.	8,662	2,698	5,917	1,849
Porcelain and Earthenware	...	3,887	...	5,421
Fireworks ... "	...	2,610	...	1,537
Provisions—Confectionery...	...	3,587	...	...
Silk Piece Goods ... Pieces	319	6,056	...	201
Tea ... lbs.	2,13,416	1,33,380	594	13,166
Sundries ...	...	10,372	2,387	1,493
			...	4,792
Total Merchandize ...	...	1,64,700	...	27,845
Treasure—Gold ...	...	1,86,678	...	3,11,589
Total Merchandize and Treasure	...	3,51,378	...	1,24,911
Decrease in Merchandize ...	1,36,855		...	1,33,558
Increase in Treasure ...	1,24,911			Deduct Increase ...
Rupees ...	11,944			Net Decrease ...
				11,944

1,45,502

1,33,558

11,944

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE  
IN OUDE.

1862.

SIR George Cooper reports that the amount of heinous crime in the province has considerably increased. Some officers believe this increase to be more nominal than real, and ascribe it to the increased activity on the part of the Police in reporting crime. But, after making every allowance for this cause, there can be no doubt that the crime of burglary is very largely on the increase. Minor offences have diminished by one-half. The total number of persons brought to trial was 21,436. Of these 310 were committed to the sessions, 272 were ordered to find security, 12,091 were convicted, 8,478 were acquitted, 86 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 198 cases were pending. The proportion of acquittals to convictions shows a slight improvement as compared with the previous year. Regret is expressed that under the provisions of Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure persons can only be sentenced to simple imprisonment. The result is that a number of the most dangerous and worthless members of the community are maintained in perfect idleness at the cost of the State, instead of being made to contribute, by their labour, to their own maintenance. It would, moreover, be of great advantage to such men, individually, to be compelled to labour within the walls of a Jail, and thereby to acquire at least the rudiments of some calling or trade, by which they might, on their release, be enabled to earn their own living in an honest manner, in the event of their preferring a respectable career of life, to a return to theft and robbery, which are the normal pursuits of the majority of the men who are committed to Jail under the provisions of Chapter XIX. of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for terms not exceeding three years were 5939 as compared with 3510 during the year 1861. The increase is 2429. The abolition of flogging is the cause of this increase. The ordinary class of murders has decreased from 84 to 66. They were of the usual character, with one exception in which a whole village conspired to murder a man who had been put in possession by Government, and who had commenced the preliminary arrangements for re-measuring the land with a view to the enhancement of the rents. He and a friend were attacked and murdered in a peculiarly atrocious manner, during

their evening meal, and their bodies concealed in a neighbouring water course, from whence they were subsequently taken, and buried in a field so carefully that no trace could possibly have been discovered if one of the perpetrators had not himself led the Police to the spot. The crime was not detected through the instrumentality of the Police, the Putwaree of the village, who was dining with the two murdered men at the time of the entry of the gang, having reported the occurrence, in the first instance, to the Tuhseeldar. For this crime four men were hanged, and twelve more transported. The cases of culpable homicide were 41 against 174 in 1861. Out of 61 cases of rape reported only one terminated in conviction. Sir George Cooper says :—In by far the greater number of such cases, it is only on discovery that the woman takes refuge in the cry of rape. The charge saves her own and her husband's honor ; and, moreover, if she can get the Court to believe it, entails a heavier punishment on her paramour, which is an object with the husband. The number of dacoitees doubled during the year, but this apparent increase is owing to an alteration of the mode of entering the cases. Housebreaking had increased, and the police show a lamentable want of ability to detect the perpetrators of these offences, only 1188 men having been convicted out of thousands who must doubtless have been more or less concerned in their commission. There were 25 cases of adultery reported against 494 in 1861, but had abduction been included as in the latter year, the number would have risen to 358. " Attempts at suicide " have decreased from 436 to 301. The majority of offenders in this respect are women. The reporter agrees with the Commissioner of Fyzabad that this offence would be best checked by devising some punishment for its commission which should involve some degree of ridicule. Mr. Simson thinks that if an attempt to commit suicide were followed by the shaving of the head, the prospective punishment would deter most women from the commission of the offence. The comparative statement of averages shows that 36 per cent. of the cases reported were brought to trial. In 1861, the average was 37·97 per cent. Judging the Police by their own standard, this result must be regarded as somewhat unsatisfactory, as showing a tendency to deterioration instead of improvement, however slight, in the detection of crime. In original trials 39·91 per cent. of the persons tried were acquitted, and this result is also unfavourable, in however slight a degree, as in 1861, the percentage of acquittals was 39·74. The Government has a right to expect a gradual improvement, and it is

to be hoped that such will be the result of the Police administration during the current year. The average duration of cases sent up by the Police, and tried in the District Courts was 8·80 days. This average is almost exactly the same as that for the preceding year. The average duration of cases tried without the agency of the Police was 7·85. The average duration of cases in the Courts of Sessions was 20·76, the same as during the preceding year, in which it was 20·24. The other averages show much the same results as those attained during 1861, and call for no further remark.

*Civil Cases.*—There is an increase under every heading, with the exception of “Deeds of Sale or Gift of Real Property, and Contracts of Sales of Moveable Property.” The decrease in the former is, perhaps, owing to the fact that, on the introduction of the system, no time was lost in registering all such deeds, and that, consequently, the number then registered was far above what may be expected as the annual average. The Jury system introduced into the Lucknow Civil Court has worked well.

## ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

*For the Year 1862.*

THIS report is forwarded by the Court of Nizamut Adawlut on the 29th May 1863 and is reviewed by the Government of the N. W. Provinces in the September of the same year. The following table gives comparatively the grand totals and general averages of the years 1862 and 1861 in juxtaposition :—



ZILLAH.	Total number of persons under trial during the year.			Total number of persons whose cases were finally disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities.			Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.			Number of persons whose cases have been pending above 3 months.			NUMBER OF PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED OF BY THE MAGISTERIAL AUTHORITIES.						Percentage of persons convicted and committed to those whose cases were disposed of.
	Total.			Total.			Total.			Total.			Convicted, including committed.			Acquitted.			
													Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	Not Bailable.	Bailable.	Total.	
Grand Total for 1862, ...	20,479	53,621	74,100	19,675	52,735	72,410	489	708	1,197	202	10,380	30,501	40,971	9,205	22,142	31,439	53	57	57
Grand Total for 1861, ...	22,461	42,291	64,755	21,651	41,231	62,882	569	795	1,361	115	13,301	25,945	39,243	8,350	15,289	23,639	61	62	62
General average of 1862 per District, ...	620	1,625	2,245	596	1,598	2,194	15	21	36	6	314	927	1,241	281	671	952	53	57	57
Average of 1861, ...	681	1,281	1,962	656	1,219	1,905	17	21	41	4	403	786	1,189	253	463	716	61	62	62

As the old Criminal Regulations and Acts continued in force till the end of the year 1861, and the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes came into operation on the 1st January 1862, an *accurate* comparison between the returns of the two years cannot be drawn, owing to the altered nomenclature and definitions of criminal offences, and to the fact that some offences, which formerly under the same or different designations were included in the old statement of miscellaneous offences, are now no longer bailable. Still, an approximate comparison may be drawn between the criminal results of the two periods by contrasting the number of heinous offences committed in 1861, with that of the non-bailable offences perpetrated in 1862, and by comparing miscellaneous offences in the former year with bailable offences in the latter, as also the total number of persons for trial in each year. There were 74,100 persons for disposal during the year 1862, as compared with 64,755 in 1861, being an increase of 9,345 persons in the year under review. This increase does not indicate a corresponding increase in the amount of crime during the year 1862, as there was only an increase of four in the total number of *offences of every description* ascertained to have been committed in 1862 as compared with the previous year, while there was a decrease of 4,218 in the number of *non-bailable offences alone*, which comprise crimes of a heinous nature, and, owing to the recent introduction of the Penal Code, which has materially altered the nomenclature of minor offences, afford a better test of the prevalence of crime than those which are bailable, and consequently more or less of a petty nature. In thirteen districts there was a falling off of persons for disposal during the year as contrasted with 1861, the number for trial in the remaining twenty districts having increased. In all the districts in which this decrease of criminals occurred, with the exception of those of Saharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Dehra Doon, and Kumaon, there was a diminution in the number of offences ascertained to have been committed in the year under report as compared with 1861, as also in 7 out of the 20 districts in which the number of persons for disposal were found to have increased. These seven districts were Allygurh, Moradabad, Bareilly, Agra, Mynpoorie, Cawnpore, and Goruckpore. As was to be expected in the year succeeding the Famine, the districts of Meerut, Boolundshuhur, Allygurh, Agra, and Muttra, which were those chiefly affected by the prevailing distress in 1861, exhibit a considerable diminution in the amount of crime committed in 1862. In those districts in which the number of persons for trial has decreased the diminution is attribut-

able partly to the circumstance that great caution in the apprehension of criminals has invariably been inculcated on the Police, who have been prohibited from forwarding to the Magisterial Courts persons against whom *prima facie* evidence of guilt was not forthcoming. In the twenty districts of Allypore, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Agra, Furruckabad, Mynpoorie, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Banda, Allahabad, Goruckpore, Azimgurh, Jounpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ghazcepor, Jaloun, Chundeyree, and Humcepor, several reasons may be assigned for the increase of persons for trial. In some it is due to an increase of crime, in others it is owing to the procedure laid down in Chapters XIV. and XV. of Act XXV. of 1861. It may also be attributed to the exemption of criminal petitions from stamp duty having become more generally known, especially in large cities; and in one or two districts it appears to have resulted from too indiscriminate arrests on the part of the Police Constabulary, especially in the Districts of the Jhansie Division. Of the 74,100 persons for disposal during the year, the cases of 72,410 were disposed of by the Magisterial Authorities, leaving only 1,197, whose cases were pending at the close of the year (of whom 489 were in jail, and 708 on bail,) as compared with 1,364 persons pending trial at the close of the previous year. There was an increase of 57 persons in the number of those whose cases had been pending more than three months at the close of the year, the total number of these being 202, as contrasted with 145 at the close of 1862. This increase is due to the unfavorable returns exhibited in Muttra, Furruckabad, Shahjehanpore, and Chundeyree, in which districts alone the number of these persons amounted to no less than 156. Fifty-seven per cent. of the persons whose cases were finally disposed of were either convicted or committed for trial to the Sessions, compared with 62 per cent. in 1861. This must not however be considered a conclusive test of the judgment and discretion of Magisterial officers, as under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, the summoning of the defendant previous to, or simultaneously with, the witnesses for the prosecution is the rule, whereas under the old Law it was the exception; so that many persons are now entered in the Statements under the general heading of acquitted (which includes those discharged,) who, but for the new rules of procedure, would never have been summoned at all, the charges against them being thrown out, either on the statement of the prosecutor alone, or after recording the evidence of his witnesses. Ill-judged arrests made by the Police and which have contributed to swell the number of acquittals,

are much less numerous than formerly. The following districts shew the highest and lowest results in respect of the percentage of persons convicted and committed, to those whose cases were disposed of :—

<i>Highest proportion in</i>	<i>Lowest proportion in</i>
Boolundshuhur, 74 per cent.	Humeerpore, 40 per cent.
Chundeyree, 75.	Etah, 43.
Scharunpore, 70.	Allygurh, 48.
Dehra Doon, 70.	Shahjehanpore, 48.
Goruckpore, 68.	Cawnpore, 48.
Meerut, 65.	Banda, 48.
Moozuffernuggur, 65.	Muttra, 49.
Mynpoorie, 65.	Allahabad, 49.
Gurhwal, 65.	Jounpore, 51.

There were 40,679 Criminal trials (including preliminary enquiries by the Magistrates in cases triable by the Courts of Session) disposed of by the Magistrate in 1862, contrasted with 35,346 in 1851, and 1,27,959 Miscellaneous cases in the former year, as compared with 1,67,060 in the latter. There were thus on an average 1,233 Criminal trials and preliminary enquiries, and 3,877 Miscellaneous cases disposed of in each district during the year under report. The districts in which the most and fewest Criminal trials and enquiries were disposed of were respectively the following :—

<i>Most Criminal Trials and preliminary enquiries disposed of in</i>	<i>Fewest Criminal Trials and preliminary enquiries decided in</i>
NO. DECIDED.	NO. DECIDED.
Allahabad, ... 2,978	Gurhwal, ... 155
Benares, ... 2,516	Chundeyree, ... 344
Agra, ... 2,493	Dehra Dhoon, ... 376
Banda, ... 2,463	Kumaon, ... 391
Ghazeepore, ... 1,883	Moozuffernuggur, ... 508
Furruckabad, ... 1,826	Humeerpore, ... 528
Cawnpore, ... 1,779	Jaloun, ... 546
Bareilly, ... 1,775	Bijnour, ... 569
Shahjehanpore, ... 1,714	Jhansie, ... 621
	Seharunpore, ... 656
	Etah, ... 747
	Boolundshuhur, ... 819

Sentences of *rigorous* imprisonment were passed on 10,504, and of *simple* imprisonment on 1,105 persons, 5,473 having been sentenced to the double punishment *and* fine. The penalty of fine was imposed on 20,134 persons to the amount of Rs. 3,08,561, Rs. 1,44,169 of which were realized, and Rs. 19,307 *ordered* to be paid in compensation under Section 44 of the Criminal Procedure Code, of which last amount, Rs. 6,908 were actually paid. In addition to the above, security of various kinds, or recognizances to keep the peace were required from 3,418 persons, and 176 others were dismissed from office. Of the 10,504 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 6,963 were imprisoned for periods not exceeding six months, 1,843 for periods not exceeding one year, and 1,698 were sentenced to imprisonment of longer duration. Of those sentenced to simple imprisonment, the numbers sentenced to those periods were respectively 990, 76 and 39. Of Rupees 3,08,561 imposed by way of fine, Rupees 1,78,428 were thus imposed as *sole* punishment by the Magisterial authorities, of which amount Rupees 1,05,219 were realized. Of the offences in regard to which the total amount of fines imposed as sole punishment was not less than Rs. 1,000 in value "Breach of Abkaree Laws," "Voluntarily causing hurt," "Abatement" of the same offence, "Breach of Customs Laws," "Assault or use of Criminal force, otherwise than on grave provocation," "Criminal trespass," "Breach of Salt Laws," and "Mischief," were those in respect to which this form of punishment was mostly resorted to. Of 2,547 appeals from the decisions of the Magisterial authorities to the Sessions Judges, 669 were rejected, 1,225 were confirmed and 524 were modified or reversed. This shews that only 22 per cent. of the orders of the Magisterial officers were interfered with in appeal, as compared with 29 per cent. in the previous year, results which are very satisfactory, and creditable to the judgment of the Magisterial officers. There was a decrease of 489 in the number of appeals disposed of, and a corresponding decrease in that of those preferred. This decrease is chiefly due to the operation of the criminal Procedure Code, which provides no appeal in many Miscellaneous cases which were formerly open to appeal. The most favorable results in respect to the proportion of orders modified and reversed of appeals tried, are found in the Districts of Gurhwal, Seharunpore, Moozuffernuggur, Humeerpore, Jounpore, Moradabad and Allahabad, and the least favorable, in those of Chundeyree, Shahjehanpore, Muttra, Cawnpore, Futtehpore, Boolundshuhur and Mirzapore. Judging of the results of appealed cases with reference to the total num-

ber of cases decided, as well as to the number of appeals preferred, the best results are observed in the districts of Banda, Ghazeepore, Allahabad, Jounpore, Humeerpore, Futtehpore, and Etah; and the worst in those of Mirzapore, Kumaon, Budson and Mynpoorie. The number of cases committed for trial, including those pending at the close of the previous year, amounted to 1,616, as compared with 1,500 in 1861, being an increase of 116. Similarly 1,447 cases of commitment were disposed of in 1862, against 1,309 in 1861. This increase is here again attributable to the action of the Code of Criminal Procedure which has circumscribed the powers formerly possessed by Magistrates, and necessitated the commitment to the Sessions of many classes of cases formerly cognizable by the inferior tribunals. This has necessarily added to the Judicial labors of the Sessions Judges. Of 2,806 *persons* whose cases were disposed of on trial at the Sessions, 1,969, or 70 per cent. were either convicted or referred to the Sudder Court, and 837, or 29 per cent. acquitted, as contrasted with 65 per cent. convicted in 1861. With regard to the results of the commitments disposed of in each Magistracy, the districts in which the best results were obtained were the following :—

		<i>Percentage of Convictions.</i>	
Scharunpore,	...	...	97.
Benares,	...	...	91.
Azingurh,	...	...	90.
Moozuffernuggur,	...	...	89.
Bijnour,	...	...	87.
Etawah,	...	...	85.

The least favorable returns in respect to commitments are seen in the undermentioned districts :—

		<i>Percentage of Convictions.</i>	
Jaloun,	...	...	25.
Futtehpore,	...	...	26.
Chundeyree,	...	...	50.
Meerut,	...	...	56.
Furruckabad,	...	...	56.
Goruckpore,	...	...	57.

Of cases involving disputes relating to the possession of land, or right of use of land or water, in the several Magistracies of these provinces during the past year, there was a total of 1,072. Of these 840 were decided under Section 318 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 80 under Section 319, and 132 under Section 320, leaving 20 pending at the close of the year 1862. Since the repeal of Act IV. of 1840, and the substitution of Chapter XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number of such cases has decreased three-fourths, having been 4,133 in 1861. 2,12,639 witnesses were examined during the year under report, of whom, 1,89,375 or 93 per cent. were dismissed after only one day's attendance, as compared with 92 per cent. in 1861. 10,057 or 5 per cent. were discharged after two days' attendance. 2,735 or 1 per cent. after three days; and the remaining 1,472, or 1 per cent. after longer periods. In respect to the attendance of witnesses the *best* results were obtained in the districts of Goruckpore, Bareilly, Meerut, Allahabad, Allygurh, Budaon, Bijnour, Moozuffernuggur, and Kumaon, and the *worst* in the districts of Shahjehanpore, Cawnpore, Ghazcepor, and Jaloun. The average duration of cases in the Magisterial Courts was for the year 1861 14 days, and for the year 1862 14 days. As there was a considerable increase in the number of criminal trials disposed of in 1862, compared with the previous year, this average is satisfactory. The lowest averages were found in the districts of

*Average duration of each Criminal trial.*

Benares,	...	...	5	Days.
Seharunpore,	...	...	7	"
Allahabad,	...	...	8	"
Cawnpore,	...	...	9	"
Meerut,	...	...	9	"
Budaon,	...	...	9	"

*And the highest in those of*

Boolundshuhur,	...	...	26	"
Etah,	...	...	25	"
Muttra,	...	...	23	"
Goruckpore,	...	...	22	"
Shahjehanpore,	...	...	21	"

Of appeals from the orders of the Assistants preferred to the Magistrate inclusive of those pending trial at the close of the

previous year, there were 866 for disposal. Of these 104 were rejected, 477 confirmed, and 223, or 28 per cent. of those tried, modified or reversed. This proportion is higher by 4 per cent. than that of last year; but as the number of appeals preferred in 1862 was almost double that instituted in 1861, (344), the result cannot be considered unsatisfactory. In respect of sums ordered to be paid by way of compensation for loss or damage caused to persons who had suffered from offences punishable by fine, and in which a sentence of fine was inflicted, in the Magisterial Courts Rs. 19,307 were imposed, Rs. 6,908 of which, or 36 per cent. were realized and paid away as compensation to the parties injured. This proportion is considerably higher than that attained last year (16 per cent.) In the Courts of the Sessions Judges, an aggregate amount of Rs. 9,701 was imposed, and Rs. 2,078, or 21 per cent. of this realized. With regard to the amount of Criminal work actually disposed of by each Sessions Judge during the past year, the Sessions Judge of Meerut disposed of a greater amount than any other Sessions Judge in these Provinces, the Judgeships of Agra and Shahjehanpore standing next in order, and Mynpoorie and Moradabad 4th and 5th. In Moradabad, however, the Sessions Judge devoted 163 days to criminal business, though the work accomplished only represented 117 days. The smallest amount of criminal work was performed by the Judge of Goruckpore, who disposed of only 61 days' work in 65 days. Altogether 1,358 Criminal trials were disposed of by the Sessions Judges, compared with 1,229 in 1861. The number of appeals disposed of amounted to 2,309, against 2,073, in 1861. In the latter year, however, there were no less than 1,223 cases of miscellaneous appeals, which are now no longer cognizable under the new Code of Criminal Procedure. The value of the criminal work performed in 1862 expressed in days, amounted to 1,820, as contrasted with 1,847 in 1861. Sentences of death were passed on 128 persons, and their cases referred for the confirmation of the Sudder Court: 133 persons were transported for life, 17 for 14 years and upwards, and 36 for 7 years and above. Of 1,448 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the sentences of 393 ranged from 7 to 14 years each, and of 608 from 3 to 6 years, those of the remaining 447 being less than 3 years in duration. Eighty-nine persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment, *i. e.*, 3 from 7 years to 14, 16 from 3 years to 6, and 70 to lesser periods. The number of persons who were both fined and imprisoned by the Sessions Judges, amounted to 200: of these 47 were imprisoned from 7 to 14 years, 70 from 3 years



to 6; and 83 received lighter punishment. In addition to the above, security for good behaviour was required from 17 persons, and 243 were punished by fine. The total value of the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 60,431, of which, however, only Rs. 3,548 were realized.

With reference to the operation of the new law of procedure (Act XXV. of 1861 Sec. 324) in 1,278 cases the decision of the Sessions Judge agreed with the opinion of the majority of the Assessors, in 207 it disagreed. The system of trial by jury has not been introduced into these Provinces, under Section 222, Act XXV. of 1861; and so long as the provisions of Section 328, Act XXV. of 1861, which rest the acquittal of a prisoner, absolutely, on the verdict of certain majorities of the jury, irrespective of the concurrence of the Sessions Judge, remain in force, the introduction of the system cannot be recommended. There were 3,126 assessors employed in the trials which were held in the Courts of the Sessions Judges during the year; 1,098 of whom belonged to the agricultural class; 694 were mahajuns, 589 pleaders, 146 employed in service, and 27 ecclesiastics. The remaining 579 belonged to other classes of the community. In 1,278 cases the decision of the Sessions Judge was in accordance with the opinions expressed by the assessors, while in 207 cases it was different. Twenty-five assessors were fined Rs. 418 for non-attendance. The operation of the system of assessors, in respect of the results of the trials at which they assisted under the new law, has been, on the whole, satisfactory: while the more regulated system under which the assessors are selected, and required to serve, is a great improvement on the want of system which formerly obtained. The average duration of each Criminal trial amounted to 20 days, calculated from the day fixed by the Magistrate for trial, and of each appeal, to 26 days. This average pending of cases in the Sessions Judge's Court is necessarily injuriously affected by the existence of outlying Magistracies, the heinous cases and appeals of which must await the periodical circuit of the Sessions Judge. The following shews the total number of cases referred for the orders of the Nizamut Adawlut during the years 1861-62 respectively, or whose proceedings were called for on appeal, or on review of the monthly statements :—

CASES REFERRED FOR THE ORDERS OF THE NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.										CASES.					PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOS- ED OF BY NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.					Cases pending in Nizamut Adawlut at close of Year.			
		Death Cases.		Other than Death.		Death Cases.		Other than Death.		Total.		Called for on perusal of Monthly Statements.		Appealed.		Called for under Act XXXI. of 1841, and Act XXV. of 1861, Sections 401 and 434.		Total.		Miscellaneous.		Grand Total.	
1862	...	16	36	79	4	95	40	...	...	130	42	230	88	360	166	661	502	164	254	920	47		
1861	...	99	172	...	...	99	172	...	...	371	33	266	50	349	108	728	381	82	300	763	23		

Altogether the cases of 920 persons were disposed of by the Nizamut Adawlut during the year 1862, as compared with 763 in 1861; and the percentage of persons acquitted (17 per cent.,) though higher than the proportion attained in 1861, when the number of persons disposed of was fewer, is on the whole not unfavorable to the judgment of the Sessions Judges generally. The following penalties were inflicted by the Nizamut Adawlut in the years 1861 and 1862 respectively :—

	1862.	1861.
Death, ...	65	86
Transportation, ...	17	158
Do. above 7 years, and not exceeding 14 years, ...	4	0
Imprisonment for life, ...	1	4
Do. above 12, and not exceeding 21 years, ...	11	44
Do. above 5, and not exceeding 10 years, ...	12	40
Do. not exceeding 5 years, ...	31	49
Total, ...	141	381

The large decrease of 240 in the number of sentences passed by the Court during the year, has resulted mainly from the increased powers conferred on the Sessions Judges under the Code of Criminal Procedure, by which they are competent to pass sentences of transportation for life without reference to the Sudder Court. The results in the report are generally creditable to the Magisterial and judicial agency. In addition to their usual labours, the Magistrates and Sessions Judges have had to contend with the difficulties attending the introduction of the Indian Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes, which came into operation on the 1st January 1862.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

FOR 1862-63.

*Selections from the Records of the Madras Government.*

No. LXXVI.

THIS report is presented by Mr. Powell, the Director of Public Instruction, in July 1863, and reviewed by the Madras

Government the October following. The total number of colleges and schools, connected with the Department of Public Instruction on the 30th April 1863 was 809, with an attendance of 32,904, while, on the 30th April 1862, there were 733 Institutions, attended by 29,194 pupils. In every Educational division, an augmentation took place in the number of scholars during the year under review; thus, in the 1st division, the number increased by 469; in the 2nd by 212; in the 3rd by 1,201; in the 4th by 334; in the 5th by 1,269, and in the sub-division of Malabar and Canara by 225. In the nineteen districts of the Presidency there were 131 Government colleges and schools attended by 9,140 pupils, 99 schools supported by a rate under Government management attended by 1,793 pupils, 341 private schools and colleges which either now receive or have received grants-in-aid attended by 15,869 pupils, and of private schools under inspection which have received no grant there were 238 attended by 6,102 pupils.

*University.*—Three examinations were held in the past year, viz., a Matriculation examination, and examinations for the Degrees of B. A. and B. L. For the Matriculation examination 272 candidates had their names registered; of these 147 proposed to be tested at Madras, and the remainder at different stations in the Mofussil, the largest numbers corresponding to Combaconum, Bellary, and Trichinopoly. The candidates actually examined were 252 in number, of whom 105 passed, 30 being placed in the 1st class. Of the candidates 100 were from Government schools, 66 from private schools, and 86 came under the head of private tuition. The B. A. examination was attended by twelve candidates, ten of whom were Hindus and the others Native Christians. Eight of the examinees were passed, six being placed in the 2nd and two in the 3rd class. Of the successful candidates five were students from the Presidency college, the other three being employes in the Educational Department. The liberality of the First Prince of Travancore had placed it in the power of the Senate to offer for competition a gold medal worth Rupees 300, to be awarded to that Bachelor of Arts who might stand highest in the 1st class at the Degree examination. None of the graduates of the year secured a place in the 1st class. Five candidates, one European and four Natives, were registered for admission to the B. L. examination; only four, however, actually underwent the test; and of them but two passed. The successful candidates, were both natives, one being a Parsee from Bombay.

During the year a fresh examination, intermediate between the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations, was instituted by the Senate under the designation of the 1st examination in Arts. The reasons for the adoption of the new examination were the desirableness of laying down a continuous course of study for such as might aim at the B. A. Degree, the curriculum for that degree occupying only two years, while the rules required three years to intervene between the Matriculation and the B. A. examinations; that as a preliminary to Degrees in Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering, some better guarantee of a fair general education might be secured than is afforded by a pass at the Matriculation examination, without, at the same time, requiring a candidate for a Degree in one of those Faculties to attain the B. A. standard; and that by disposing of some of the more elementary subjects laid down for the B. A. Degree in the new examination, opportunity might be given of making the examination in the higher subjects of a more searching character. The M. A. regulations also underwent revision. One change is that the English language must now be brought up by every candidate in the language branch, whereas formerly a student was permitted to offer himself for examination in Latin and Greek to the exclusion of English. According to the old rules, history with scarcely anything besides a certain amount of political economy formed a distinct branch in which the Degree of M. A. could be obtained. The present arrangement does away with the existence of the historical branch *per se*, and associates history with the subject in another branch. The B. L. rules underwent some slight modification. It was decided that separate papers of questions should be given upon Contracts and Torts, instead of a single one upon the two conjointly. General jurisprudence has also been added to the curriculum.

In the course of last year very considerable changes took place in the staff of Professors at the Presidency college, and for a large portion of the period under review the majority of the Professorships were held by acting incumbents. Both the senior and junior departments of the college made satisfactory progress in their English studies during the past year. Of the eight successful candidates for the B. A. Degree in February last those who were actually students in an institution, being five in number, all proceeded from the college; while, of the remaining three, one had some years previously passed through the classes of the senior department. The results at the Matriculation examination were also satisfactory. The answering

in Tamil and Telugu in the highest classes was not sufficiently good, and that in the latter language was especially unsatisfactory. This deficiency in Telugu was apparent, it may be observed, in the examination for the B. A. Degree, as well as in the Annual examination of the college. Two courses of Law lectures were delivered in 1862, one on Criminal Law, the other on the Law of Evidence. A larger number of students than usual presented themselves for examination to the Professor at the close of the year. The results of the examination, however, were not very favorable. Although very fair classes attend the Professor of Law, very few of the students have yet aimed at, and still fewer have succeeded in obtaining the Degree of B. L. During the year the number of books borrowed from the Library was more than twice as large as that for the preceding year. In the general plan of the Normal school Madras, two alterations have been made; the Vernacular Normal class has been abolished, and the Model school has been constituted a branch of the Practising school. The former step was imperatively called for as the class proved unsuccessful year after year. The pupil teacher system was also found not to work advantageously, while it necessarily imposed a considerable amount of extra labor on the Master; it was therefore decided to convert the Model school into a Practising one. The Principal speaks favorably of the effects of the measure. According to existing arrangements the Civil Normal students are tested as to their general knowledge at the University examinations, and as regards school management and their special professional qualifications by the Inspector of Normal schools. In conformity with this plan twenty-six students went up to the late Matriculation examination; of these seventeen proved successful, four securing places in the 1st class. During 1862-63 fourteen students were admitted into the Civil Normal classes, ten of the number being Tamils and four Telugus. Nine Military students joined the Normal school during the past year, and six were removed from the roll. A favorable report is given of the conduct of the Military students generally. At the examination of the Practising schools the highest class of that which was formerly the Model school evinced a considerable superiority over the corresponding class of the other school, the total marks for the former being 243½ and those for the latter, 191. In the Vellore Normal school the students have been on a level with their predecessors. During the year thirteen students left the Normal class and eight were admitted. In the Trichinopoly Normal school very fair progress was made

during the past year. This school is intended to train up teachers only to the standard of the 7th grade; but two of the pupils, by means of extra work, qualified themselves to pass the University Matriculation examination in February last. Thirteen students joined the Normal class in the course of the year, and sixteen left it. In the Vizagapatam Normal school in April 1863 there were 22 students, divided into 4 classes, against 16 in 3 classes for April 1862. The pupils in the highest class, five in number, went up to the University Matriculation examination, and were all of them successful. The lowest class consists of Vernacular students, intended ultimately to take charge of Village schools; their period of training was originally fixed at only six months, and the standard of attainments aimed at was that represented by a 9th grade certificate; it has now been decided that they shall be permitted to remain two years, to qualify for a certificate of the 8th grade, if they express a desire of so doing. At Ellore the Normal class was so unsuccessful that it was abolished. At Russelkondah the Normal class has not been successful and at Nursapur Central school the Normal class has been entirely re-organized. Fifteen scholarships of Rs. 3 per mensem have been assigned to the class. Of the thirty-two students in the Cannanore Normal school, ten of whom joined during the last six months of 1862-63, twenty-four are being trained for schools under the Madras Government, six for the Travancore Sircar, and two for the Cochin Government. The progress of the students has been satisfactory.

The Practising school attached to the Normal school is in an efficient condition; it contains 143 scholars, and reaches the standard of the 4th class of a Zillah school. The Provincial school at Bellary has fallen off in numbers to some extent since the 30th April 1862, when it contained 250 pupils. Otherwise the school is in a satisfactory condition. The Provincial school at Combaconum is in a very satisfactory condition. The standard of the school has been somewhat raised, and the averages of marks obtained in the Inspector's examination are above those for the previous year. A gold medal founded at this school last year by the inhabitants of Combaconum in honour of Mr. G. T. Beauchamp formerly Civil and Sessions Judge of Tanjore is to be given under certain conditions to the pupil in the senior class who may rank first in general proficiency at the Annual examination. The Provincial school at Calicut is greatly resorted to; and the desire for education in Malabar is so strong that it is believed the new school

house, capacious as it is, will scarcely afford accommodation to all who will seek admission. The Zillah school of Rajamundry fell off during the year, and the attendance at the Berhampore Zillah school has improved to some slight extent. The Cuddapah Zillah school made undoubted progress during the past year, the number of scholars having increased from 84 to 118, and the standard of the higher classes having been raised. The attendance at the Kurnool Zillah school on the 30th April last presented but a very slight increase upon that for the commencement of the late official year, when the number on the roll was 126. The school seems to have made fair progress on the whole. The attendance at the Chittoor Zillah school has risen steadily from 199 on the 30th April 1860 to 253 at the close of last year. On the whole the results in this school were satisfactory. At the Madrasa-i-azam which is devoted solely to the education of Mussulmans, English and Hindustani are taught to all the pupils, as is also either Tamil or Telugu; and instruction is given in Persian, after ordinary school hours, to such boys as desire to study that language. During the past year an effort made to raise the standard of attainments was not altogether satisfactory and it is now proposed to revise the scheme of instruction and bring it into harmony with that of a Zillah school. The results in Hindustani were fair or even good; those in Tamil and Telugu were not so satisfactory. The fluctuations in the attendance of the pupils in this school are decidedly unsatisfactory, and are enough to show how difficult it is to secure good progress. The Cuddalore Zillah school is in a tolerably satisfactory condition. In the Salem and Madura Zillah schools the classes were found in a satisfactory condition.

In the Anglo-Vernacular school at Elur there had been a slight diminution in numbers owing to the abolition of the Mahomedan department; the school has however since that time more than recovered its previous strength. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Chicacole is reported on very favorably. At one period of the year under review the attendance declined, but latterly the school has been gradually recovering its numbers. Of the thirteen Taluq schools in the 1st division, few or more can be said to be in a satisfactory condition; on the 30th April 1863 the number of pupils attending these schools was 395 and the number of masters 27. On the 30th April 1862, the number of schools was the same, with a roll number of pupils of 378. The Ooperbhago school for



Meriahs was constituted a Taluq school towards the beginning of the last official year; but the boys refused to attend unless they received cloths and other presents. This for some time threatened the existence of the school. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Anantipur has gained a very slight increase of numerical strength, having 72 pupils on its roll at the close of last year against 67 on the 30th April 1862. At Adoni the standard of the Anglo-Vernacular school was low and in a population of 15,000 the number of pupils was only 40. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Pennakondah has not hitherto been successful. During the past year the attendance diminished from 40 to 36, and the standard is still extremely low, the course of instruction not going beyond that laid down for the lowest class of a Provincial school. At Wallajahpettah the school has gained a great accession of pupils, the attendance having risen during the past year from 147 to 201. The Taluq school at Old Arcot is still the largest in the 3rd division, although the attendance has fallen from 166 to 143. It is worthy of note that the Mussulmans of Old Arcot contribute less than one-sixth of the numerical strength of the school. The Arni Taluq school continues to thrive, and towards the beginning of 1862-63 the numbers in the Ponneri Taluq school fell off, but on the removal of the Head Master and the appointment of a teacher better acquainted with English, the attendance rose from 31 to 60. The Trivellore Taluq school has fallen in numbers, the progress of the Poonamallee Taluq school has been extremely satisfactory and the Kunnatur Taluq school is in a moderately good condition. The Taluq school at Stripperambadur has not gone on satisfactorily; and in the Yenadi school at Sriharicotta fair progress appeared to have been made in most school subjects. The school formerly existing at Pulicat was abolished at the close of last official year. This Institution was originally established by the Netherlands Government in 1819 for the children of resident East Indians, and was maintained by the British Government after the transfer of the settlement. Of late years, the East Indian population of Pulicat has steadily declined, and is now utterly insignificant. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Trip-patur, has made marked progress. The number of pupils at the Taluq schools in the 4th division on the 30th April 1863 amounted to 835; the masters were 44 in number. The Taluq schools in Coimbatore, having 20 masters and 405 pupils on the 30th April 1863, were when inspected towards the end

of 1862 in good order. In the Trichinopoly district there is but one Taluq school at Srirangam; this is in a thriving condition and contained 112 boys on the 30th April last. The three Taluq schools in Madura with 7 masters had 144 pupils on the 30th April last. The progress of education in Malabar and South Canara is undoubted, though the standard attained is still low excepting at Calicut Provincial school. During the year under review, the number of pupils in the Anglo-Vernacular and Taluq schools of the sub-division rose from 401 to 543, while the percentage of daily attendance advanced from 83 to 87. The increase of numerical strength was gone on continuously from 1858-59. In the Chowghat Anglo-Vernacular school the progress of the pupils has been fair. Only two Taluq schools exist in Malabar, those at Badagiri and Koilandi. There were 5 masters and 85 pupils on the 30th April 1863. In South Canara Taluq schools with 6 masters and 156 pupils on the same date, the attendance has undergone considerable fluctuations. The schools are all of a low standard. The Hill schools of Goomsur and Chinna Kimedy have made some progress during the year, though their educational standard is still very low; omitting the school at Kurmingiah, which has been temporarily closed, the seventeen others afforded an aggregate attendance of 555 pupils on the 30th April last. Of the grant-in-aid schools 1st division, the Onslow Institution at Chatterpore is not in a satisfactory condition, and during the year the attendance fell from 83 to 62. During 1862-63, the Hindu school at Vizagapatam increased from 107 to 153. The Samasthanum school of Vizianagram contained 89 pupils on the 30th April last, being about the number at the commencement of the year. This school is supported entirely by the Maharajah of Vizianagram, but is under the management of the Inspector of the Division. The staff of the Church Mission school at Elur has been considerably strengthened, and the numbers have risen from 19 at the commencement of the late official year to 70 at the close. The attendance at the Church Mission school, Masulipatam, rose during the past year from 204 to 242, a large number of pupils having joined from the Hindu school at the station. It is only lately that this school has sent up candidates for the University examinations; this year two pupils presented themselves at the Matriculation examination and secured places in the second class.

In November 1862 the Hindu school at Masulipatam had

grievously declined from what it once was, as regards both numbers and standard of instruction. Since the appointment of a new Head Master, a European, the numbers have risen from 108 to 190. The Church Mission school at Bezwarrah became connected with the Educational Department by the issue of a grant in the course of last year. The results of the Inspector's examination were satisfactory. The Zemindari school of Purlah Kinedy is still in a very unsatisfactory state, though the attendance has improved. The whole expense is borne by the Rajah. The Female Boarding school at Masulipatam, in connection with the Church Mission, which contains 55 pupils, is reported on favourably; eleven young women from this school presented themselves at the Teacher's certificate examination in 1862, and three passed for the 5th grade. At the close of 1862-63, seven Village schools were being carried on in the Vizagapatam district by young men trained in the Vizagapatam Normal school. By a Government order of June 7th 1862 it was decided, that with reference to the Rate schools in the Godavery district and any other of a similar nature established elsewhere, immediate steps should be taken to relieve the rate-payers of a moiety of the amount they were then paying, and to substitute for that moiety an equal sum as a grant-in-aid, and those schools were to be forthwith closed, for which it might appear that the rate was paid unwillingly by the majority of the villagers. It was moreover expressly laid down that schools should not be supported from a general fund, but that any school should be abolished for which the local funds, supplemented by a grant-in-aid of an equal amount would not meet the necessary charges. The result of the revision of the old arrangements was that 70 villages were relieved from subscribing, and that while Rs. 10,061 had been previously contributed by the villages, only Rs. 4,902 or, including certain extraneous subscriptions, Rs. 4,971 was to be paid for the future. On the new plan, 108 schools were established on what promised to be a solid basis, where 106 had previously been kept up at the cost of much jealousy and dissatisfaction. The London Mission Boys' school at Bellary contained 166 on the roll at the time of the Inspector's visit. The standard of the school was low. The Bellary Roman Catholic schools were not in a very satisfactory condition when last inspected. At the time of the inspector's last visit the number for the boys' school was 107, and that for the girls' 39. The Protestant Orphan Asylum at Bellary, when

inspected, was under the care of the London Mission, and the children passed a very satisfactory examination. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Narrain Devakerri is in a pretty fair condition; the number on the roll is 32. The London Mission school at Gooty has not yet received any grant. The school is maintained partly by local contributions and fees, but principally by the liberality of the Collector of Bellary. The standard is low.

The Anglo-Vernacular school at Madanapalli was declared satisfactory and the Village schools in the Cuddapah district, in connection with the Gospel Society, were inspected. The Free Church Mission schools at Nellore require considerable improvement; the number on the roll was for the Boys' school 84, and for the Girls' 40. The Anglo-Vernacular school which formerly existed at Ramapatam was found in a most unsatisfactory state; the grant was withdrawn, and the school was in consequence closed. The Yeomiah schools in Nellore are utterly useless; learning to read the Koran is the utmost aimed at in them. They are 7 in number and the aggregate of the grants is Rupees 57 per mensem.

In the Grants-in-Aid schools of the 3rd division during the year 1862, the Wesleyan Anglo-Vernacular school for boys at Royapettah, fell off in numerical strength, but at the Sydapet Anglo-Vernacular school under the Wesleyan Mission an increase has taken place. The Central school Free Church of Scotland was not very satisfactory. The Boarding school for girls in connection with the Free Church of Scotland is very favorably reported on. The Black Town and Mount Road Branch schools of the Free Church, especially the Boys' schools, have decreased in numerical strength. In the Trivellore Branch schools of the Free Church the classes passed a fair examination. The Vellore Fort schools do not appear to impart much instruction. The Anglo-Vernacular school at St. Thomas' Mount was not found in a satisfactory condition and the Sydapet Anglo-Vernacular school afforded moderately fair results. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Royapettah has slightly fallen off in numbers, the attendance roll at the end of last year shewing 232 scholars against 247 on the 30th April 1862. A Hindu Boys' school in Triplicane, is favorably reported upon. The number of pupils has risen to 151, and the Dravida Vittyā Salai in Black Town is making tolerably

satisfactory progress. The Trustees of Patcheappah's charities, have expressed a wish that their Central Institution as well as their branch schools should be examined and reported upon by the Inspector of the division; this will accordingly be done hereafter. The Central Institution contains 809 pupils. Bishop Corrie's Grammar school on the 30th April 1863 contained 82 pupils and the Roman Catholic Girls' schools in Madras were found on inspection to be in a tolerably fair condition. The Gospel Society's schools at St. Thome were reported on rather unfavorably. In accordance with the wishes of the governors of the respective Institutions, the Military Male Orphan Asylum, Egmore, and the Civil Male and Female Orphan Asylums, Black Town, were examined by the Inspector of the Presidency division. The total attendance in the Doveton Protestant college, High school and Primary school, at the close of the past official year was 92 against 110 at the end of 1861-62. During the past year a commencement was made in the way of applying the system of Village school inspection, first carried out in Coimbatore, to the villages round Arcot. This locality was selected on account of its containing a number of large villages, and about twenty schools are now using printed books, and are being taught, in a systematic manner. In the Aided schools of the 4th division the Tanjore High school of the Gospel Society takes the lead among the Private schools. The VEDIARPURAM Seminary belonging to the Gospel Society afforded unsatisfactory results and the Gospel Society's school at Negapatam stands in need of much improvement. The Wesleyan Mission Boys' school at Negapatam is about on a level with the VEDIARPURAM Seminary as to standard. The German Lutheran Mission school at Tranquebar, has made decided progress. The Male and Female LAWRENCE Asylums at Ootacamund were examined in August 1862. In the Boys' Asylum the lads were well and carefully taught and a class of 24 boys had been taught Music on Hullah's system and had made very fair progress. The girls did not pass so good an examination as the boys; but they acquitted themselves fairly. It is worthy of note that the expences of the Girls' asylum are much higher than those of the boys; thus the annual cost for head for the boys being about Rs. 254, that for the girls is as high as Rs. 396. In the Coimbatore Anglo-Vernacular school containing 152, the Inspector reports pretty favourably upon the mode in which the work is carried on. There is one Female school supported by natives

in the 5th division, viz.; that at Madura, which contains 41 girls taught by two Hindu Mistresses and one male teacher. The Institution is under Government inspection but does not receive a grant. There are 108 village schools in Coimbatore containing 1,763 pupils under the superintendence of the Educational Department. The Gospel Society's Training Institution at Sawyerpuram, educates youths for the Society's Seminary at Madras. The condition of the school was found decidedly satisfactory. The Church Mission Society's Training Institution at Palamcottah, which is intended to provide Masters for Boarding and Village schools, has a Practising school attached to it; the pupils in the Training Institution number 68, and those in the Practising school 46. The state of the school was satisfactory. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Palamcottah, which is supported by the Church Mission Society, contains 164 boys, and the results in Tamil were decidedly creditable. The Tinnevely Anglo-Vernacular school, which contains 108 boys, is under a committee of native gentleman, and possesses a permanent endowment, besides the aid it receives from Government. The progress made did not appear satisfactory. In the 5th division are some Anglo-Vernacular schools, of about the grade of a Taluq school, supported by Missionary and other private efforts. Among these are the Wesleyan school at Trichinopoly, the Zemindar's school at Shevagunga, and the Gospel Society's Anglo-Vernacular school at Ramnad. The Strivelliputtur Anglo-Vernacular school, maintained by the Church Mission Society, shewed some improvement. At Tuticorin a Subscription school is kept up by the inhabitants. In the district of Coimbatore there are now eight Anglo-Vernacular schools managed and in a great measure supported by the people themselves.

The Village schools of the Church Mission and Gospel Societies are mostly in Tinnevely; they occur chiefly in Christian Shanar villages, and contain, some boys, others girls, and others again children of both sexes. About one hundred of them were found in a moderately satisfactory state. The Boarding schools of the Gospel and Church Mission Societies in Tinnevely and Madura were generally pronounced in a satisfactory condition as to their attainments in all classes. The Anglo-Vernacular school of the Basle Mission at Tellicherry has been incorporated with the Breunnen school, on conditions which place it within the power both of Government and of the German Mission to dissolve the connection in case of dissatisfaction arising on either side. There was some progress made

during the last year but the standard is not high. The Protestant schools at Cochin, which are practically under the management of the Colonial Chaplains, contain 138 boys and 48 girls. When last inspected the report was unfavorable. The Anglo-Vernacular school at Mangalore under the Basle Mission has made some improvement, the numbers however have considerably decreased. The Roman Catholic Anglo-Vernacular school at Mangalore is far lower in the scale than the German school just spoken of. An examination for teachers' certificates was held in July 1862 at seventeen different points within the limits of the Presidency. Of the candidates, 132 Masters and 8 Mistresses secured certificates of various grades. In November 1862, it was notified by the Director of Public Instruction that the examinations in Arts of the University of Madras, would be substituted for the certificate examinations for certain grades, so far as general knowledge was concerned. According to this plan the B. A. examination has taken the place of the tests for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd grades; the 1st examination in Arts, of that for the 4th grade; and the Matriculation examination has been put in the room of the tests for the 5th and 6th grades. Of the three Departments into which the Medical College is divided the senior, intended to qualify persons possessing a superior general education for a Medical Degree or for the post of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeon, contained seven students during the past session. The progress in the various classes has been on the whole good. The Civil Engineering College now comprises two departments; the 1st which was instituted in the course of the year, intended to train for the post of Assistant District Engineer, Commissioned Officers and Civilians who have passed certain preliminary examinations of the University of Madras; the 2nd, in which it is proposed to qualify Civilians, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates for the higher subordinate appointments in the Department of Public Works.

At the commencement of the last session, the strength of the College was 75, 48 being Civil and 27 Military students; the present attendance is 123. During the session a course of Geological lectures was delivered by Mr. Bruce Foote of the Geological survey. The school of Arts, which comprises two branches, one Artistic the other Industrial, carried on its operations in 1862-63, as in previous years. In the Artistic branch, in which drawing of various kinds, engraving, etching, and photography are

taught, drawings were made of various articles of furniture and of plants, especially of plants yielding cotton. Engravings also were executed of plants, fountains and ornamental work of different sorts. Photography was cultivated with success, and some stereoscopic views were taken of ancient buildings and other striking objects. This art and engraving were applied, too, in the illustration of books. In the Industrial branch there have been constructed during the past year fountains, ornamental balustrades, bricks of various kinds, tiles, water-pipes, flower pots and ventilators. The Minor Proprietors under the care of the Board of Revenue as the Court of Wards were, with one exception, duly reported upon by the Inspectors to whose divisions they belong. The reports were of an unfavourable character. In the course of the year, twenty-five sets of Army schools, containing 2,230 pupils of both sexes, have been inspected, and reports upon them have been submitted to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Besides the inspection of Army schools as above mentioned, a few examinations of Army school-masters and school-mistresses, seeking either promotion or confirmation in their appointments, have been conducted by Officers of the Department during the past year. The following table gives a summary of the books published by the Department in the year:—

Books.			Total number of copies printed.	Total cost.
English Books	...	...	4,000	3,243 14 0
English and Telugu Books	...	...	500	272 0 0
Telugu and English do.	...	...	1,500	1,040 6 0
Telugu Books	...	...	41,000	4,830 8 0
Tamil do.	...	...	71,000	10,352 13 8
Canarese do.	...	...	9,000	4,431 11 8
Malayalum do.	...	...	2,000	1,035 4 0
Tulu do.	...	...	2,000	523 8 3
Uriya do.	...	...	2,000	642 1 6
Total	...	...	133,000	26,372 3 1



The expenditure of the Educational Department during 1862-63 amounted to Rs. 5,56,978-4-9 distributed under the following heads :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Charges in connection with the Office of the Director of Public Instruction ... ..	43,766	4	2
Charges in connection with the Inspecting Agency ... ..	90,958	7	9
Government Colleges and Schools... ..	3,28,312	10	4
Grants-in-Aid ... ..	41,598	9	11
Grants to certain School Book Societies ... ..	2,500	0	0
Public Instruction Press ... ..	3,171	15	2
Preparation and purchase of School Books ... ..	49,396	2	1
Central Book Depôt ... ..	4,248	0	0
University of Madras ... ..	8,954	4	0
Educational Buildings, inclusive of Building grants made to Private Schools ... ..	26,415	14	3
	5,99,322	3	8
<i>Deduct :</i>			
University and School fees paid to the credit of Government ... .. 9,575 13 1			
Proceeds of sale of Books ... 32,768 1 10			
	42,343	14	11
Balance Rupees ...	5,56,978	4	9

THE  
ANNALS  
OF  
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE DISTURBANCES IN THE  
COSSYAH AND JYNTEEAH HILLS.

THESE papers are selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal.

A letter from Captain B. W. D. Morton, Deputy Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteeah hills, to Major J. C. Haughton, dated Cherra Poonjee, 28th August 1862, refers to instructions that, provided the rebels submitted, no retaliatory measures should be adopted. Captain Morton is of opinion that the rebels had no general grievances such as would account for the rising of some dozen districts, the inhabitants of which had no community of interests.

A subsequent communication gives particulars of the examination of Ram Singh, Rajah of Cherra, before Major Longmore and Captain Morton. He stated that he met about 1500 rebels, and asked them the cause of their revolt. They assigned as their reason the interference of the police with their worship at Jal-long, and the prohibition of their performing funeral ceremonies at certain places. They were told that this interference was not made by authority of the Government, and they then complained of their Raj, and desired to have their taxes remitted. Hajun Manick, cousin of Ram Singh, gave similar evidence, adding that the rebels told him the police had threatened to fine them if they did not send their children to school. They also stated that they would submit if their grievances were enquired into in the presence of the Rajah of Cherra, and their lives be spared.

In reference to this evidence Captain Morton wrote that he had understood the Jynteeahs were only temporising to save

### *The Disturbances in the*

then across and requested instructions as to the course to be pursued in the cold season. On the 27th October the Government ordered the despatch of the 21st Native Infantry to Assam without delay. On the 28th Captain Morton reported that the Jyntahs openly demanded their independence, but that he believed there was still a strong feeling in favour of submission on the part of a large section of the rebels. He had reason to suppose that Rabon Singh, Rajah of Khyrim, who had offered to mediate, was not acting in good faith towards the Government. In November an attack upon Cherra by the rebels was anticipated, and it was reported that the inhabitants of the surrounding villages were wavering. The Government bungalow at Terria Ghat, at foot of the hills, was burnt, and two natives killed. The Government of Bengal therefore wrote to the Commissioner of Assam, under date 18th November 1862, that forces had been ordered up, but that no operations should be commenced against the rebels until Colonel Dunsford arrived to take command. Rewards were directed to be offered for the leading rebels.

Major Haughton reported on the 12th November that he had understood the rebels were not likely to submit until they were compelled, and that they had boasted of having sent to the King of Burmah and the Emperor of Russia for assistance. Until December the time was spent in making preparations for the attack, and on the 29th of that month Lieutenant T. R. Sadlier reported that he had marched to the village where Ookieng Vongba, a leader of the rebels, was concealed. Oolong, who was his informer, pointed out the house to the officer, and Lieutenant Sadlier rushed in and seized him. He defended himself with his sword, but was secured. His wife and children escaped. In the village the sepoy caught nine other Jowai men. On the 1st December Colonel Dunsford reported that with Captain Morton he had held a commission on the rebel chief, on a charge of "rebellion and inciting to rebel," and that sentence of death was passed upon him and carried out in the presence of the troops and all the villagers. The prisoner maintained a sullen indifference, but he assured the commissioners by the most sacred oaths that although the Income Tax was distasteful to them all, and took their confidence in the Government, yet the immediate cause of rebellion was an interference with their religious rites. Manik Dolloye, the head of the village, had assured the people at a public meeting that they should no longer perform their religious ceremonies or burn their dead as they had been accustomed to do. He recommended them to pay no more taxes, and they agreed, and determined to have recourse to their jungles.

On the 6th of January Captain Morton reported the destruction of the rebel strongholds at Oomkoi and Oomkrong. A stockade at the former place was successfully carried by escalade; Colonel Richardson was slightly wounded with a spear. The same officer received a shot in the leg at Oomkrong, where the stockade was also carried. In reply to these reports, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal expressed his satisfaction with Lieutenant Sadlier and party, and directed that 500 rupees should be distributed among the sepoys.

The stockade of Nongbarai was carried on the 2nd January, by a force of the 21st and 44th Native Infantry, under Major Thelwall. Their casualties amounted to three men wounded and several contused by blows from stones. On the 5th January the same officer carried the Oomkieng stockade. These stockades being captured, Colonel Dunsford had every glen and jungle in the neighbourhood searched, with the view of discovering the secret haunts and stores of the rebels; but beyond a few maunds of murwa-nothing was discovered. All rivers and roads were narrowly watched. Men and women of the various tribes continued to surrender themselves, among them being the widow and children of the deceased leader Ookieng Nongbah. In a recapitulatory report of the 4th February, 1863, Major J. C. Haughton reviewed the operations that had taken place up to that time, and stated that the progress made towards the restoration of peace was mainly due to the untiring energy of Colonel Dunsford, C. B., Colonel Richardson, and the officers of the force. The troops had had to encounter great hardships. The Cossyah Jynteahs are a determined and rather sullen race; they must feel our power. Having felt it, I believe, Major Haughton adds, that kindness and conciliatory treatment will do more to secure their submission than acts of severity for past offences. A reply from the Government of Bengal expressed its entire approval of all that had been done.

On the 7th February, 1863, Major Haughton stated to the Government the causes which led to the rebellion. The Jynteah hills were resigned to us by the Rajah of Jynteeah in 1835. His possessions in the plains had been confiscated in consequence of his participation in, or connivance at, the kidnapping and sacrifice of our people by the hill tribes, and he professed to be unable to manage the hills without these possessions. A pension was therefore assigned to him, and the hill territory taken away. In 1859-60 the people were for the first time taxed by Government. A house-tax was imposed, the limit of which was 1 Rupee per house. The head man of each village had hitherto only

been required to present to Government a he goat once a year, in token of submission. In 1855 a police thannah was established at Jowai, and it is probable that the police committed many acts distasteful, if not oppressive, to the people. The dead were burnt close to the thannah, and an order was passed in July 1860 prohibiting this. There is no doubt that this order gave great offence, although the Cossyabs have no superstition in favour of particular spots for burning of the dead. They merely regarded the places in which the ashes were deposited as sacred. In the latter part of 1860 income tax papers were thrust into the hands of people who could neither read nor write their own language; the amounts actually levied were small. Judicial stamps were introduced in October 1860, and even the independent chiefs were required to petition on stamped papers. In 1861 there were signs of disturbance, and the country was disarmed. Some weapons were afterwards restored, but excessive annoyance was caused by the destruction of shields and other weapons regarded as heirlooms by their owners, which they were in the habit of using in the dances which accompany their funeral rites and other ceremonies. The immediate cause of the outbreak was an interference by a Darogah with one of their religious meetings. Major Haughton had found no evidence of the Rajah having stirred the people to rebellion. The introduction of taxation, followed as it was rapidly by an increase in the shape of income tax, with the prospect of a new and additional tax, and certain vexatious acts of police, are the causes which led to the insurrection. Our first step was to establish a police thannah, and our second to tax the people. We had made no roads, instituted no courts or schools in the country, nor in fact done anything to improve it. The necessity of establishing schools and forming roads was pointed out in this communication from Major Haughton, and he further recommended that a topographical survey should be made of the country. In addition to the above causes of discontent among the people, a paper was laid before the Government from the Rev. T. Jones stating that a large number of the Jynteeah women had been enticed to run away with sepoys, and they imagined that this evil would go on increasing as long as the sepoys were allowed to remain near them. The interference of the Darogah with their religious rites completed their discontent.

On the 22nd March, 1863, Major Thelwall reported that in the Nongflort district the rebels had been completely dispersed. A number of temporary villages had been destroyed, and several thousand maunds of grain brought into camp and destroyed. On

the 28th of March, Lieutenant Colonel Haughton wrote to Colonel Dunsford acknowledging that the operations of the troops under his command had been crowned with complete success, and that the result had been the entire subjugation of the enemy and suppression of the rebellion. Finally, Lieutenant Colonel Haughton again informed the Government as to the causes of the rebellion, adding to the reasons previously enumerated the unpopularity, inaccessibility, or indifference of the late Deputy Commissioner. While in a discontented and irritable state the people were excited into rebellion by the insolent and gratuitous interference of a police officer, who studiously kept his proceedings from the knowledge of his absent superior.

This letter, dated 3rd July 1863, concludes the published selection.

## REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

1863.

THIS report is presented by E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Officiating Judicial Commissioner for the Punjab, to R. H. Davies, Esq., Secretary to the Punjab Government, and is dated 24th March 1864.

JUDICIAL.—The proportion of offences ascertained to have been committed to trials is somewhat less than in the previous year. It is doubtful, however, whether the returns correspond with the returns rendered by the Police Officers to the Inspector General of Police. The total number of cases for disposal in all the courts of the province was 34,038 during 1863, or very little less than the number in 1862. There is a marked decrease in non-bailable, or heinous offences, and a great increase in bailable offences. The decrease is general except in the Lahore, Kurnaul, Sirsa, and Huzara districts. The number of persons brought into Court was larger than in 1862; the number of disposals was less, and the number left pending more. The oldest pending case was in Kohat, dated 17th June 1863. Act XV. of 1862, which enabled Deputy Commissioners to award seven years' imprisonment, has given great relief to the Sessions Courts. In some cases, in the Delhi division, the Commissioner animadverts on the undue leniency with which the accused were punished.

*Result and Duration of Trials.*—Of the persons brought to trial about one-third was acquitted and discharged. The increase in the total number of persons acquitted is probably more apparent than real, and may be owing to the instructions given by Mr. Cust, following the practice in the North-Western Provinces, that all persons, whether discharged by Police, by the Magistrate, or acquitted after trial, were to be shown as acquitted. The average duration of trials in general was less than in the previous year, although in certain districts it was higher. In Sessions Cases there was a decrease of about one-fourth. The number of cases received in the Judicial Commissioner's Court for confirmation of sentence of death was 53; 11 less than the preceding year. The number of persons was 71, of whom 45 were sentenced to death.

*Appeals.*—The number of appeals to the Magistrates decreased by 11 per cent. The proportion of cases reversed was 14 per cent. to the whole number appealed in 1862, and 19 per cent. in 1863. In the appeals to the Sessions Court there was a slight increase, and the proportion reversed was 12 against 10 per cent. in the preceding year. To the Judicial Commissioners 370 appeals were preferred, being 60 less than in the preceding year.

*Flogging.*—There has been a decrease of one-third on the whole in the number of persons whipped; and in its details this decrease is the greatest where apparently it is least desirable, and that is in cases where stripes alone were inflicted. The number punished with stripes alone was 700, against 1,500 in the previous year. Whatever other things may be urged in favour of whipping as a punishment, the strongest side of the argument unquestionably is, that it enables the Judge to dispense with the evils of imprisonment in certain cases. Moreover, this description of punishment is evidently inflicted in the most unequal manner, not in accordance with any uniform system in regard to the offences to which it appears most suitable, but evidently only in accordance with what the ideas of each Officer are, as to whether whipping is or is not a desirable mode of punishment under any circumstances. Take for instance the adjoining districts of Lahore and Goojranwalla in the same Commissionership, and it will be found that the proportion of persons whipped to the number convicted of non-bailable offences, is 13 per cent. in Lahore, and 32 per cent. in Goojranwalla, and yet in regard to the latter district, the Deputy Commissioner remarks, that he has checked a too liberal resort to this punishment in cases where it is useless. For forgery, adultery, unnatural crime, and receiving stolen property, he considers it most

desirable, and also in cases of young thieves imprisoned for the first time, but not in any other cases. The Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur, on the other hand, restricts whipping to cases of larceny, and says it should never form an additional punishment; and so on each officer both entertains and carries into practice altogether opposite ideas on this subject. In comparing the sentences of different officers, the disproportionate manner in which this punishment is awarded will appear greater still. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawur, in which district the persons whipped were only 14 per cent. of those convicted of non-bailable crime, even under such limited circumstances remarks, that the returns of his district "curiously demonstrate the diversity of practice and tendencies of the different magistrates as to infliction of corporal chastisement, though all act under the same law and rules." In the Delhi district, the number of cases in which whipping was resorted to, has decreased from 372 to 170, and why? evidently because the Deputy Commissioner disapproved of it in the abstract, for he says it is gratifying that the comparative discontinuance of this punishment has not been attended with any marked increase in the class of offences so punished. Had another Deputy Commissioner gone to Delhi, who was in favour of whipping as a punishment, he would probably have doubled the former number of cases, instead of reducing them by more than a half.

*Fines.*—Of the fines imposed more than one-half were realised. This result was better than in the previous year, but it is not nearly so good as in the Central Provinces, where 81 per cent. was realized. The sum realized was Rs. 2,63,496.

*Wild Beasts.*—A larger number of wild beasts were destroyed than in the previous year, the increase being in the number of wolves. The number of persons killed and injured decreased from 369 in 1862 to 139 in 1863.

*Infanticide.*—The Commissioner of Jullundur in concluding his report, has brought to notice the supposed prevalence of female infanticide among the Juts of Jullundur Doab. He shows that the number of girls found in several villages is little more than one-third of the number of boys. The subject is one, that more properly belongs to a police report; but any way it is, a subject of great importance, and one that ought not to be neglected. The Commissioner states that further information will be furnished. Should his fears prove correct, some special police measure ought to be devised against a crime, which may be committed with impunity under our ordinary police system.

*Working of the New Codes.*—Some remarks by Mr. Cust are



given in the report with reference to the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Penal Code. It is impossible to say that their provisions are strictly attended to, but progress in that direction is being made. The ranks of the Magistracy, their powers and their duties, have been carefully considered, correct lists are now available showing the name of every officer vested with magisterial powers, whether stipendiary or honorary, whether belonging to the regular or special establishments. Circulars and standing orders have been revised and reprinted, and precedents established.

*Police.*—The new police are now fully organized, and are gradually becoming more familiar with their duties. The lock-ups have been improved, and orders have been issued to have separate wards provided for persons under trial, and for females.

*Results of the Year.*—On the whole, the year has been one of steady progress. The Government need not be ashamed of the mode in which Criminal Justice is administered. What we require is a period of repose, during which the changes of the last century can be digested, and the younger officers have time to learn their duties; the advantage of working under a Code is great beyond description. It is difficult for the older officers to take to an entirely new system, and give up their former practices, and abandon the terminology to which they have been used; the size of the Codes is formidable, and constant and patient study is required to master the intricacies.

*DIVISIONS.*—*Delhi.*—Colonel G. W. Hamilton reports that in all the districts there is an increase in the number of cases disposed of. It is not clear whether this is owing to extra vigilance of the police or to an increase in crime. There is a great tendency to award lenient punishments. Thus, housebreaking by night with hurt was punished as simple theft. Very often the police had evidently tutored the witnesses, who gave as evidence only what they were told to say. In the Kurnaul district the superior police officer had attempted to act in a magisterial and judicial capacity. District officers do not sufficiently revise the proceedings of their subordinates, but an improvement is taking place.

*Hissar.*—Mr. J. Naesmyth reports generally that the year's work may be considered satisfactory. *Umballa.*—Colonel Sir Herbert Edwards, K. C. B., mentions a remarkable case of dacoitee. Three cases of dacoitee shown in the returns were in reality only *one* case; but the apprehension of the offenders implicated therein, took place by instalments at three different times of the

year ; several more (and one of the ringleaders among them) are still at large. The case was very remarkable for this part of the country, and put me in mind of a raid upon the frontier. About 35 persons, some residing in Loodiana district, and some in the outer ranges of the independent hills between Umballa and Simla, conspired for a whole year to rob the house of a rich Khutree of Burra Pind, in the Siwallick range, 2 miles from the debouche of the river Sutlej. He was reputed to have 50,000 Rupees buried under the floor of his dwelling, as he was too avaricious to embark it in commerce. Once before at least, the band met from their widely distant villages to make the attempt ; but were disturbed and separated. At last on the night of 22nd February 1863, they mustered and attacked the house, after invoking the aid of a shrine near Mooltan, to which they vowed one-tenth of the spoil. Some carried axes and hoes to dig up the treasure ; some carried clubs ; and a few carried swords and matchlocks brought from independent territory. The villagers of Burra Pind turned out to repel the attack ; on which the matchlocks were discharged, and a villager shot dead ; when the rest thought it prudent to stand aloof. An alarm was spread however of a neighbouring Sirdar coming down to the rescue ; and the dacoits fled with only 2,000 Rupees worth of plunder, which they divided with the usual honour among thieves very unequally, in a ravine a few miles from Burra Pind. On the 20th March, or within a month, 20 of the dacoits were committed to the Sessions ; 2 more being admitted as Queen's evidence. On 9th April sentence of death was passed on 6 : 19 were transported for life and 1 acquitted. The sentence of death on 4 was not confirmed in your court ; and they also were transported for life. Subsequently, 4 more have been caught and transported for life, making a total of 21 transported for life, 2 hanged, and 2 admitted as Queen's evidence out of a gang of 35. It has cleared the country of some of its worst characters. A young Police officer, Mr. Bruere, greatly distinguished himself in tracking out this crime. The working of the police had been shown to be most advantageous, both from a provincial and an imperial point of view. *Jullundur.*—Lieutenant Colonel Edward Lake states that he has analysed the murders committed in his division during the last two years, and found that out of 27 cases tried by him, infidelity of women was the cause in nine. In one case a husband intended to kill his wife's lover, but missed him and murdered his mother and brother and one of his own connections. In another case a married woman and her lover murdered a young man because he had become acquainted with their in-

trigue. There was a tenth case in which a Sergeant of Police murdered a woman, with whom he had formerly cohabited, for her jewels. Shame does not afflict the adulteress in this part of the country; if the legislature declines to restrain her by fear of punishment there is nothing to restrain her. *Umritsur*.—Major Farrington praises the honorary magistrates for the manner in which they discharge their duties, and states that the police work well. *Lahore*.—Mr. E. D. Forsyth gives a similar account of this district, as does also Mr. J. C. L. Brandreth of Rawul Pindee, the reports of the Derajat, Mooltan, and Peshawur divisions contained notices of the various officers.

The Lieutenant Governor expresses his concurrence and approval of the general remarks and circumstances detailed in this Report.

## GOVERNMENT CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*During the Year 1863.*

THIS report is forwarded by R. T. Abbott, Esq., M. D., Ex-officio Inspector of Dispensaries, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner on the 22nd March, 1864, and is reviewed by Mr. Temple on the 23rd May. During the year under review, the Aberchund Rae Bahadoor Dispensary at Nagpore, was finished. The main buildings of the Dispensaries at Hoshungabad and Dumoh, and those in the Sudder Bazar at Saugor, were completed. The Seonce Dispensary was almost finished. At Sumbulpore, Belaspore, and Sironcha, and Gurrurwarrah, in the Nursingpore district, new Dispensaries were commenced, while Native houses were made available in Nursingpore, Baitool, and Huttah, for Dispensary purposes. Additions were made to the Dispensaries at Saugor, Mundla, and Chindwarra, and subscriptions raised for the construction of Dispensaries at Seetabuldee, at the Itwarry quarter of the city of Nagpore, at Hinghunghat in the Wurdah district, and at Mooltye in the Baitool district. In April the Hoshungabad Dispensary was opened, and Branch Dispensaries have been opened in several districts,—viz., Aberchund Rae Bahadoor's Dispensary in the city of Nagpore, and the Branch Dispensaries at Huttah in the Dumoh district, at Shahaghur in the Saugor district, at Baitool in the district of Baitool, and at Nursingpore in the Nursingpore district. The increased attendance

in the year is very satisfactory, amounting to 16,353 over its predecessor. The number who applied for medical relief in 1862 was 42,153, viz., 3,325 In-door, and 38,828 Out-door patients, or an excess of 9,139 on the operations of 1861; whereas in 1863 there were 58,506 attendants, viz., 2,862 male, and 635 female In-patients, and 42,615 male, and 12,394 female Out-patients. The increase is more in the female than in the male attendants. The following table contrasts the operations of the year under review with those of its predecessor:—

	1862.				1863.			
	In-door.		Out-door.		In-door.		Out-door.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Remaining on 31st December ...	103	24	+18	+108	126	28	512	150
Admitted during the year ...	2,671	527	30,471	7,751	2,736	607	42,103	12,244
Total number treated during the year ...	2,774	551	+48	+7,859	2,862	635	42,615	12,394
Died ...	170	41	+35	+10	318	60	277	87
Remaining on 31st December ...	126	28	512	150	125	20	760	239
Daily average number of sick ...	1,147.503				1,516.29			

2,032 operations are reported to have been performed in 1863, 88 of which number were capital operations; whilst in 1862, only 213 minor and capital operations were recorded. 230 Judicial post mortem examinations were made by the Civil Surgeons. The returns of persons vaccinated show an increase of 1,916 on the operations of the preceding year; 8,936 vaccine operations are reported to have been performed, of which number 6,796 are said to have been successful. No reliance is to be placed according to the Inspector on this statement. The sanction of Government has been obtained for a separate vaccination establishment. The present, or "Dispensary system," which has always been found a source of fallacy and disappointment, will then be done away with, and the separate or "Bombay system" will be introduced into the Nagpore and Chindwarra districts. Cholera and small-pox appeared in most districts in an epidemic form, and a great number of the inhabitants are reported to have died from these diseases. Fevers of a remittent type, and dysentery and diarrhoea of a malarious character, were present during the last half of the year in some districts. The deaths from cholera at Mundla are reported to have been 10 per cent. of the population; and one in every 132 of the inhabitants of Dumoh are known to have died of small-pox. Fevers, dysentery, and diarrhoea prevailed chiefly in the districts of Raepore, Belaspore, and Seonee. The total cost of the maintenance of all the Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, for the year 1863, was Rs. 37,526-1-3, against Rs. 25,475-15-3 in 1862, which shows an increase in the expenditure of Rs. 12,040-2-0; the average cost per patient treated was a little more in 1863 than in its predecessor, viz., 10 annas and 3 pie in 1863, to 9 annas and 8 pie in 1862. In 1862 the receipts from invested capital, subscriptions, &c. amounted to Rs. 45,058 11-11; in 1863 they were Rs. 57,660-2-9. There has been an increase in the subscriptions of European and Native gentlemen of Rs. 2,756-6-8, compared with the previous year. There has been an increase in the disbursements under the heads of "establishments," "Diet and Bazar Medicines" and "Miscellaneous Expenses" the last principally for the number of new buildings which have been erected, and the additions and alterations to existing buildings. The total balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 12,500 invested, and Rs. 7,559-12-6 floating. The Inspector next details his visits to the Dispensaries of Nagpore, Bhundara, Chanda, Wurdah, Raepore, Belaspore, Bumbulpore, Sironcha, Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Mohtoor, Mundla, Seonee, Saugor, Hoshungabad, Hurdah, Du-

moli, and Baitool. The Chief Commissioner in his review of the Report, notices that there are now 18 Dispensaries and 12 Branch Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, apprehends that there are many populous towns in the interior districts in which the establishment of Branch Dispensaries would be considered a great boon by the inhabitants,—and hopes that the number may be increased. In regard to Finance, it is satisfactory to observe that private subscriptions have increased 50 per cent. ; they were equal to 22 per cent. of the total current expenditure. Of the whole amount of private subscriptions, Europeans contributed 46 per cent., Natives 54 per cent. In Nagpore the citizens still remain behind their brethren elsewhere, and at Jubbulpore the subscriptions from natives were surprisingly small. The only districts where nothing was subscribed are the Districts of Belaspore, Chanda, Wurdah, and Sconee. On the whole, the operations of the year show a marked improvement. It may be summarised as follows :—1 Dispensary and 5 Branch Dispensaries have been added—new buildings have been provided—others have been extended and enlarged. The number of persons treated has increased 39 per cent. ; subscriptions increased 50 per cent.

## REPORT ON THE SANITARY STATE OF THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

*By A. H. Leith, Esq., M. D.*

1864.

THE record borne in its rocks tells that Bombay was once part of the bed of a fresh water lake, within the reach of volcanic eruptions. After a succession of effusions of igneous rock there was a subsidence below the level of the sea of the whole area. There remained a central plain covered at high tide by the sea ; and barriers to the free flow of the tidal currents were formed between some of the islets. In the seventeenth century embankments were made to exclude the tidal waters, and Bombay was then reported to be much healthier than it was before. The chief embankment is across the "Great Breach," between Mahaluxmee and Mama Hujanee, and is called the Hornby Vallade, and since it and the smaller ones at Wurlee and

Dharavee were built, the greater part of the central plain or "Flats" has been recovered for cultivation. On the south of Bombay the two islands Colaba and Little Colaba or Old Woman's Island have been united by causeway in the time of the present generation, and the intervening channel has now become effaced. Within the last few years a causeway was constructed in place of the ferry that plied between Bombay and Little Colaba, and by filling up, partly with street-sweepings and rubbish and partly with sand, the islands have been made one. The united Island stretches eleven miles, measured from Riwa Fort at its north end to the Lighthouse and Observatory at its southern extremity, where the latitude is reckoned to be  $18^{\circ} 53' 30''$  and the longitude  $4^{\text{h.}} 51^{\text{m.}} 12^{\text{sec.}}$  Its average breadth is two and a half miles. The Island is indented by the sea at its south end between Colaba and Malabar Hill, the shallow-water bay thus formed being three miles across, and having a depth of two miles : there is another much smaller indentation between Wurlee point and Mahim.

On the north, Bombay was formerly separated from Salsette by a channel, but this is now bridged over and two railways run across it. So on the north-west the channel between Bombay and Trombay is now nearly closed by a deposit of mud. The southern two-thirds of Bombay has on its east the harbour, which is from five to seven miles wide, while the whole of the western and southern shore faces the open sea.

The based bed of the sea on the north and east is muddy, and on the south it is at certain seasons particularly foul and offensive. On the west the shore is sandy, but off Wurlee there are rocks covered with 200 phytes which taint the air, at low spring tides, with a fishy smell. Within the Hornby Vallade near the centre of the island there are five hundred acres of brackish or salt marsh still totally unreclaimed. During an aggregate of about one-fifth of the year the breeze blows over the marshes in its passage to Bombay.

No part of Bombay is exempt from fevers of the intermittent and remittent types ; in proportion to the degree on which the inhabitants are opposed to the air wafted over the marshes, so is the height to which the mortality attains in December. It is probable that the urban sections suffer in the hot months according to the density of their population. The area of the island is about twenty or twenty-one square miles, and the aspect of its surface is rapidly changing, owing to reclamations from the sea being in progress and to hills being levelled by quarryings. Much that a few years ago was waste ground or

fields is now occupied by dwellings, and the suburban localities have become urban. Still of the low, level land recovered from the sea in the middle and on the east side of the Island nearly a fourth part of the area, or about three thousand acres, is classed as *salt batty* ground, and being used only for rice cultivation it is flooded during the rains, and is left to spontaneous desiccation after the crop is reaped. The area now built over cannot be easily ascertained as there are numerous isolated houses, and many clusters of huts near quarries, mills, and other works, that have been erected by the labourers, without control as to site or regularity of construction having been exercised, or any arrangements for the maintenance of cleanliness having been made. Some of these hamlets if allowed to remain are likely to grow into unsightly and unwholesome villages, and even now their inhabitants by resorting to the fields and gardens so pollute the atmosphere, while the offensive smell from the many stills of the Bhundarees is also so widely diffused, that there is no longer as formerly any relief found in the country when fleeing from the sickening odours of the town. Even in the suburban districts, which are chiefly occupied by houses of the gentry, both European and Native, a pure atmosphere is not met with, because, although under their own roofs the domestic arrangements of the masters are good, yet it is but seldom that any provision is made by them for the necessities of their numerous servants, who therefore cannot but transgress either on their own or their neighbours' grounds.

For registration purposes there is a partition of the Island into six divisions, designated according to the first six letters of the alphabet; the shipping in the harbour is comprised in the additional Water Division. Each of the land divisions is subdivided into sections, which are both numbered and named.

The mean length of the streets and lanes of the town is 573 feet, and the breadth varies from six to sixty-six feet, the mean being twenty-six and a half feet. The town was originally built without a well defined plan, and very little has since been done to improve it. In the native town, as in the fort, floor upon floor has been raised. Some owners of plots of ground which have a frontage such only as may have been sufficient for a huckster's stall before the street attained to its present importance, have built with this small frontage, but with a greatly disproportioned depth, houses of many floors; some of these stand nearly alone in their altitude, and look like slices of houses. One measured in the Bindee Bazaar had a frontage of  $11\frac{1}{2}$ , a depth of  $66\frac{1}{2}$ , and a height of 45 feet.



The evil resulting from the overcrowding of both houses and inhabitants, where the want of cleanliness is so great and the temperature of the air is so high as in Bombay, is very manifest. From the result of hourly observations during the sixteen years from 1847 to 1862 at the Government Observatory, the mean temperature by Fahr. thermometer shaded from the sun's rays, but in the external free air, was—

Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
73·9	75·9	79·7	83·1	85·6	83·3	81·3	80·5	80·4	81·7	79·3	75·9	80·0

The houses generally consist of a wooden framework, filled in with brick or mortar or rubble masonry ; on some of the poorer streets the walls are wholly of wood. The insecurity of these structures has been shown in the many accidents that have resulted from falling houses in the ten years ending with 1862. Sixty-nine persons were killed on that time, and many maimed. There are some lanes which scarcely admit the rays of the sun, on account of the upper floors projecting so far over the road on each side. In the denser parts of the town the houses are so close to one another that few have any back-yard. There are no chimneys, and the smoke from the Indian *oplee*, or cake of cowdung, permeates the house. The windows are unglassed, except among the wealthy natives who have followed European customs, and consequently when the wooden shutters are closed light and air are alike excluded. The provision for purposes of nature is generally very bad, and the public latrines are insufficient in number. Adults at night defile the less-frequented streets and lanes, and any morning they may be seen trespassing on the Esplanade, and they have been seen there to outrage public decency even at midday, no one preventing them. In Kamatheepoorā there is a large expensively-built public latrine ; yet in its very neighbourhood the fields and open spaces were too foul for one to walk across, the only excuse for the offenders being that the latrine at the time of inspection was too revoltingly foul to be used even by such people.

In the suburban localities where the poorer inhabitants live in sheds and huts, detached privies are frequently provided, but little care is taken to keep them clean. In Antoba Gossavi's hortos or waree behind the necessities the ordure and washings formed pools from which a channel cut in the earth led part of the foul fluid to a cesspit, while the whole yard was intersected with gutters and pools, to which the rest of the foul liquid was

being led in order to irrigate the cocoanut trees—a most objectionable mode of utilizing it. The following is an example of the favouring circumstances under which epidemic cholera lately visited some parts of Bombay. In the examination of Khetwady it was noted of the few houses in Sixth Cross Road, that in Dadabhoy Mulharee's Chal there was the cesspit of a privy overflowing into the open side gutter of the road. In this dwelling there were eight deaths from cholera. In Eknath's Chal next door, in a narrow unpaved court, which was wet with the waste water of a well round which the people were bathing, there was a cesspit full of filth; in the same enclosure there was a row of necessaries behind which there was an unbuilt trench full of fluid excreta and foul water, the overflowings of which passed along the base of the wall surrounding the mouth of a well that was but four feet from the privy. This well supplied its owner's household with drinking water. In this Chal there were ten cholera deaths. There was a range of apartments that had their floors on the same level as the surrounding ground, and running along their back wall there was a drain that was the receptacle of all kinds of filth; and in another part of the yard there was a row of privies behind which there was a large open trench full of excreta. In this waree there were eighteen deaths from cholera.

There is scarcely a part of the Fort or Native Town in which the ground along every dead wall is not wet or in pools from its being resorted to as an urinary, and not by passers-by only, but by the people of the neighbourhood, who come out from their shops and houses for this purpose, regardless of decency, and this custom is unchecked.

The principal thoroughfares of the town are sometimes watered, but during the greater part of the day the dust causes great inconvenience to the shopkeepers and others. In the obscure streets all sorts of filth is thrown out on to the roads. The way in which the night soil has been disposed of has been long very objectionable. It is now delivered into the tidal current of the harbour at Chinch Bunder, by a conduit that discharges below low water mark. Carts are stationed at certain places to receive the contents of the sweepers' baskets, but there are only forty-one for the whole island, and some of these are leaky. The street sweepings are sometimes used for the purpose of raising the ground upon which houses are to be built, and last year the water of a tank near Grant Road was spoilt by some of this material being washed into it. The surface of Bombay generally is not favourable to drainage. In some parts

of the Native town the road is only a foot above the highest tide. One part, the Tardeo Road, is below it. The flats are flooded during the south-west monsoon, and after the rains it takes two or three months for the water to run off. In the artificial drainage of the town the course of the natural flow has been followed. In the new scheme all sewers are to discharge into the tideway of the harbour, where there is an average current of two miles an hour.

The present street sewers, measuring in the aggregate about twenty-five miles in length, are generally badly constructed. Some of them get choked up, and filthy pools form in the road in consequence. In some of the houses the spouts from the bathing places communicated directly with the sewers, and thus formed ventilating shafts, through which the houses must be most hurtfully pervaded with the poisonous sewer gases. The average fall of rain is great, but most of the low ground is so impregnated with saline matter as to render water drawn from its wells unfit for drinking. Some of the tanks are filled from the street gutters. Since 1859 water of a better quality has been brought within the reach of many. It is collected from an uncultivated surface, chiefly wooded hills in the Island of Salsette, and is impounded in a valley where the village of Vehar formerly stood, at a distance of seven miles from the north end of Bombay, and it is brought by an iron 32-inch main to the centre of the Island, from whence it is distributed even to the furthest end of Colaba, the head of water being about 155 feet. This water is good, and it is well appreciated by the people, who drink no other when it is within their reach; but there are several districts where the people have still to draw water from impure sources. There are thirty-nine public dipping-wells and for house supply, irrigation, and other purposes the connections are 3,528.

Some of the tanks are used for bathing and washing clothes, and are consequently very dirty. There are ten public markets, most of them being small and inadequate to the wants of the community. There are also ten private markets. The last census shows the total population of the Island including the shipping to be 816,562. The house room is insufficient. From the few details that are available, it is calculated that in the distribution of the people those in the urban Sections have for each person an average surface of only 8·3 square yards in Kharatulao, of 7·5 in Mandwee, 6·9 in Bhooleshwur, 6·1 in Oomburkharee, and of only 5·4 square yards in Market Section. A large majority of the people is of the Brahminical religion;

next in numerical order are the Moosulmans ; while in smaller numbers follow the Parsees, Jains, Native Christians, Europeans, Africans, and Jews. The Europeans are comparatively few in number and migratory and not considering India their home have hitherto borne more or less quietly with nuisances that they ought rather to have combated for the benefit of all. Now that the good result of obedience to the laws of health is becoming more and more apparent in Europe, the duty of acting according to those laws is pressing itself with increasing urgency on those whose faith teaches them to do good as they have opportunity. The slaughter houses and butcher's shops, and the dyer's and tanner's houses, are the occasion of nuisances in the town, while the stills at work often give rise to a sickening stench. The places of burial are very numerous. The towers in which the Parsees deposit their dead to be devoured by vultures are on Malabar Hill, and as the locality is at present but thinly inhabited they cannot be considered to be hurtful to health, although they are said to be now and then the occasion of offence, through the carrion-birds bearing away from them portions of their food to the neighbouring trees. The cremation grounds of the Hindoos are in all parts of the Island ; but it is chiefly on the beach of Back Bay that the dead are burnt. The Mortuary Report last published states 865 as the number of bodies given to vultures, and 4,750 as the number burnt in the year 1862. There were in the same year 9,897 buried. Burials are continued in stony, rocky ground, where it is impossible to dig to the depth of six feet ; such is the case at Walkeshwur, Wurlee, and Tankia Bunder, where the heaping up of stones over the corpse does not give perfect security against the attacks of dogs and jackals. The graveyards are nearly all overcrowded, and those of the Romish Christians are on this account in a most objectionable state.

The Mussulman burying ground at Sonapoor is uncovered on one side by the waves in strong weather, and the bones are washed out and strewn upon the beach. In the vicinity of the burial grounds on this shore there are numerous wells from which drinking water is drawn. Some of the outlying villages are in a very unwholesome state. Finally, Dr. Leith writes :— Of the many evils that the inspection of Bombay has disclosed that which is most prominent and at the same time most open to immediate remedy is its filthiness. The maintenance of thorough cleanliness cannot be looked for without a general and efficient house drainage ; but the Island ought not to lie in its present disgraceful state of filth waiting for the execution of the

new drainage scheme, which it must necessarily take some years to complete. To say what should at once be done to attain to a far better condition than the present, one has but to repeat the several requirements of the Conservancy Act of 1856, and the steps to be taken towards the fulfilment of these occupies a large place in the recommendations that I have to make.

A resolution of the Government attached to the Report suggests that the Justices should have a more constant and effective control over the expenditure, that the executive should remain responsible for the works proposed, that the entire executive power and responsibility should be vested in one Commissioner, who should appoint his own subordinates, including a consulting engineer and a Sanitary officer. The thanks of the Government are tendered to Dr. Leith for his report.

## CIVIL JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.

*For the Year 1863.*

THIS report was submitted by F. L. Brandreth, Esq., Officiating Judicial Commissioner on the 20th April, 1864, and was reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor on the 25th of the same month. The total number of regular suits instituted was 97,735, less by 1,925 than the number in the previous year. The number instituted in the North Western Provinces in 1862 was only 63,568, including Small Cause Court suits. The population and revenue of the Punjab territories are little more than half that of the N. W. Provinces, yet upwards of one-third more civil suits are instituted. Moreover, suits relating to land are not disposed of in the Punjab as they are in the N. W. Provinces by the ordinary Civil Courts, but on the Revenue side; add 31,670 suits on this account for the year ending 30th April 1863 to the above score, and it will appear there are twice as many civil suits in the Punjab as in the N. W. Provinces; and if we consider the number of suits with reference to the population and revenue, the proportion will be about 4 to 1. The population of the Punjab is more litigious, or the courts more popular than those of the N. W. Provinces, or the result may be owing to both these causes. Whether the income of civil suits would decrease if the cases were more thoroughly investigated, is another question, and one worth considering. There

would appear to be a difficulty in fixing on any certain cause for the increase or decrease of suits. The great decrease of nearly one-fourth in Shahpoor, is attributed, in the Commissioner Rawul Pindie's report, to the growing prosperity of the Zemindars, in consequence of which fewer repudiations of debt take place. The Commissioner of Mooltan, accepts the result in two of his districts, showing an increase, as more satisfactory than that obtained in the other two which shew a decrease. The Deputy Commissioner Goojranwalla, attributes the decrease in his district mainly to the good harvest. Other Deputy Commissioners assign the prosperity of the Zemindars, also, as a cause of decrease. Others, the more rigid enforcement of the rules regarding the non-admission, as evidence, of unregistered bonds, and improperly kept account books. The Deputy Commissioner of Hissar, on the other hand, takes credit for the increase in the litigation between bankers as "shewing more confidence in the courts, and less resort to private arbitration, and also more confidence in suits being decided on their merits." The decrease in the number of suits instituted, occurred chiefly in the Sealkote, Delhi, Goojranwalla, Simla, Dera Gazee Khan, Lahore, Shahpoor, Goorgaon, Loodiana and Ferozepoor districts. But there has been a great increase in some districts, as Jullundur, Hooshyarpoor, Hissar and Kurnaul. In Jullundur there was an increase of 2,500 suits; in Hooshyarpoor of 1,500. The increase in these two districts is doubtless owing to the Small Cause Courts having been in full operation throughout the year. The total number of suits disposed of was 97,768, of which 30 per cent. were on confession of judgment. The proportion in the North Western Provinces was 20 per cent. only. Fourteen per cent. of the cases disposed of, were in favour of defendants. In 1862 it was 13 per cent. In the Goordaspoor and Jhelum districts, 44 per cent. of all the cases decided on trial were in favour of defendants. In Goojerat the proportion was 40 per cent. In Jullundur and Moozuffurgurh 38 per cent. Forty-three per cent. of the cases were decided on their merits; 46 per cent. was considered a favourable result in the N. W. Provinces. In the Delhi and Peshawur divisions the greater number of claims have been decreed in full; in the Jullundur, Umritsur, Mooltan and Lahore divisions the greater number have been decreed in part. The percentage for the whole province of cases disposed of by compromise is about the same as in the previous year; but great fluctuations are observable in some districts. In the Umballa district they have decreased from 15 to 5 per cent., in Goojranwalla they have

increased from 13 to 23 per cent. In Jhung they are as high as 28 per cent., and in Kohat as low as 4 per cent. There has been an increase in the number of cases struck off on default. It is upwards of 7 per cent. The number of cases referred to arbitration was 6 per cent. of the whole number disposed of. In 1862 it was 7 per cent. The proportion in the N. W. Provinces for that year was only 3 per cent. The greatest decrease is observable in the Ferozepoor and Peshawur districts. In others, as Umritsur, Lahore, Hooshyarpoor, Hissar, Rawul Pindie, Jhung and Dera Gazec Khan there has been a considerable increase. In Ferozepoor the proportion, 18 per cent., is nearly double that of any other district. Only 3 per cent. of the awards for the whole province were set aside. The average value of each suit has risen in all the districts except Mooltan, Loodiana, Simla and Hooshyarpoor. The greatest increase has been in the Hissar and Goordaspoor districts; but this is owing to one suit of very large value having been instituted in each district. In only six districts was the average value above 100 Rs. The total value of suits instituted was 78,20,904 Rs., which is much in excess of what it was in 1862. Though there are so many more suits instituted in the Punjab than in the N. W. Provinces, yet the total value of the suits bears nearly the same proportion to the revenue and population in each province. The average value of each suit was 78 against 235 in the N. W. Provinces, and 86 in the Central Provinces for 1862. If we include regular revenue suits in the Punjab, as would be necessary in order to make a just comparison with the N. W. Provinces, the average value would be reduced to 66. The percentage of costs to value was 8 per cent. against 13 per cent. for the N. W. Provinces, and 6 per cent. for Central Provinces. The number of suits decided by Tehseeldars has increased, being 40 per cent. against 37 per cent. in 1862. This increase, is hardly satisfactory, considering that several Small Cause Courts have been established. In districts where there are Small Cause Courts the number decided by Tehseeldars has certainly decreased, but in others the increase is considerable. In the Hissar district the proportion of cases decided by Tehseeldars was 81 per cent.: in Googaira 73. The general average duration of suits is a little less than it was in 1862. In Jullundur, Rohtuck, Sirsa, Ferozepoor and Shahpoor there is a considerable improvement. In Goojranwalla the increase has been from 18 to 30 days. The disposals were not quite so good as in 1862, 110 more cases were pending at the end of the year. In the following districts fewer cases were left pending

than in the previous year, although more were instituted :—Jullundur, Jhung, Mooltan and Hooshyarpoor. In several districts the reverse is the case. The oldest case pending was at Umritsur dated 6th April. Eight Small Cause Courts have been established as follows :—Lahore, Umritsur, Delhi, Simla, Loodiana, Jullundur, Hooshyarpoor and Peshawur. The number of suits in all the Small Cause Courts amounted to 22,167 being nearly double the number for 1862, 9,446 cases were disposed of on their merits, being a percentage of 44. This seems a better result than was obtained in the Small Cause Courts of the N.W. Provinces for 1862, where the percentage was only 33.\* The proportion of cases decided on confession of judgment was 29 per cent. The Officiating Judicial Commissioner's predecessor was of opinion that the Small Cause Courts worked well—the opinions of the Commissioners are by no means uniformly to the same effect. The opinion of the Commissioner of Jullundur is the least favourable. He says these courts are decidedly unpopular with the agricultural classes, and that the mercantile community is divided in opinion regarding them. The Commissioner's own opinion is, that, excepting at the largest cities, the Punjab is not yet ripe for courts of this description. The same opinion prevails as regards the North West. The opinions also of the Commissioners of Lahore and Umritsur are not very favourable—additional Small Cause Courts have been recommended by two of the Commissioners, one for Umballa, the other for Rawul Pindee; but as these are not large towns, it seems doubtful whether they ought to be introduced. In some districts the Judges of Small Cause Courts have concurrent jurisdiction with the Tehseeldars. This arrangement is opposed to the terms of the Act, which declares that suits, within the jurisdiction of the Small Cause Courts, shall not be heard by any other court. The suits brought in the Cantonment Joint Magistrates' Courts amounted to 4,592, being 73 per cent. less than in 1862. The appeals to Deputy Commissioners have increased by 18 per cent. In the Ferozepoor district the increase has been from 112 to 316. In Hooshyarpoor there has been as great a decrease. In the adjoining district of Jullundur in the same division, notwithstanding the presence of the Small Cause Court, the number has remained stationary :—3 per cent. only were left pending. The general average duration was 17 days; but it was very high in Dera Gaze Khan, 70 days, and Jullundur 50 days. In Loodiana the average was only 4 days. Appeals to Commissioners have also slightly increased. The greatest number was preferred in the



Jullundur division, next in Umritsur. Excepting in Peshawur, where the duration is high from exceptional causes, the average is below 30 days per appeal; but in Umballa it rises as high as 60 days. In 32 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders were interfered with. The highest percentage of interference was in Peshawur, 55; the lowest in Umballa, 14 per cent. The greatest proportion of cases returned for reinvestigation was in the Rawul Pindie division, 22 per cent.; the least in the Umballa division, 1 per cent. The greatest proportion of appeals rejected was in Umballa division, 84 per cent.; the least in the Delhi division, 5 per cent.

The appeals to Judicial Commissioner were somewhat fewer than in the preceding year. Out of 349 appeals, in only 23 cases, or 6 per cent. were the decisions of the Commissioners interfered with. The greatest number of appeals was from the Delhi division, and the greatest decrease in appeals was from the Jullundur division. Forty cases were referred for the opinion of this court by the Small Cause Court Judges. In 11 of these references the Judicial Commissioner agreed with the opinion of the referring Judge; in 3 he partially agreed; in 12 he disagreed; in remaining 14 cases the Judges neglected recording any opinion. 27,820 decrees were executed during the year, which is about half the number of decrees given; a good many applications were struck off on default. Four sales of hereditary and joint-acquired property, were sanctioned by this court during the year. The income of Sheriff's fees amounted to 1,73,055 Rs., and the expenditure to 1,02,231 Rs. during the year, shewing a saving credited to Government of 71,824 Rs. The Registration has on the whole increased; but there has been a considerable decrease in the number of deeds of mortgage registered, though even these have been registered in greater numbers in some districts. The greatest increase is observable in the Delhi and Jullundur districts in deeds of sale, and gifts, and obligations for the payment of money. The remarks of the Deputy Commissioners of Kurnal and Delhi, shew that the rules in regard to the inadmissibility both of improperly kept account books, and unregistered bonds, during the past year, have been very little attended to in their districts. On the other hand, in the Sirsa and Rohtuck districts, the rules appear to be strictly enforced, and so on throughout the province; but more particularly in regard to the law about account books, endeavours are made to enforce it in half the districts, whereas it is altogether set aside in the other half. The Commissioner of Lahore is very decided as to the

badness of the law, and the opinion of the Commissioner of Delhi is, that all attempts to introduce model account books have failed. Pleaders have, by the recent orders of the Punjab Government, been admitted to practice in a few districts where there are large towns, and probably it will ultimately be advisable to admit them in other districts also. If the stamp rates had not been increased, if so many new laws had not been made binding, or if the Judicial Officers had been more accessible, or rather had more leisure for giving suitors the benefit of their advice, we might well have hesitated to incur the evil of pleaders; but as Judicial Officers have no such leisure, and with so many new laws, especially the Stamp Act with all its difficulties about the admission of evidence, there is no help for it. As pointed out also by the Deputy Commissioner Delhi, the gradual creation of a separate judicial agency appears necessary; a commencement might be made by setting aside at least one Assistant in each district, where the staff was of sufficient strength, for the decision of civil suits. In his report on the Jullundur division, Colonel Lake laments that the Civil Officers know much less now than formerly of the people of their districts:—and apparently attributes it to too much study of the law. The following are extracts from some general remarks for the Civil Report left by Mr. Cust:—

“Rules with regard to admission of licensed pleaders into the Civil Courts have been promulgated, and extended experimentally to certain districts.”

“Rules with regard to appointment and examination of Clerks of the Court have also been issued.”

“In connection with these two bodies of legal practitioners, law classes in the Government schools, and a series of law lectures delivered by competent lecturers, have been suggested, and partially carried out.”

“English Bailiffs have been appointed where the necessity shewed itself.”

“Rulings of this Court on points preferred have been printed and circulated for the guidance of lower courts.”

“The Bankruptcy Courts have worked well, and have been reported upon to Government.”

“No change has been made in the civil procedure pending the enactment of the new and amended civil procedure Code, which it will be advisable to adopt in the Punjab, and which will be effected without difficulty.”

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT.

*During the year 1862-63.*

THIS report is forwarded to the Government of Bengal by the Board of Revenue on the 4th March, 1864, and is reviewed by the Lieutenant Governor on the 16th of April. The year ended the 30th September, 1863, and the following table shows comparatively the stock at the commencement of the years 1861-62 and 1862-63.

	1ST OCTOBER 1861.	1ST OCTOBER 1862.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
In larger Government Depôts, Bengal and Orissa ... ..	69,42,644	83,79,490
In smaller Government Store-houses, Bengal ... ..	20,215	43,778
In bond, sea imported private Salt	25,44,131	31,37,845
In excise Golahs, Home made Salt	15,003	30,958
Total ... ..	95,21,993	1,15,92,071

The quantities brought into store and imported were :—

	1861-62.	1862-63.
	Maunds.	Maunds.
Into larger Government Depôts, Bengal and Orissa ... ..	36,01,702	5,74,900
By sea, on private account ... ..	61,28,727	66,56,804
Into excise Golahs ... ..	41,847	71,371
Total ... ..	97,72,276	73,03,075

The sales of all kinds were:—

					1861-62.	1862-63.
					Maunds.	Maunds.
Govt.	{	Wholesale under Presidency				
SALT.		Rowannahs ... ..			12,26,624	7,66,747
		Other Local Dopôt sales ... ..			8,59,598	7,53,531
Private Salt, sea imported ... ..					53,12,865	63,76,355
Ditto excise ... ..					29,275	44,484
Total ... ..					74,28,362	79,41,117

Although the sales of Government salt have considerably decreased, the aggregate sales in the year exceeded those in the previous year by upwards of five lakhs of maunds. The foreign salt brought into consumption and the hold on the market of the different kinds is shewn in the following table:—

					1861-62.	1862-63.
					Maunds.	Maunds.
Great Britain ... ..					36,26,775	45,81,797
America ... ..					.....	2,700
France ... ..					76,484	1,76,856
Other European Countries ... ..					48,155	14,507
Africa ... ..					5,624	1,600
Red and Arabian Seas ... ..					6,05,567	5,12,647
Bombay ... ..					6,46,560	8,15,387
Ceylon ... ..					20,326	55,838
Madras ... ..					2,82,124	2,15,023
Mauritius ... ..					1,250	.....
Total ... ..					53,12,865	63,76,355

*Agency Manufacture.*—The Taidads and Out-turns are as follow:—

					TAIDAD.	OUT-TURN.
					Maunds.	Maunds.
Tumlook	...	...	...	...	2,05,000	89,277
Hidgellee	...	...	...	...	1,95,000	1,08,228
Cuttack	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	82,932
Pooree	...	...	...	...	1,00,000	78,375
Balasore	...	...	...	...	2,00,000	1,17,896
Total	...	...	...	...	9,00,000	4,76,708

In all the Agencies, except Chittagong, where manufacture ceased in 1861-62, the first advances of this season had been made before the withdrawal of Government from manufacture was finally ordered, the salt actually delivered by the Molungees being as above shewn. Operations closed in Tumlook and Hidgellee on the 16th March 1863, in Cuttack on the 23rd April, in Balasore on the 28th February, and in Pooree on the 30th of June.

*Retail Sales.*—Retail sales have every where ceased, and no sales are now effected for smaller quantities than 50 maunds. As each retail Golah is thus cleared the establishment is broken up and the materials sold. The quantity of salt sold for consumption within existing chowkey limits in Bengal was 10,94,594 maunds; in 1861-62 it was 10,76,517 maunds. In Calcutta there has been a slight increase of 239 maunds in Char Chitty sales, which represent the actual consumption of the inhabitants, and the decrease is entirely in the quantities sold to Commissariat contractors, Crews of ships, and Curers of Meat. The following shews that the quantities of attached, released, and confiscated salt were considerably less than in the previous year :—

				ATTACHED.	RELEASED.	CONFISCATED.
				Maunds.	Maunds.	Maunds.
1861-62	...	...		18,894	15,095	3,975
1862-63	...	...		8,210	5,651	1,520

In Baugundee, Barriepore and Calcutta only was there an increase in the attachments and releases.

*Orissa Agencies.*—The following exhibits a net decrease of 53,000 maunds in the sales in the Cuttack province:—

		CUTTACK.	BALASORE.	POOREE.
1861-62	... ..	1,50,206	89,094	3,38,619
1862-63	... ..	1,18,780	95,331	3,10,692

Of the quantities shewn there was a decrease of 43,000 maunds in local consumption, ascribed to increase of price and consequent smuggling. The principal fallings off were in the Pooree district which is at once accounted for by the competition of the cheap and hitherto lightly taxed Ganjam Salt. Orders have been lately issued to levy the Bengal tax on Ganjam salt sold for exportation into Bengal; and this, as the Ganjam Agent has admitted, will effectually stop all further-licit trade in the article between the two Presidencies. Of cases prosecuted to conviction in the several superintendencies for illicit manufacture, &c., there were 1,107 submitted to final adjustment, the prisoners were 1,489 in number, and the amount or value of fines or forfeitures was Rs. 10,993-6-10½. Of proceedings referred to Civil Courts the number of cases was ten, the amount of fines or forfeitures Rs. 5,183; one case was adjusted on submission of the parties, with a fine of Rs. 197-8. In 1861-62, the cases of final adjustment were 1,889, the number of prisoners 2,503, the amount or value of fines or forfeitures Rs. 21,805-3-7¼. Six cases were referred to the Civil Court, the amount of fines or forfeitures being Rs. 17,499-12, and in fourteen cases adjusted on submission in the parties, the fines or forfeitures were Rs. 1,449-14. All the salt chowkies in the province have been abolished.

*Balances.*—The outstanding balances from Molungees at the end of the year in Tumlook, Cuttack, and Balasore amounted to Rs. 1,195. The Tumlook and Balasore balances have been realized, and of the sums outstanding in Cuttack Rs. 943 were in course of realization when the local report was submitted. Of the arrears of the late 24-Pergunnahs Agency amounting to Rs. 1,18,306, Rs. 826 have been realized, Rs. 66,871 appear to be positively irrecoverable, and Rs. 50,608 are held in suspense

until enquiries shall have been made regarding the solvency of defaulters.

*Ganjam Preventive Line.*—This question was finally settled under Government order No. 3680, dated 22nd September 1863, in accordance with which the full Bengal duty of Rs. 3-4 per maund is to be levied by the Collector of Ganjam on all Ganjam salt intended for exportation into Bengal, and the difference between that duty and the lower Madras duty is to be credited to this Government.

*Moshaira Khalarry Rents, &c.*—Regarding the claims of Zemindars whose lands were occupied for salt purposes to a continuance of the different payments heretofore made to them, the Board arrived at the conclusions :—

1st.—That in the Chittagong Agency there were no claims to any salt allowances for payments at all.

2nd.—That the engagements of the Government for the payment of the salt allowances in the Cuttack Agencies were voidable upon the abandonment of the Government monopoly.

3rd.—That in the Hidgellee and Tumlook Agencies the Government was probably bound to continue the various salt payments so long as it held the salt lands; that it was doubtful whether in many estates the Government could cancel its engagements and abandon the lands unless with the proprietor's consent, whilst in some estates it certainly could not so act.

4th.—That detailed reports were necessary, and would be furnished hereafter, in regard to the lands in each Zemindary, and

5th.—That there was, on the whole, no reason to suppose that, even if the Moshaira payments in Tumlook and Hidgellee were continued, the Government would eventually lose by the arrangement, as the proceeds of the land would probably soon cover those payments.

*Relinquishment of Lands.*—In April last the Board desired the several Agents to notify to Zemindars, &c., that manufacture of salt on account of Government had ceased, and they also ordered the transfer of all the lands in Tumlook and Hidgellee to the Land Revenue Authorities. Under instructions from the Collector of Midnapore the Deputy Collector of Tumlook offered to restore certain of the lands to their respective owners, but they declined to receive them until the end of the salt year, 30th September 1863.

*Excise Salt.*—The following quantities of salt were made by holders of Excise Licenses during the year :—

			Maunds.
In Saugor Island ...	...	...	48,515
„ Lot No. 44 ...	...	...	10,211
„ Lot No. 110 ...	...	...	1,034
„ Narainpore ...	...	...	11,611
			<hr/>
			71,371

shewing an increase of upwards of 20,000 maunds over the manufacture of the previous year. Since the close of the year a license has been granted for manufacture in Soonderbun Lot No. 57, and three applications have been made for licenses to manufacture in Hidgellee, which will be granted as soon as allotment of lands has been made. With regard to the expediency of prohibiting the further extension of local manufacture under excise, and of depending entirely on foreign importations, the Board is of opinion that it is premature to entertain the question of expediency of prohibiting the home manufacture; that it is desirable that the landholders in the producing districts should be left, for a time at least, to avail themselves of the privileges now restored to them; and that if it be found that the lands are turned rather to the purposes of cultivation than to the production of salt, it may then be time to enforce such a prohibition.

*Supply.*—The importations into Calcutta by sea in 1862-63 exceeded those of the previous year by 5,28,077 maunds. The imports from Liverpool during the last calendar year were 1,76,333 tons against 1,82,482½ tons in 1862, and 1,68,745 tons in 1861. The supplies from Liverpool have been sufficient to keep the prices below those of the Government stocks.

*Salt passed by Rail.*—The following are the quantities which have passed into the interior.

			Maunds.
In 1855-56 ...	...	...	9,797
„ 1856-57 ...	...	...	1,67,119
„ 1857-58 ...	...	...	2,21,756
„ 1858-59 ...	...	...	2,92,634
„ 1859-60 ...	...	...	3,33,972
„ 1860-61 ...	...	...	3,59,601
„ 1861-62 ...	...	...	4,28,205
„ 1862-63 ...	...	...	5,37,618

Of the above quantities about 47,000 maunds passed by the Eastern Bengal Railway from the opening of the line in 1862 up to 30th September 1863. The decrease in the quantity passed out of Calcutta by boat during the year amounted to more than 4½ lakhs of maunds. A salt chowkey has been established at



Sealdah on the line of the Eastern Bengal Railway. The office of Salt Agent at Tumlook and Hidgellee have ceased to exist, whilst in Chittagong, the Orissa Province, and the 24-Pergunnahs the few duties now remaining in connection with the Salt Department have devolved upon the Commissioners and Collectors respectively. The monthly savings in the reductions of establishments effected since the last reductions were reported amounted to Rs. 4,590. The office of Controller of salt chowkeys was abolished on the 15th July 1863 and the entire preventive establishments have been amalgamated with the new constabulary under the Inspector-General of Police. Under the changes introduced into the Department a great portion of the old salt laws has become obsolete, and the draft of a new law is now before the legislature. In future the Board's Annual Report will be little more than an abstract of the quarterly reviews of the salt trade now submitted to Government, and the necessity for following the salt manufacture year in the reports having ceased, the transactions during the official year will be henceforth made the subject of report.

## DEATHS IN MADRAS.

*During 1862.*

THIS report is presented by W. R. Cornish, Esq., Medical Department, Madras. It states the public health throughout the year was in a most unsatisfactory state. Miasmatic diseases, especially cholera, small-pox, and fevers prevailed to an unusual extent amongst all classes of the population. The total numbers of registered deaths was 14,731, a mortality considerably in excess of any of the preceding seven years during which registration has been maintained. 9,260 deaths were due to miasmatic causes. The returns show that the causes determining the virulence of epidemic diseases are of a local rather than of a general nature. The dirtiest and most crowded localities have as a rule been the most unhealthy. Epidemic cholera prevailed more or less throughout the year. The European troops in the Fort Barracks escaped, but several cases occurred among the sick soldiers in the General Hospital. The mortality was high in the first two months of the year it began to decrease in March, and reached its minimum, in April. In May and June there was a temporary increase in the cholera mortality, and in July

a decrease. In August and September it rose again, but October and November were the months in which the greatest number of fatal cases occurred. The lowest number of cholera deaths was in April (102) and the highest in November (519). The total number for the whole year was 3,635, and the average monthly mortality 302.75. The greatest number of deaths occurred in Black Town. The disease never ceased to rage there any time during the year. The numbers of various classes who died of cholera are—Europeans 28, East Indians 121, Hindoos 2,869, Mahomedans 617. The proportion, as calculated from the census returns, was higher among the Mahomedans than the Hindoos.

Small-pox was unusually prevalent in the earlier months of 1862. In 1855 the deaths from this disease were 852—in 1862 they numbered 1,033. The disease is evidently aggravated by overcrowding, but it seems to be less affected by surrounding insanitary conditions than most diseases of the zymotic class. Its maximum was reached in March. It was found as a rule that the class of persons who have been subjected to the prophylactic of vaccination in infancy have the lowest mortality. Occasionally, however, those who bear marks of successful vaccination are not exempt from the disease, but the malady rarely proves fatal in such cases. It was observed that the Mussulmans appear to be better protected by vaccination than any other class, except Europeans. Thirty-four East Indians and five Europeans died of the disease. All the cases among Europeans occurred to young children, but among the other classes adults suffered. The deaths from fevers, dysentery, &c. were numerous, but not greatly in excess of the average of former years. 1,081 children died of convulsions. 61 deaths were reported as the result of drowning, either accidental or suicidal. One death from poison was recorded, and four from snake bite.

With regard to the meteorological phenomena of the year, the tables show that the readings were slightly below the average. The mean temperature as ascertained by the dry bulb thermometer was 0.7 of a degree higher, and of the wet bulb 0.9. The mean reading of the dew point was 1.1 degree higher, and the degree of humidity 1. above the average. The entire rainfall for the year was only 38.18 inches, or 12.57 inches below the average. Rain fell on 96 days in the year.

Some experiments in the analysis of the drinking water of Madras have been made, and so far as they have gone they show that the water used contains a dangerous proportion of or-

ganic matter in solution or suspension. The Trevelyan water works have been completed, and the operations for flushing the drains of Black Town begun. From the faulty construction of the street drains and the rotten condition of the brickwork, it is evident that some of the salt water of the canal which is pumped into the reservoir to flush the drains, instead of running out to sea with the sewage, finds its way into the soil through the defective masonry of the drains; and already, from this or some other cause, the residents of Black Town are beginning to complain that their "sweet water" wells are becoming contaminated by salts. There seems also some reason for supposing that the water conveyed in pipes from the seven wells to the Fort is contaminated at some point along the course of its flow. Dr. Cornish recommends that the laterite which abounds close to Madras should be used for making street drains.

A minute by the Government of Madras is appended to this Report. It states that 1862 was the third successive year of unfavourable seasons at Madras. It is satisfactory to know that the experience of a favourable season, since 1862, has shown that the great increase in the mortality of Madras during the last few years may be correctly ascribed to seasons of great drought and prolonged high temperature; for the steady rise in the number of deaths, even after the registration was deservedly thought to be fairly efficient, leaves no room to question its reality. The drawing of any deductions beyond those of the most general character from the returns as yet obtained, is of course still unsafe, but the death rate in the 2nd Police Division shows how greatly the rate of mortality depends on local influences, and how urgent is the necessity for the enforcement of sanitary measures in that part of Madras. In 1862 the proportion of deaths from both cholera and small-pox was higher there than in any other part of Madras, while from the denseness of its population the actual number of deaths was beyond comparison greater.

## ANNUAL REPORT ON THE INSANE ASYLUMS IN BENGAL.

1863.

THIS report is presented to the Bengal Government by Dr. J. MacClelland, Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

The total number of admissions and re-admissions to the four insane asylums in 1863 exceeded by thirty-eight that of the year immediately preceding. The increase was 54 for the three Mofussil asylums, but there was a decrease of 16 in the case of Dullunda. On the 1st January 1863 there were under treatment 509; 226 were admitted during the year, 35 were re-admitted, making a total of 770. Of these 136 were discharged as cured, 33 improved and transferred to friends, 70 died, and there remained on the 31st December 531. The rate per cent. of cures and transfers was 21·94, and of mortality 9·09. The proportion of cures and transfers was thus slightly greater than in 1862, and the mortality slightly less. Of the admissions and re-admissions during the year, 185 were Hindoos, 71 were Mahomedans, and 5 were Christians, the proportion of females to males being somewhat largest, perhaps accidentally, in the case of Mahomedans, *viz.*, 34 per cent.; while in Hindoos it was 29½, and in Christians 25. Of those admitted for the first time, 18 persons or 8 per cent. were Criminal Lunatics, of whom nine came under treatment at Dacca, four at Dullunda, four at Patna, and one at Moydapore. The tables noting the previous occupation or trade of the patients and the zillahs to which they belonged, afford nothing to indicate that mental derangement is more prevalent in one class of men than another, or in one district than another; but a careful comparison of the returns in future years may throw more light upon both these subjects. In the meantime it is observable that some large zillahs still contribute no patients to any asylum, while, as might be expected, the immediate neighbourhood of each institution supplies a much larger proportion of inmates than places at a greater distance.

The principal forms of insanity were as follow:—Moral insanity 14, monomania 23, mania acuta 155, mania chronica 307, melancholic 3, congenital 1. Of 416 cases in which the causes of insanity have been ascertained the disease is attributed to intoxicating drugs and liquors in 313 persons—75 per cent. The malady was hereditary in 24 instances, and was excited by moral causes, grief or loss of property, in 63. Twelve of the patients died of cholera, 36 from diarrhœa or dysentery; one suicide by hanging was reported. The average annual cost of each patient was Rs. 80·12. In the larger asylums a greater number of patients could be accommodated without any considerable increase in the cost of each. The conduct of the superintendents is reported favourably upon, with one exception.

Dr. Payne, Superintendent of Asylums at the Presidency,

reports that the admissions decreased as compared even with the decreasing scale of previous years. The institution had been to a certain degree self-supporting, a sum of Rs. 749 having been received from the relatives of patients in good circumstances. No instance of restraint or even of seclusion occurred during the year. The efforts of the establishment have been directed to the continuance of the system of industrial occupation, which had almost reached the limit of possible extension during the previous year. It is sufficient to say that nothing has occurred either of a necessary or accidental kind, to disturb, in the smallest degree, the favourable conclusions drawn from the experience of former years. Dangerous weapons have been daily used without a disaster, and a tranquil, orderly state of the institution maintained, in which its inmates might well compare with any equal number of sane persons in confinement in India. Although many insane persons, on first admission, yield themselves at once to the order and discipline of the place by the mere force of example, and the imitative faculty, which is unimpaired, and take up without difficulty some one of the employments before them, there are others for whom occupation is no less necessary, who require the constant efforts of attendants to keep them at their work, and who frequently offer both active and passive resistance before they are drawn into diligent habits. It must not be supposed, because the labour of an asylum is rightly called voluntary, that the character of a native, naturally indolent and now exalted by mania, or depressed by melancholy, is of necessity, by admission to an asylum, in a moment so transformed that industry becomes a pleasure to him. It is of the essence of his treatment that he be brought, by resolution of purpose and persistent effort, within the discipline of the place, if he do not at once conform to it, but without haste or harshness of any description and without punishment in case of failure.

Dr. Fleming reports favourably of the Moorshedabad asylum. All force is avoided in the management of the lunatics, and the only punishment inflicted is a slight diminution of their daily rations, or confinement for a short time in a solitary cell. Dr. Sutherland, in reporting upon the asylum at Patna, states that the admissions have exceeded the average, and also that the mortality had increased. The season was unhealthy, and the patients suffered by the cholera epidemic generally prevailing. The Ganges and Soane again rose to an unusual height, and left the grounds and wards of the asylum damp

and unwholesome. Dr. Sutherland states—With regard to the general treatment and moral management of the insanes, the object I have had in view has been to keep them occupied, happy and content. Nearly all the male and the whole of the female insanes are occupied in some industrial labour, (except on Sundays when I think it desirable to give them a day of rest); as a rule, they are comfortable and content, well fed, carefully looked after; there are several who would not leave the asylum even if permitted to do so, and during the past year, three of the discharged insanes have come back begging to be re-admitted. One of the three walked forty miles from the civil station of Barh. As might be expected, such men are somewhat silly, and they miss the kind care and attention to their wants when they go to their houses. No mechanical restraint is ever used, and when a paroxysm of mania ensues, care is taken not to aggravate the maniacal excitement by injudicious meddling with the patient, and it is always best to appear not to notice in the slightest degree the declamation and excited talk of the insane, whose raving is kept up by any interference with him,—beyond taking care that he does no harm to any one. With some the maniacal paroxysm will occur weekly, others monthly, and in a few cases after a still greater interval of time. Industrial labour, by tranquillizing the nervous system, has reduced maniacal paroxysms to a minimum, and it is comparatively rare now to have to use leeches or other active remedies for this purpose. Of the Dacca asylum Dr. Simpson reports that one suicide took place. The man hung himself to the top of his cell door, by his chudder. He had seized the opportunity between the rounds of his keeper on duty. No restraint or force is resorted to. It is in this establishment that the conduct of one superintendent is reported upon unfavourably.

## REPORT ON THE RIVER GODAVERY.

*General Scope of Navigation Project.*—This report was presented to the Viceroy in Council, by Mr. Temple, when Officiating Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. From the Falls of the Wurda near Hingunghat in the Nagpore province, to the gorge where the Godavery breaks through the Eastern Ghat mountains, the distance amounts to 370 miles. The left bank of this distance lies within the Central Provinces, the right

within the Nizam's dominions. Below the gorge the country belongs to the Madras Presidency, and the navigation is practicable the greater part of the year. Above the Falls, the navigation has never been attempted. It is to the distance between the two extremities above-mentioned that the navigation questions relate.

*The Godavery.*—The Godavery proper rises in the Western Ghat range and flows south-west through the Nizam's dominions till it joins the Pranheeta, about 650 miles distant from the source. It is believed to be navigable from the junction to Chinoor about 20 miles up; but not much beyond. From their junction near Sironcha, the Pranheeta and Godavery bear the name of the Godavery alone down to the sea, a distance of 250 miles. But the Godavery thus described has three considerable affluents, the Indrawutty, the Tal, and the Sibbree. All these join the left bank of the Godavery. The Indrawutty joins the Godavery about 25 miles below Sironcha, and it is here that the second or middle of the three barriers occurs. The river must be pronounced quite unnavigable. The Tal is not navigable except for a few miles above the junction. The Sibbree must be pronounced as quite unnavigable except for about the last 20 miles above the junction. Near Bhudrachellum on the Godavery, between the junction of the Tal and the Sibbree, there occurs the 1st or lesser of the three barriers. The main line of water communication from the Falls of the Wurda to Cocanada on the sea may be stated at 445 miles. Of the 2,610 total mileage of the various rivers enumerated above, only 423 miles are navigable, the rest being unnavigable. Even the navigable portion is navigable only during the monsoon, or rainy season.

*Berar.*—The navigation project will hardly effect Berar, since it is not to be expected that cotton and other produce from Berar would go down the Godavery, now that the railway is being carried through the whole length of that territory, and close to its principal marts.

*Nagpore Proper.*—This country consists firstly of the plain of Nagpore and the valley of the Wynegunga, and secondly of the valley of the Wurda, in the latter of which is the great cotton field of Nagpore. Approximately the area is 23,000 square miles, the population 3,140,000 and the total revenues Rs. 48,82,000. The area of land under cultivation will not apparently increase to any great extent; the cultivable area is, for the most part, occupied, and though there may be many detached patches of reclaimable land, there is no great extent of valuable waste. As regards external trade,

the Nagpore country has enjoyed fewer advantages than any province in India. It has grown produce chiefly for its own consumption, has possessed no natural outlets like navigable rivers, and no artificial communications like roads. The staple export of the province is cotton; the imports being mainly salt, silk, sugar, bullion and European piece-goods. The total value of the trade of Nagpore Proper amounts to about 85 lakhs of Rupees, or £850,000 per annum. How will the trade be affected by the navigation? Supposing, that goods were conveyed by water at 3 or 4 pies ( $\frac{1}{3}$ rd or  $\frac{1}{4}$ th of an anna,) per ton per mile down, and 5 or 6 pies ( $\frac{1}{2}$  anna) up; these rates would be cheaper far than any rate of land-carriage ever yet known; and cheaper also than any rate which the railway could offer. The rate by the railway from Bombay will, according to the present calculations, range from something less than one anna that is, from ten pies, to one anna and a half, say 15 pies. Thus the river would convey the produce at one-third the rate of the rail. If the starting point were from Hingunghat, there would be nearly an equality of cost between the river and the rail, though there would be a slight difference in favour of the river. But if the starting point were from Nagpore, then there would be a difference altogether in favour of the rail over the river. On the whole, Mr. Temple is inclined to think that much of the cotton will, at all events, go by rail, rather than by the river, and he doubts whether this article can be reckoned on confidently as an important part of the future traffic of the Godavery.

*General Conclusions.*—From the foregoing the general conclusions are that in respect to a part of the cotton, and to articles which are valuable, as compared with bulk, or in the despatch of which time might be an object, the river will not be able to compete with the rail; 2nd, that as regards other articles, the water-carriage will surpass the railway; 3rd, that if the navigation be opened to Hingunghat, the river would have a large export traffic in cotton, oilseeds, hemp, ghee, hides, and possibly also in wheat and sugar, and country iron; and an import traffic of salt, cocoanuts, brass vessels, military stores, and European articles; 4th, that if the navigation were open only up to the foot of the 3rd barrier, then the river would obtain a part only of the above traffic.

*Chutteesgurh or Eastern Nagpore.*—The bearing of the project on this tract is next considered in the report. Distant about 180 miles from Nagpore, 160 miles from Sumbulpore on the Mahanuddy and 250 miles from Sironcha on the Godavery.



it produces rice, wheat, oilseeds and fibres; the cultivation of cotton has increased so rapidly that the crop is estimated at 36,750,000 lbs. per annum. In an area of 35,000 square miles, the cultivated land may be 3,200,000 acres; and the population 1,500,000 souls. There is a considerable trade with Nagpore Proper and with Mirzapore and Calcutta. The existing trade may be put down, exports Rupees 17,11,000, imports Rupees 11,95,000. The isolation of Chutteesgurh is being remedied by the opening of roads in all directions. Its natural outlet is, to the east, by the Mahanuddy valley, and a road is being made to connect it with that river at a point near Sonapore, 180 miles from Raepore. From that point the river has been represented, to be navigable for small boats in the dry, and for larger boats in the rainy season. By the Mahanuddy route navigation can be managed well during the rains, and the distance from Raepore, the capital to the coast would be 400 miles. By the Godavery route the distance would be 516 miles. Sooner or later, then, it is to be presumed that much of the surplus produce of Chutteesgurh will be attracted to the valley of the Mahanuddy.

*The Valley of the Godavery.*—There is a project for conducting a lesser canal in connexion with the barrier works, to irrigate the lands on the river bank for a distance of 40 miles; to a point near the junction of the Sibbree. The project is promising, the levels are suitable, the tract is below the first barrier and comparatively near the coast. The terminus of the canal would be 80 miles distant from Rajahmundry, which is highly populated, and whence hundreds of boats during the season could make short trips to and from Bhudrachellum, conveying goods and produce. The district of the Upper Godavery on the left bank of the river which has been under British rule since 1861, has a river frontage of 22½ miles and an average breadth of 16 miles, the area in square miles being 3,905. Of this large area from 2 to 7 per cent. only is cultivated; about 50 per cent. is culturable waste and about half the area unculturable. One cause of the deterioration of the tract has been that being the only tract belonging to the Nizam across the river, it was much neglected, and the character of the country was lawless. The condition of landed tenures has been adverse to agricultural improvement, and on making the summary settlement throughout the district, the Deputy Commissioner found the cultivation in the lowest stage of inefficiency and neglect, and the people poor and oppressed. To avoid exaction, the ryots had neglected the cultivation near the villages, and in

open spots, and had worked out fresh and inferior fields in the interior of the jungle, where they could more easily conceal the cultivation. A new settlement on regular enquiry is now commencing.

*Agriculture, Climate, and Forests.*—The agricultural products are various; wheat, in places only, cotton in very small quantities; buffaloes are large and fat, and cows, sheep and goats small and good. As regards climate the rainy season is the healthiest in the year, but few strangers, Europeans, or Natives of India, escape mild fever. With regard to the forests the hitherto reckless destruction of teak, has seriously diminished the timber resources of the Godavery. Vigorous measures are now taken for conservation, and these first class forests may have a chance of reproducing themselves. Besides teak there is saul, and many valuable kinds of trees are everywhere in rich abundance. The future hopes of agricultural wealth in the Godavery district depend on the production of sugar, indigo, linseed, cotton, and castor oil. In immigration from the South, where is the Delta district of the Godavery, one of the finest and most populous in India, there is a hope for the extension and improvement of agriculture on the British side of the river.

*Character and Condition of the Navigation Project, and the best Mode of prosecuting the Works.*—Among the conclusions drawn from the preceding is this—that although there is no immediate hope of the Godavery being open to navigation for more than six months in the year, yet this much would give birth to a great traffic, will stimulate production and improvement throughout the Nagpore province, and for the sake of the people, be worth a large outlay on the part of the state. The grand total cost of all works from the falls of Wurda to the Godavery gorge, without the enlarged plan from the 2nd barrier, would be 46½ lakhs; with that plan the cost would be 59½ lakhs. In the first case, the cost may be assumed at 50 lakhs. In the second at something under 75 lakhs. The navigation afforded by the works would suffice for vessels of 2 feet draught from June to December, and during the greater part of this period of vessels from 3 to 5 feet. The total expenditure incurred by Government from 1854 to September 1862 on the Godavery works in surveys, construction, tramways, &c., amounted to 9½ lakhs of Rupees. Six lakhs were assigned for the year 1862-63. The cost of works recommended for immediate prosecution is 25½ lakhs of Rupees; at an assignment of 8 lakhs a year, two

barriers out of the three, and 300 miles out of the 445, would be open for navigation in three years.

The conclusions of the Report are that the Godavery navigation project is sound in principle, and highly conducive to the interests of the Central Provinces. That the project may be conveniently dealt with in two parts—the first relating to the 1st and 2nd barriers ; the second to the 3rd barrier, and to the river beyond it. That the first part is more easy of execution than the second, and more certain in its effects upon the navigation ; and ought, at all events, to be executed. That for the interest of trade, it would be expedient to execute the second part, and admit navigation past the 3rd barrier, and beyond it ; provided that the work required could be carried out at a reasonable cost, which is as yet doubtful.

*Opinion of the Governor General.*—In reviewing the report the Governor General is of opinion that the works of the 1st barrier actually in hand should be carried out vigorously, according to the designs already approved by the Madras Government. Any distinct portion of the works not yet actually begun must not be put in hand till the project has received the approval of the Government of India, excepting under special authority. As regards the works at the 2nd barrier, which are not yet begun, it must be distinctly understood that nothing is to be put in hand until the detailed projects and estimates are sanctioned by the Supreme Government. All work at the 3rd barrier should be stopped, including the tramway, and His Excellency concurs in the expediency of having a road from Chanda to the foot of the 3rd barrier. Considering that the navigation will be most actively in operation during the rainy months, a good road to the end of the navigation will be almost essential ; and if the 3rd barrier is eventually completed, this road will act as a feeder.

## RECORDS OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

### No. XL.

*Papers of 1859 to 1863 regarding the Damoodah Embankments.*—These papers are supplementary to correspondence before published, regarding the measures which should be adopted to control the flood waters of the Damoodah, and the removal in 1856 of twenty miles of embankment on the

right bank of the river. In the preliminary memorandum to the present correspondence Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Young, the Chief Engineer of the Lower Provinces, states that although the object of the present reports was only to submit a record of the practical results of a certain measure, the execution of which was ordered by Government, yet he cannot but entertain doubts as to the strict propriety, on engineering grounds, of subjecting to treatment one bank of such a deltoid river only, exclusive of the other, nor avoid expressing a fear that the eventual result, if at any time vigilance should relax, or accident cause a breach in the left bank bunds, now in such good order, may be more disastrous than ever there.

*Removal of Embankments.*—Captain Beadle, the Superintending Engineer of the Burdwan Circle, in submitting Mr. Smith's report on the floods of 1859, and upon the effects which the floods of 1856, 1857, 1858 and 1859 have had upon the lands on the right bank of the Damoodah river remarks that in 1848-49, when the annual destruction of the embankments made many think it would be best to remove them altogether, a question was started as to whether it would not be advisable to secure the most valuable and the most exposed side of the river, and to take advantage of the conformation of the other side, which seemed very favourable for the rapid draining off of floods, by opening it to the floods, removing the embankments and limiting the range of the land inundation by a cross embankment stretching from the Damoodah to the Roopnarain. The idea met with sufficient support, and in course of time the Government were enabled in 1855, to issue definite orders, and to direct the removal of 20 miles of embankment on the right bank of the Damoodah. The removal was carried out to the extent of  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles; there was then a halt in 1857 and 1858, the removals being completed to the full extent before the flood season of 1859. The removals were carried out on a principle which has involved the construction and improvement of some embankments, whilst others have been removed.

*Success of the Measure.*—As far as the Engineering question is concerned, the measure has been a successful one; the country on the left bank has been completely protected, without destroying the lands on the right bank, which have suffered but little in comparison with what was expected. In his report on the Damoodah floods in 1859, Mr. Smith, the Executive Engineer of the Burdwan division, states that according to the Gauge Registry of last year, the Damoodah rose eleven

times to a height exceeding 10 feet on the Edilpore guage; of these rises three were above 15 feet, the highest being 18 feet; the longest period during which the river maintained a level over 10 feet continuously was six days, and the aggregate period during the rains that such a level was maintained was thirty-two days. The three principal floods occurred on the 28th July, 20th August, and 7th October 1859, producing in each case an inundation of the right bank, the first being the most remarkable from its height and extent. None of the floods of 1859 did any injury to the embankments on left bank of the Damoodah, nor to those still existing along the right bank.

*Effects of the July (1859) Flood.*—The principal changes in the river's course produced by the July flood were an alteration in the direction of the deep water channel at Edilpore, and further down at Bulrampore island, opposite Selimabad. At Bulrampore, the flood shifted the river's course to the eastern side of the island, which is now the deepest channel, and thus accomplished naturally what had been artificially attempted, but without success, in 1856. Another remarkable feature is the rise of the Damoodah bed opposite Puspore Bungalow, some miles below the point where the Damoodah khal branches from the river. There were four breaches on the right bank remaining unclosed before the rains of 1859, with a united breadth of 1000 feet with a depth of 6 to 8 feet below the level of bank. The whole provision for the escape of a flood in the Damoodah as it existed in July was as follows. *Three breaches* in natural bank on right side affording when the river rises over 10 feet, a water-way of 1000 feet in breadth. *An unembanked length* at intervals along right bank affording, when the river rises over 15 feet, a water-way of 107,103 feet in breadth. *An artificial channel* on left bank leading into the Kananuddy affording, when the river rises over 13 feet, a water-way of 350 feet in breadth. All these outlets are situated in the Burdwan District. It may be fairly assumed that the conditions contemplated in 1854 in the removal of 20 miles of embankment practically existed before the July flood of 1859, and a fair comparison may be drawn between the results which were contemplated and what actually occurred. A violent storm occurred on the morning previous to the flood. The Damoodah rose at Raneegunge to a height of 18 feet over dry season level. At Fokcerbarriah, nearly opposite to Soonamookey, the flood only rose to 11 feet over low level, and at Ragubpore, it rose on 28th July to a maximum

height of 16 feet. At Edilpore the river commenced rising on the morning of the 28th July, and at noon attained its highest level of 18 feet on the guage, which it maintained for 3 hours. The following day at noon it was down to 14 feet, which, as regards an inundation, is a safe level. The period during which the Damoodah was at an inundating level on this occasion was about 30 hours. The appearance of the flood from the left bank was that of a dark swift current, with a surface velocity of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to  $10\frac{1}{2}$  feet per second. The extent of inundated ground was 106 square miles in the Burdwan, and 267 in the Hooghly district, making altogether 373 square miles of country placed under water. The greatest depth of inundation, as shewn by the inundation guages, was at Mallincha, where it was 10 feet, and the greatest duration of the flood was 3 days. With regard to the direction of the inundation in the Burdwan district, it followed the course of the khals parallel to the river; in the Hooghly district it passed in a similar course into the Pergunnah of Kharija Mundleghat, and here being checked by the great embankment stretching from the Damoodah to the Roopnarain, it was ponded up, and gradually discharged at the ebb tides into each river; a small portion entering the Damoodah through the Gyghattee khal, but by far the larger volume passed by the Buxee khal into the Roopnarain.

*Cultivation.*—With regard to the cultivation on the right bank of the Damoodah, a detailed enquiry had been specially made in 1854, which, taken as a correct record of the condition of the country, forms the only standard by which to compare the subsequent condition of the lands of every village in the inundated area with what it was before the removal of the embankments. From the abstract of the enquiry, it appears that there were 762 villages, having an area of 4,58,956 beegahs, liable more or less to inundation on the removal of the embankments on the right bank of the river; of the above area 46,105 beegahs were waste, and 2,044 were jungle lands, in all 48,149 beegahs not under cultivation in 1854. Of this uncultivated area, however, 26,168 beegahs were estimated as capable of improvement from alluvium brought in by the flood waters; this would reduce the uncultivated land to 21,981 beegahs. On the other hand it was calculated that of the land then under cultivation no less an extent than 1,65,089 beegahs would be injured by inundations on the removal of the embankments. Adding to this the reduced area of uncultivated land, the total result amounts

to 1,87,070 beegahs of land more or less unfit for cultivation, or fully 40 per cent. of the entire inundated area. Five years having elapsed since the estimate was framed, and four since the chief part of the embankments was removed, a comparison between the estimated and actual results attendant on the removal of the embankments shews that as far as the Burdwan district is concerned, the measure has not up to the present time produced so great an extent of injury as was anticipated. With regard to the Hooghly district, in the absence of reliable data, the proportion of waste to cultivated land was roughly determined as 16 to 46, or 35 per cent. of the entire area. In 1854 the proportion between the extent of injury and the entire area was estimated at 39 per cent. Mr. Smith concludes his report by stating that there cannot be a question of the wisdom which dictated the removal of the embankments from the right bank of the Damoodah. It is not—nor will it ever be—a measure of unalloyed success; but it has simplified what must have been a hopeless task, and put a stop to a useless expenditure of public money. Complete protection has been secured to the wealthy and rapidly prospering districts on the left bank of the river. The gloomy predictions regarding the depopulation and utter ruin of the right bank have not been fulfilled, nor is there any likelihood of such an event occurring within the present generation.

## REPORT ON THE JAILS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*For the Year 1863.*

THIS Report is presented to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces by R. T. Abbott, Esq., M. D., Inspector of Jails.

In the Raepore Jail three new wards have been built. At Chanda the wards of a lock-up capable of containing 117 prisoners were constructed, and suitable accommodation for 64 male prisoners was provided at Belaspore. The Central Jails at Raepore and Nagpore are in progress, and several lock-up's have also been commenced. All the latrines which were made on the "sloping gutter plan" have been removed, and the dry system of conservancy has been introduced. On the 31st December there remained in Jail 4,106, and 15,842 prisoners had been ad-

mitted during the year. The aggregate expenditure was Rs. 1,87,572-12-11, or Rs. 21,276-3-3 in excess of the previous year (1862.) This is chiefly owing to the uniform rise in the price of provisions, and nearly all other articles, and also to an increase in the daily average number of prisoners.

The permanent guard was furnished to all Jails by the Police Force, except at the Raepore Jail. The expenditure on this account was in excess of the previous year.

*Sanitary State of the Jails.*—At Saugor the general health of the prisoners was worse than in any other Jail, owing, no doubt, to the Jail being situated on low ground at the swampy end of the lake, and to its being over-crowded, and badly ventilated. The proportion of sick to strength was highest in this Jail, and that of deaths to strength was lowest. The daily proportion of sick to strength has increased from 5·07 in 1862 to 6·01 in 1863; and the proportion of deaths to strength shows a still greater increase, viz. from 4·12 to 11·41. The increase in the number of deaths, from 164 in 1862 to 419 in 1863, is much to be lamented, and is no doubt due to the appearance of epidemic diseases in six of the Jails; to the general unhealthiness of the last half of the year; to the Jails being over-crowded; and to a considerable number of deaths having occurred among the prisoners at Mohtoor from dysentery and diarrhœa. Epidemic cholera prevailed in July in Raepore Jail, and the proportion of deaths to strength was 23·66. The mortality among the prisoners at Mohtoor arose from the prisoners not being sufficiently clad, and from exposure; owing for some part of the year to the defective shelter which the temporary sheds afforded them, and from what is generally allowed to be the case in these provinces, viz. that there is more mortality among prisoners who have been transferred to another district, than if they had remained in their district Jail.

*Education.*—The number of men able to read has increased from 955 to 1300. The female prisoners are being taught in several of the Jails.

*Good Conduct System.*—The Good Conduct System has been introduced into all the Jails, except those in which the accommodation is so deficient, that it was impossible to introduce it. Lumberdars have been selected from among the well-behaved, whose duty it is to keep the wards clean, to repair the bedding and blankets, and to have charge of the prisoners in the wards at night; and in some Jails, warders have been selected from among the Lumberdars, and from those who have behaved well, and have become proficient in some trade. These men are of



much use in the workshops, and the officers in charge of the Jails report favourably of the system, but it has not yet been carried out in its entirety; nor does the Inspector deem it expedient that it ever should be in the very small Jails, or even in the large, till there is some record of the manner in which each prisoner has behaved during his imprisonment, under the system of awarding good conduct marks. The Inspector further remarks on this point:—When this system is well worked, I have reason to place more confidence in the prisoner warders than in the paid Burkundauzes, but the utmost care must be taken in the selection of men for these posts, and at least two-thirds of the term of their sentence should have expired before they are appointed.

**REMARKS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER.**—The Chief Commissioner in the course of his observations upon this report says:—There is apparently much over-crowding in the Jails generally, and any suggestions to alleviate this evil should be met with prompt attention, by officers in charge of Jails. Some time must elapse before the several Central Jails will be ready. In the mean time, over-crowding *must* be put a stop to, and any well-considered project which you may bring forward for increasing temporary accommodation, will receive Mr. Temple's favourable consideration, and be immediately taken in hand. Whenever the Solitary Cells also are ill-ventilated, or too small, designs for their improvement must be submitted and executed. Escapes have been too frequent, and a large proportion of them is proved to be directly consequent on neglect of a proper system of discipline.

**Mortality.**—Mr. Temple notes with serious displeasure your report that the mortality at Mohtoor arose partly from the prisoners not being sufficiently clad. This was the fault of the authorities of the Districts to which the prisoners appertained. They have been especially addressed on the subject. As regards the shelter for the prisoners at Mohtoor, it was perhaps as good as could be obtained under the circumstances; no pains were spared to make it as good as practicable. On the whole, allowing for the occurrence of epidemics which unavoidably swell the returns, still it is to be apprehended that sickness and mortality are, indeed, in some considerable degree, owing to the defective sanitary condition of the Jails, as well as to over-crowding. These defects *must* be removed. Mr. Temple will expect the utmost exertions of yourself and of the Executive Officers in charge of Jails, towards this end. A sentence of imprisonment must not prove in the result a sentence of death through remissness in the Administration of Jails.

*Economy.*—The Chief Commissioner insists upon the necessity of greater economy in the management of the Jails, and he concludes as follows :—On a review of the whole Administration of Jails during the past year, Mr. Temple is not able to declare any particular satisfaction at the results. The year 1863 was the first year of the Jail Administration in these Provinces being conducted with the aid of a special Inspector. This first year has not been very fruitful of results. Mr. Temple appreciates the efforts of yourself, and of the officers in charge of Jails ; but still the result which is expected, is *not* as yet fully apparent, though it is still hoped for in future years. In order thereto, he desires me to remind you, that it will be necessary for you to give unwearying attention to the discovery of defects, and to apply unfailing resolution in eradicating them. In the performance of these duties, his strenuous support may be relied on. The various disadvantages under which we labour are admitted. But after allowing for all this, he thinks that the actual state of progress is such as to require a *further* degree of usefulness and energy, and that in your capacity of Inspector, you should rouse the various officers in charge of Jails to still greater exertions for reform and improvement. Your efforts hitherto, in this direction, are acknowledged ; the various suggestions which you have made to the District officers on your visits of inspection, evince earnest zeal ; and where those suggestions have been acted upon, improvement has resulted. In some districts, Mr. Temple regrets to learn, that those suggestions, as well as distinct orders from this office, have been neglected. On this account, explanations have been called for from the Deputy Commissioners of Sconce, Hoshungabad, Dumoh, and Baitool. It is the duty of District officers to carry out your suggestions, or to afford satisfactory explanation at once why they do not do so. On the other hand, it is your duty as Inspector strictly to point out every defect, and to report also to the Chief Commissioner, any grave defect which may be discovered, so that additional pressure may, if necessary, be put on the local authorities. Mr. Temple must positively assure all officers concerned, that no remediable defect can be permitted to continue in any Jail, but, on the contrary, must be put an end to immediately it is brought to notice.

**NAGPOOR TRAMWAY.**

**THIS** report is presented to the Government of India by R. Temple, Esq., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces. It is prefixed by a note from Colonel Beadle, Secretary to the Government, Public Works Department, stating that while the Government cannot undertake the proposed work itself, it will be prepared to afford all reasonable support to capitalists desirous of executing it.

The Report anticipates the opening of the Railway from Bombay to Nagpoor, crossing the Wurda river into the Nagpoor country. The line will have four stations, each of which will form a point for the exportation of the produce of the Wurda valley. It will also take up produce for the Eastern Districts at Nagpoor and Kamptee. The traffic from the eastward is great, and increases rapidly. Its products are becoming so important to Nagpoor, and places far west of that capital, that a tramway has long been desirable to act as a feeder to the line of the Great India Peninsula Railway. The Report goes on to describe the districts which send their produce to Nagpoor from the eastward.

**CHUTTEESGURH.**—The country of Chutteesgurh is a vast plateau, considerably cultivated, surrounded by hills. It is inhabited by a large population, and offers an enormous field for improvement. It was annexed to the British dominions in 1854. It has progressed since then, but it is probably at this moment the most backward of all the plain or champagne districts in British India. The whole of the plateau is not exactly under British administration. At the base of the hills there are tracts which constitute what are called Zemindaree estates, managed by their own chiefs or zemindars. They have held, and still hold, a feudal and partly independent position. They receive the land revenue, and maintain some sort of police at their own expense. From each of the zemindars a fixed annual tribute is levied by the British Government. The cotton tracts belong to the Western zemindaree estates. The cultivation is fast increasing, and during 1862-63 the area was estimated at 51,000 acres, and the yield at 2,600,000 lbs. This tract also produces sugar-cane of middling quality, and good gram and wheat. The plateau of Chutteesgurh is so destitute of wood and shrubs that fuel has to be obtained from long distances. The climate is on the whole good. The people, however, drink water from swampy

and dirty tanks, and deadly epidemics are not unfrequently present. The plateau itself is surrounded by a desolate region, and the trade is small compared with the population and produce of the country. The area of the plains is computed at about 10,000 square miles, including most of the zemindaree estates, but excluding tracts of hill and forest. It is supposed that about half, or 5000 square miles, may be cultivated. A considerable portion of the remainder is culturable. Rough returns of the population give a total number of 7802 villages and towns, and 1,548,145 people. Raepoor has a population of 30,000 souls, Ruttunpoor of 9000, Belaspoor of 6000; in all other places the population is under 5000 souls.

*Population.*—The total population of Chutteesgurh is probably upwards of a million and a half, but not above two millions. To what extent it may have lately increased, or be increasing, cannot be accurately surmised; but by general belief it certainly is increasing, and were it not for the ravages of disease among the children of a thoughtless peasantry, the increase would be rapid. Even now, to those who travel about among the villages, the numbers of children of all ages appear to be very considerable. The people are chiefly Hindoos of the lower classes, with a sprinkling of Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Mahrattas. Of the mass, the three principal tribes are Lodhees, Koonbees, and Chummars. In many parts, also, there are Gonds in considerable numbers. The population, generally, is the most ignorant imaginable; dark superstitions prevailed up to the most recent period, and even now there is difficulty in preventing men from maltreating and even murdering old women for witchcraft. In 1863, when an educational system was commenced, there was not found in Chutteesgurh, save in the town of Raepoor itself, one institution that could be called a school, nor a single person who could be called a schoolmaster. It is customary for the landlord of a village to change the fields of his tenants every third or fourth year, in order that every man may have his turn of the best pieces. If this were refused, the tenant would migrate to another village: so little regard have the tenantry for the occupancy of particular fields, and so great is the demand for their labour on the superabundant land. Doubtless, the general character of the people will become ameliorated, but at present it must be described as idle and improvident.

*Revenues.*—The following table gives the revenues derived by the British Government from Chutteesgurh:—

District.	Land Tax, including tribute from Zemindars.	Other Revenue.	Total.
Raepoor ...	Rs. 5,02,234 (£50,223)	Rs. 1,22,117 (£12,213)	Rs. 6,24,351 (£62,435)
Belaspoor ...	„ 88,233 („ 8,824)	„ 11,953 („ 1,195)	„ 1,00,191 („ 10,019)
Total ..	Rs. 5,90,472 (£59,047)	Rs. 1,34,070 (£13,407)	Rs. 7,24,542 (£72,454)

The total revenues thus may be set down at 7,24,542 lakhs, or £72,454 per annum. The land tax, amounting to about six lakhs, or £59,047, is for the most part lightly assessed: in some parts it may represent one-sixth of the value of the gross agricultural produce, in others one-eighth; and in some not more than one-tenth. It would thence follow that a land revenue of six lakhs must represent from 36 to 60 lakhs worth of gross produce. And this amount will not include the resources of the Zemindaree estates, the amount of which cannot be calculated, but which must be very considerable.

**AGRICULTURE.**—Over the whole of the country between the Bang river and the Wynegunga the cultivation is chiefly carried on by irrigation. Splendid crops of rice are produced. Sugar-cane is also cultivated below the large tanks on the Southern tracts, and although the cane is poor and the people slovenly, the crop is generally a profitable one. The country below the hill ranges between the Wynegunga river and Nagpoor produces wheat, gram, oil-seed, and millet. The cultivation of cotton is increasing.

**ROUTES FOR TRAFFIC.**—There are two main routes for the traffic from this country to Nagpoor. The upper route is difficult for laden carts, there being no regularly made road. It is a fair weather track, passing through all the best cultivated country between Chutteesgurh and Nagpoor. The distance from Raepoor to Nagpoor is 190 miles—by the lower route the distance is 183 miles. The country is less fertile than that traversed by the upper route, but the roads are better. The traffic commences in November, carrying the grain stored from the preceding harvest (of the March previous) and attains large proportions by January, lasting at that rate through February and March. In April the fresh supplies from the harvest just gathered in March, come pouring in, and the traffic attains its greatest height in April and May. In June it falls rapidly, and shortly after that it ceases altogether till November.

The trade between Nagpoor and the Eastern districts con-

sists chiefly in cotton and grain, the value of the former being Rs. 6,73,100, and of the latter 22,08,381. Hardware and groceries are among the principal imports. The cotton passes on through Nagpoor to the sea-board at Bombay, and a large portion of the grain also passes through on its way to the Deccan. Cocoanuts are not of Chutteesgurh production, they are imported from the East Coast Districts. Raepoor is well known for its "kosa" silk, and the manufacture has been growing rapidly of late; the quantity of country manufactured cotton cloth has declined to some extent, owing to the high price of cotton; the export of oil-seed, including linseed, is also below the average quantity, it is supposed. Hardware of all kinds meet a ready market in Chutteesgurh, and the trade under this head promises to grow exceedingly; it is said to have grown rapidly since the introduction of British rule, and is a fair proof of advancing civilization and prosperity. The import of English piece goods has been increasing. The aggregate of the traffic represents a bulk of 7,91,783 maunds, or 29,046 tons, valued at Rs. 43,75,178 or £137,517. The cost of transit is about Rs. 10,89,600, or £108,960. Were a cheaper and more rapid means of transit available, it is impossible to estimate the amount of traffic that would be attracted to this line. Any one line really good communication that might be provided between Nagpoor and the Eastern districts would give an increase of trade which has been approximately estimated as follows:—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bulk. Tons.	Value. £	Bulk. Tons.	Value. £
Aggregate imports from Eastern districts to Kamptee and Nagpoor	46,008	573,072	„	„
Exports from Nagpoor and Kamptee towards Eastern Districts	...	...	3,115	136,598
Trade between Eastern Districts and the West, not passing through Nagpoor and Kamptee	7,611	251,450	6,227	226,697
Total tons	53,619	£824,522	9,342	£363,295
	Tons.			£
Grand total imports	53,619	...	...	824,522
Exports	9,342	...	...	363,295
	62,961			1,187,817

**THE PROPOSED TRAMWAY.**—It is proposed to lay down a tramway between Nagpoor and these Eastern districts. The gradients would not exceed 1 in 300; the gauge should be 5 feet 6 inches; the roadway should be 14 feet broad at the top and eleven feet broad over the bridges. It is probable that, on crossing the water shed which separates the valley of the Baug river from that of the Seonath in Chutteesgurh, greater difficulties would be met with, and unless heavy works were constructed the gradient must be materially increased, and probably would not be less than 1 in 100. As regards the bridges for a tramway from Kamptee to Chutteesgurh, with the exception of three large rivers, viz., the Kunhan, the Wynegunga, and the Baug, all of which must be crossed, the remainder would not present any serious obstacle, or call for any very heavy outlay. As regards the Kunhan river, it would be crossed by the bridge now being constructed by the Public Works Department at Kamptee, part of the roadway of which might be given up to laying the rails, and gates being put up at either end of the bridge. It would be better to lay a temporary roadway across the Wynegunga river bed every year: or perhaps it might, on consideration, be found preferable to lay the rails well bedded into a masonry pavement, which would stand always, but which would be submerged in the monsoon months. It might be carried in the same way on iron girders over low piers across the deep portion of the bed, which for eight months in the year does not exceed 60 or 70 yards in width. To construct a regular bridge over the broad sandy-bed of this river would cost several lakhs of rupees, and as the traffic would be practically at a stand-still during the wet months, the outlay would perhaps hardly be justified. For the Baug river, which would be crossed at a point where it is a stream of no great magnitude, a light iron girder bridge would, probably, answer the best.

*The Best Route.*—It is recommended that locomotive power should be used, as being in every way preferable to bullock draught. The cost of such a tramway would be Rs. 32,542, or perhaps a little less. Another estimate fixes it at Rs. 30,000 per mile. Mr. Temple concludes in these words:—I incline to the opinion that a line running somewhat in the direction of the present upper route will be that best worthy of consideration for a tramway. In the Chutteesgurh country, the tramway might commence, so far as the convenience of the civil and military administration of the country is concerned, from Raepore. But this might possibly not be required for local trade. For this latter purpose, it would probably suffice that the start-

ing point should be from Droog, whereby there would be caused, to the tramway, a saving of about 25 miles in its total distance. From Droog it should, I suppose, make for the rich country south of Lanjee, and thence passing through the cultivated plain strike the Wynegunga somewhere near Toomsur. Thence it would cross the country enclosed between the Wynegunga and Kunhan rivers, and make direct for the bridge over the latter river at Kamptee. If the railway be extended to Kamptee, then of course the terminus of the tramway would be there. If not, then the tramway would go on to Nagpoor. The distance by the route now suggested would be from Raepoor to Kamptee, 170 miles, or to Nagpoor, 180 miles, from Droog to Kamptee, 145 miles, or to Nagpoor, 155 miles. There can be no doubt, however, that some such line as this, if approved of on engineering grounds, will be found the best suited to the commercial character of the tramway.

## HAZAREEBAUGH.

THIS is a Report on the District of Hazareebaugh, surveyed during seasons 1858-59 to 1862-63, by Captain G. Hunter Thompson, Revenue Surveyor.

Hazareebaugh appertains to the old South West frontier agency of Bengal, now called the Chota Nagpore division. It comprises an area of 44,93,320·1 acres, or 7,020·7 square miles, of which 2,060·8 square miles are cultivated; 4,594·4 square miles are fit for cultivation, and the remaining 365·5 square miles are barren waste. A line of ghauts under which the Grand Trunk Road runs naturally divides the district into two; of these the Northern, or Kharruckdeha division is the better cultivated. This portion is sub-divided into many small tributary estates, but Ramghur is one large estate belonging to the Maharajah of that name. There are no regular Government sub-division limits, the proprietors of estates having to make their own arrangements for sending in to the Treasury at the Sudder station of Hazareebaugh the amount of nominal or quit-rent payable by each.

*Aspect of the District.*—The aspect of the district is of a highly undulating and pleasing character, particularly the



southern or Ramghur portion, which consists of several extensive, irregularly shaped plateaux, the general elevation of which, above the sea, may be noted at 2000 feet. The well-known mountain of "Parasnath," elevation 4700 feet, is the highest hill in the district; next to it comes "Loogoo," on the north side of the Damoodah, in Pergunnah Juggaisur, elevation 3470 feet. Then the "Jillinga" (Pergunnah Juggaisur) and "Moudee" (Pergunnah Kurrunpoora) ranges, the former half way between the Koonar Nullah, and the Damoodah river, nearly twenty miles in length, and 3000 feet high; and the latter skirting the northern or left bank of the Damoodah, 2722 feet high. The scenery in the vicinity of these, and many other less important ranges of hills, is very varied and picturesque. Some of the waterfalls either over the scarp edges of hills, or in the beds of the larger rivers, are very beautiful. The grandest fall occurs on the "Soo-bunreeka" river, the S. W. boundary of Pergunnah Gola, where it measures 320 feet. This broken, but interesting high-land country may be said to form the southern part of the north-eastern front of the great "Vindhya" mountain range, which extends from Western, through Central India, to the Ganges at Rajmehal.

*Climate.*—The climate is cooler and more bracing than that of districts of lower elevation. In the months of April and May it is decidedly hot during the day time, but with tatties the temperature can be kept as low as 84°. In the rains it is damp, but not hot or sultry. The salubrity of the station has been proved by the good health of the European troops stationed there during the last five years. Although invalided regiments are sent there, the percentage of sickness is much lower than at most other stations. Fevers and rheumatism are common among the people who reside in the dense jungle and hills.

*As a Site for the Capital.*—Under all these circumstances, and for other reasons to be presently noticed, it may not appear out of place in this report, to recommend Hazareebaugh for the new Seat of the Supreme Government of India, should there be any serious intention on the part of the authorities to remove it from Calcutta, as the newspapers have of late so frequently alluded to. Hazareebaugh is only 200 miles from the sea, near which, as the base of all our Military and Commercial operations, the Seat of the Supreme Government must unquestionably be located; and rapid communication between Calcutta, the North-West, and Bombay, could easily

and quickly be obtained by constructing a branch light railway and telegraph between Raneegunge- and Mirzapore. The great advantages to trade in opening out the many mineral or natural resources, and future fairly-to-be expected agricultural products of the Chota Nagpore Division from such a line of railway, are set forth at length in the part of this report that refers to commerce and the present modes of transit.

*Mineral Resources.*—Extensive beds of nodular iron ore, coal, and mica, and some traces of copper and lead exist over the district. Iron ore is smelted at many places, and coal shows itself on the surface, or in the nullahs and ravines, at very many places all along the north bank of the Damoodah, and there are also the well known coal fields of Kurhurbaree.

*The Soil and Products.*—Rice, wheat and other cereals, sugar-cane, &c., are the chief productions of the soil. Some of the low hills offer a splendid soil for Tea and Cotton. Coffee has been tried, and as far as the soil goes, succeeded well; but the dryness of the climate during the hot months was found to be so injurious to the plants as to prevent the success of a large undertaking. Coffee has therefore given way to Tea, which has already been made of excellent quality by the Ramghur Company, close to the station of Hazareebaugh. Whether it will completely succeed or not remains to be proved. Two or three varieties of the silk worm cocoon are found in the jungles over the district, and in Gola, Juggaisur, and Koondah the worm is cultivated and raw silk made, to some extent.

*Waste Lands.*—Of the forest and jungle area, a great quantity is of course lying waste, but as at least half of this area is situated within village boundaries, and is required by the people for extending their cultivation, grazing, fire-wood, and other purposes, not more than 2000 square miles, all in Ramghur, can be noted as available to settlers, should the Rajah agree to let it to them. The terms on which the Rajah will let such lands to approved applicants, and which have been published in a supplement of the *Calcutta Gazette*, are very liberal. He will give a lease for 20 years, charge no rent for the first seven years, on all uncleared jungle or forest, demand but the usual rate payable in the Pergunnah for all cleared or cultivated land, and at the expiry of seven years, he will charge this, the Pergunnah rate, on all land that has been cleared. The lease to be renewable, provided all dues on the first lease have been duly paid up, the lessee continuing to

pay as before, at the usual rate of the Pergunnah on all cleared land. Although the Rajah has consented to these terms in consultation with, and under the advice of the Commissioner of the Division, still it is doubtful if he will be found willing to come to actual terms with many applicants, as he appears to have a great dread of Europeans settling, in any numbers, on his estate. He does not appear to consider or appreciate the great advantage that he and his people would derive from the expenditure by such settlers of large sums of money, as well as by the improvements, agricultural and physical, that they would be likely to make on the face of the country.

*Tenures.*—The tenures under which the chief proprietors of the soil hold their estates are as follows :—The Ramghur Estate under a Zemindaree decennial sunnud, granted by the E. I. Company, during the Mahomedan reign of Shah Allum in A. D. 1790. This grant or lease was made perpetual in A. D. 1798, but there is no clause in any of the Rajah's papers constituting it a hereditary grant. The greater part of Khurruckdeha is held under the Ghautwal tenure, *i. e.*, a feudal tenure granted on very light terms, under conditions of keeping the Ghauts open by decent roads, and of keeping up certain Police establishments for the protection of travellers, and the prevention of crime. The Ghautwal estates have always been in confusion, and have constantly changed hands in consequence of public or private sales. In addition to the Ghautwal tenures there are also a few "Mokurruree" and "Minhaie" mehals. The lands held Mokurruree were originally sold by the Ghautwals to Kaits, Bunniahs, &c., in liquidation of debts, and these tenures have been upheld to the present day, as have likewise the Minhaie or charitable rent-free grants, made in former days by the old Hindoo Rajah of Khurruckdeha to Brahmins, &c. The descendant of the old Khurruckdeha Rajah, now known as the "Dhunwar" Rajah, holds 189 villages under a "Nankar" rent-free grant, for services rendered during the rebellion of 1780; also 152 villages, called the Khalsa lands, in farm under a perpetual lease. There are many descriptions of sub-tenures, from the sixteen shares divided over a village community, to the separately apportioned areas let out to various tenants. The leases to village farmers are generally granted for short periods, averaging from 5 to 10 years in Khurruckdeha, and in Ramghur for 5 years only. This system of short leases is found to be injurious to the prosperity of the country.

*Rivers, Towns, and Population.*—None of the rivers are na-

vigable at any season of the year; in the rains they are impassable mountain torrents, and at Rhamghur only, on the Damoodah, is there a ferry boat. At all other places the rivers or streams have to be forded, and in the rains some few are crossed on bamboo rafts. There are only three towns of any note in the district, Chutrah, about 40 miles N. W. of Hazareebaugh, the principal mart of the district; Gehak, where the Ramghur Rajah resides; and Bissinghur, which contains a rather fine temple. The population of the district is 7,16,065 souls, or an average of 101 persons to the square mile. The true average is 125 persons per square mile for the northern half of the district, and 95 persons per square mile for the southern half. The population is nearly all Hindoo, but there are some Mohammedan residents.

*Condition of the People.*—Four-fifths of the people are agricultural. The condition, both moral and physical, of the people occupying the northern half of the district is bad, and forms a most striking contrast to that of the jungle tribes on the southern plateau, who are far more honest and sturdy than their low-land neighbours. Most of the Khurruckdeha Ghautwal "Tegaits" and other landed proprietors, are, with their agents, very corrupt and oppressive, and their conduct and its example has its usual effect upon the people, who are badly clothed and fed, and altogether ill conditioned. The condition of many of the Tegaits is so bad, that nothing but the direct interference of Government, in undertaking the management of their estates and affairs, will ever set them to rights. The amount of crime in the district does not appear to be great. The new Bengal police arrangements have been in operation since 1862, in which year 764 persons were brought to trial, and 508 convicted.

*Commerce.*—The aggregate value of the trade amounts to nearly fifty-five lakhs of Rupees, or £550,000. The difference in the value of Imports over that of Exports is to be accounted for by a large quantity of the Imports, say five lakhs of Rupees worth, being passed on to other districts, consisting of Rice to Behar, Salt, Tobacco, and Spices to Palamow, and Wheat to the Eastern districts. About seven lakhs of Rupees worth of the imported goods are also consumed by the troops, or Government, or other employes in the district, who as yet do little or nothing towards adding to the manufactures or agricultural products, for export.

*Roads.*—The want of proper roads through a country that presents many natural difficulties of passage also tends very

much to retard the Export trade. As yet no coal leaves the Ramghur estate, and but little iron leaves Khurruckdeha. Were the roads from the Ramghur coal, and from the Khurruckdeha iron localities made passable for carts, there cannot be a doubt that very large quantities of coal and iron would be exported. From those localities, *viz.*, the east and west centre of Ramghur (skirting the north or left bank of the Damoodah) and the centre and eastern portions of Khurruckdeha, every thing has to be carried on pack bullocks, over broken ground and hill passes, that are at present quite impassable for carts. A branch railway between Raneegunge and Mirzapoor would be of immense service. The Hazareebaugh, Palamow, and Singrowlie coal would then find its way speedily and cheaply to the North West Provinces, where it is much required on the railway. The supply of coal from these districts is believed to be inexhaustible for a very great many years to come. An easier line might be made up the Trunk Road from the Burakur to Benares, making a detour from Bagodar round by Hazareebaugh to Sherghotty.

*Revenue, Taxation, &c.*—The amount and sources of revenue, with the produce of each tax, amounts to Rs. 1,95,920-1-5. This of course is but a very small fraction of the total sum received by the various proprietors of estates, who pay to Government but a nominal or quit-rent. The total land revenue of the district with its 13,23,089 acres of cultivation cannot, at the lowest estimation, be under Rs. 10,00,000; and the total resources probably yield Rs. 30,00,000 at the present time. Taxes on various produce are the chief source of the Rajah's income, said to be between two and three lakhs of Rupees per annum. This is a very small income for such a large estate, but more than two-thirds of his lands belong to Jaghirdars, Brahmins, and others. These grants, however, are not exempt from the taxes on wood and jungle products, which are levied over the whole of the Rajah's estate, whatever the land tenure may be.

*Cattle.*—The cattle of the district are small and poor in every way. On the hills, where there is good grazing, they are in better condition than elsewhere. The district does not appear to be a good one for breeding cattle. The best cows of the district do not give more than two seers (4 lbs.) of milk per day, and the great majority of the animals do not give one seer. Buffaloes seem to thrive better than cows, and are more prized by the jungle people. There are very few horses, and even

ponies are scarce. There are no mules or asses. Pigs, poultry, and pigeons are very plentiful.

*Wild Animals and Sport.*—The district is famous for its large game, and great numbers of Tigers, Leopards, Bears, Wolves, and Deer of all kinds are killed every year. In 1861, 10 men and 17 women were killed by wild animals. In 1862 the number so killed was 7 women. The Bison or wild Ox is also to be found, and one or two have been shot yearly in the forests of the Eastern portion of Ramghur. There are also the Hyæna, Jackal, Fox, Porcupine, Hare, Ape, Monkey, Civet Cat, Ichneumon, Squirrel, large brown and small grey; with many kinds of the smaller felina or wild cat. Of Game Birds, there are the Jungle Fowl, Pea Fowl, Black, Grey, Painted, and Double-spurred Partridge; Field and Bush Quail; Duck and Teal in great numbers and variety; Snipe, Ortolan, Plover, Florikin, Hurrial or Green wood-pigeon, and Curlew. Of other birds, there are the Crane in all its varieties; many kinds of Hawks, Vultures, and Parrots. The fishing Eagle, Heron, Spoonbill, Paddy-bird, Kite, and Crow; the Owl, Kingfisher, Woodpecker, and Jay; the Golden Oriole, Cuckoo, Mina, Bulbul or Indian Nightingale, Bird of Paradise, Blue Pigeon, Dove, Lark, Swallow, Sparrow, and many others, the names of which are not known to the writer. Of Snakes and Reptiles, there are the Boa Constrictor, Cobra Capella, Koraiet, Dâmun, Green-Snake, Tree-Snake, and many kinds of water snakes. The Alligator, Gohsâmp, Centipede, Scorpion, and many kinds of lizards.

The expenditure on the Survey or Professional Department amounted to Rs. 1,70,755-15-9, and in the demarcation or Civil Department to Rs. 11,858-15-11, making a grand total in both departments of Rs. 1,82,614-15-8.

## SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

THESE papers comprise reports on Epidemic fevers in the Rohilcund Division, Leprosy in the N. W. P., Vaccination, and on the decline in the demand for European Cotton Goods.

The first report in this selection is on the prevalence of epidemic fevers of the typhoid class in the Rohilcund Division, and the measures taken to check or trace the progress of the dis-

order. It is presented by the Officiating Commissioner of Rohilcund to the Secretary to Government, North Western Provinces, and is dated Bareilly, 28th January, 1864.

The fever seems to have made its appearances in the Bijnour district in the summer of 1862, and in Budaon it took a wide range. It extended chiefly and in its most virulent form along the low banks of the Ganges. The mortality is not reported to have been very great. The origin of the disease was popularly ascribed to the heavy rain which fell late in the season of 1862. At Bareilly the disease prevailed within a radius of 15 miles, and although prompt measures were taken to arrest it, it caused considerable mortality. The Civil Assistant Surgeon at Bijnour remarks:—So far as my data enable me to judge, this fever was similar in its nature to the continued fevers of Europe (in certain of their forms.) With a crisis on the eighth day, a strong tendency to head affection, and death by debility (as in Typhus), and very frequently well-marked jaundice. The only noticeable lesions in two instances, when I had it in my power to make a *post mortem* examination, were congestion of the membranes of the brain, extending slightly into its substances, and an increase of the fluid contained within these and the sinuses of the brain. Several circumstances that came to my knowledge convinced me that it was propagated by contagion or infection; but the people do not think so. I have no evidence to connect it with the sanitary condition of the villages, nor with the extent and duration in them of the famine of 1860-61. The treatment I adopted was a purgative if necessary (and obstinate constipation was a frequent symptom,) followed by atees (or quinine when procurable,) with rhubarb in small doses often repeated; blisters and cold lotions to the head, and stimulants when available, where the weakness was great. On a future occasion, I do not think I would make any great change in or addition to this treatment, beyond applying tentatively leeches to the nape of the neck and the temples when the head complication was severe.

*Mortality Caused by the Fever.*—The following is a tabular view of the fever as it has occurred in the various portions of the district. The return from Budaon is, however, the only just criterion of the percentage of deaths, as only severe cases were received as in-patients, and these were retained in Hospital until death or convalescence took place, whereas, from the Branch Dispensaries, few cases have been returned as having resulted in death, from the practice of the friends of patients removing the sick man when *in extremis*.

*Tabular Statement of low Remittent Fever.*

PLACE.				Number of cases of Fever for past year.	Number of deaths.	Number of cases remaining on 30th June, 1863.
Jail Hospital,	...	...	...	137	21	3
Dispensary, Budaon	In-patients	...	...	53	6	None.
Ditto	ditto	Out-ditto,	...	707	6	4
Branch	ditto	Goonour,	...	585	...	4
Ditto	ditto	Bisonlee,	...	1,243	...	21
Ditto	ditto	Datagunge,	...	822	...	4
Ditto	ditto	Suhsewan,	...	869	...	11
Ditto	ditto	Bilsee,	...	244	...	2

The Civil Surgeon of Bareilly reports that the fever was at first endemic, but afterwards became infectious. It appeared suddenly, and disappeared in the same way. A peculiar state of the air was mainly concerned in the diffusion of the disease, and no doubt the heavy and prolonged rains last year, which were followed by high ranges of temperature and a humid and calm atmosphere, were the primary causes. The surface of the soil that had been flooded, and was afterwards covered by abundant vegetation, when cleared, exposed, and quickly dried by a powerful sun, emitted noxious emanations; added to this, immense swarms of insects were generated, the exuviae and dead bodies of which, mingling with vegetable matter in a state of decay, gave rise to miasma. The night dews were heavy, and the natives generally slept in the open air. The ditches, drains, and ponds were in a very fetid state.

**LEPROSY IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.**—A series of interrogatories, prepared by the Royal College of Physicians of London, were despatched to the various medical officers in the district, and their replies are contained in this report. The disease is thought to be more common among males than females, but the latter may and very often do conceal it. With regard to the conditions which produce the disease none of the reporters have any means of giving precise answers



to this interrogatory. Leprosy does not seem to be confined to any one locality more than another. The dwellings of the natives are all equally wanting in sanitation; the poorer classes are generally more dirty. Leprosy seems to be affected more by the diet and mode of living than by any other cause, but nevertheless men in good circumstances, able to afford not only the necessities but also the luxuries of life, become affected with Leprosy.

The disease seems to advance more rapidly under the influence of bad food and poverty, owing to which the sufferers are exposed to extremes of temperature. This is, however, more a matter of opinion than of observation.

All the surgeons but Dr. Dale consider the disease to be hereditary; the natives believe it to be so; still there are but few instances in which more than one member of a family is attacked with Leprosy.

Drs. Cheke and Dale consider Leprosy to be connected with Syphilis; the former that Syphilis is a primary cause of Leprosy. But the other four reporters do not trace any connection between Leprosy and any other disease, and Dr. Dunbar is also of this opinion.

All agree in stating that Leprosy is not contagious, nor transmissible by sexual intercourse. Lepers are under no legal, but only social restriction, and this is confined to cooking and eating and personal contact, not to common intercourse, nor are Lepers ejected from their homes. There is a Leper Asylum at Benares. Lepers are also admitted for treatment as out and in-patients in dispensaries. The Leper Asylum is in connection with the Asylum for Blind and Destitute persons of all nations and classes founded by Rajah Kally Shunkur Ghoshaul Bahadur. It is a flat-roofed building divided into four compartments and can accommodate sixteen patients. It is no wise different from other Hospitals for natives. The Hygienic treatment consists in providing the Lepers with an abundance of good nutritious food and sufficiency of clothing, and the Medicinal in exhibiting Mudar Powder, Arsenic, and Chaulmoongra Oil.

The Leper Asylum contains an average of eight patients; they generally come when unable to go about begging, as they prefer the comparative freedom of wandering mendicants to the confinement of the Asylum. They generally leave the Asylum as soon as they are able to walk about without pain. There are at present ten Lepers; their ages vary from 16 to 50, and duration of disease from 4 to about 30 years. Every one has lost almost

all his fingers and toes. They are all Hindoos (4 Koormies, 2 Rajpoots, 2 Chamars, 1 Aheer, 1 Mullah.) Only two have had Syphilis, viz., the Rajpoots, and these have the disease in its most aggravated form; both had been treated years before with mercury by means of fumigation, and had been much salivated. One of these men was dying in great pain. The nose and greater part of his face had been ulcerated away; the smell from the ulcer was most offensive. He was attended by his sister, a widow, who had not a taint of Lepra. One man had been about thirty years in the Asylum; he had lost his fingers, and toes, and eyeballs. These last appear to have undergone ulcerative disease first of the Cornea, which burst and gave passage to the rest of the contents of the eyes. The rest of the Lepers had been short periods in Hospital.

There are no means of determining whether the disease has or has not been on the increase in India during the last 15 or 20 years.

Dr. Loch is the only observer who reports a spontaneous cure in two instances, that of father and son. In the son the cure was complete, but not so in the father, and in both it was said to have been caused by the observance of certain religious ceremonies, the most prominent of which was bathing in the Ganges. The disease was that form which assumes whitening of the skin.

*Number and Condition of Lepers.*—Dr. Wilkie, Deputy Inspector General of Hospital, Meerut Circle, reports:—In the province of Kumaon, Dr. Morton mentions that the last census was taken in 1853, when at that period there was a population of—males, 193,691; females, 173,632; total inhabitants, 367,323: of whom were Lepers—males, 1,332, and females, 378. The disproportion of infected between the sexes being very marked, I am inclined to believe that the females are under estimated, as from Dr. Adam's table of patients admitted into the Leper Asylum at Funchal, Madeira, from 1702 to 1803, it appears that during that interval 526 were males and 373 females. But assuming that the total number of Lepers in the province of Kumaon be approximatively given, it is at once obvious that Lepers must be much more numerous in the Himalayas than in the Plains, which by general rumour appears to be an undoubted fact; yet it is strange that Leprosy is said to be unknown among the Bhooteahs, a distinct race from the Paharees, and who live on the slopes of the snowy range.

In the Plains, Lepers are vagrants and wanderers, and are seen in every District of the North Western Provinces, but congregate more in certain localities, viz., Hurdwar, Bindrabun,

and Benares. Dr. Kirton states that at the Station of Mozuf-fernuggur, with a population of 13,000, there are twelve known cases of Leprosy, and in the other Towns of that District the same proportion is believed to hold good. In the city of Budaon there are 50 Lepers out of 26,369 inhabitants, and about 200 in the whole District of Budaon, with a population of 639,637. Could these calculations be relied upon, the proportion of Lepers, even in the District composing the Meerut and Rohilcund Revenue Divisions, would be found very numerous, and statistics on this point can readily be obtained through the Tehseeldars employed in the several Districts of the North Western Provinces ; but an order of Government would be necessary on the subject.

VACCINATION IN ROHILCUND, KUMAON, AND GURHWAL FOR 1863-64.—The returns furnished by Dr. Pearson, Superintendent of Vaccination show that the people generally are more disposed to accept Vaccination, and the greater percentage of success proves the skill and care of the Vaccinators. One of the most gratifying instances was that of the Nawab Hidayut Ali (a relation of the Nawab of Rampore) sending in his child to Moradabad for Vaccination, and asking for the services of a Vaccinator to proceed to Rampore to operate upon the children of his friends and relatives. Dr. Pearson adds—After an experience of some years, I have no hesitation in pronouncing the Vaccine-needle to be the best instrument for Vaccinating with in India. With it the operation is quickly and easily performed, and a large surface is exposed to the reception of the virus. Care, however, must be taken not to scratch too deeply : the cuticle should be abraded only to *slight redness*, and then the virus immediately rubbed in with the ivory end of the needle.

The Secretary to the N. W. Government, in acknowledging this report, expresses the satisfaction of the Lieutenant-Governor with Dr. Pearson's labours.

INFORMATION REGARDING THE SLACKNESS OF DEMAND FOR EUROPEAN COTTON GOODS.—The Secretary of the Sudder Board of Revenue reports, under date 16th March, 1864, that it may be stated decidedly that the diminished demand for English cottons has not been caused by increased Native manufacture. With few exceptions, there has been nowhere any such increase. On the contrary, there has, speaking generally, been a marked and distressing contraction of local manufacture. This is less observable in the western districts, where perhaps from a sixth to a fourth of the looms in the cities and towns (though not in the outlying villages) have stopped working. But in the eastern

districts the trade has altogether decayed, and within the last two or three years the falling-off is shown to have reached a third, and in some districts a half, of the looms; and even of the remainder a large portion are only worked occasionally. The weavers have betaken themselves to agricultural or other labour, to menial service, emigration to the Mauritius and elsewhere, and even to begging.

The extraordinary rise of price has affected, though unequally, the demand both for Native and for European stuffs. The same money only buys half, and often less than half, the quantity of cloth it used to. Among the higher classes, somewhat more money may be now devoted to the purchase of wearing apparel; but the poorer classes (and upon these the market mainly depends) have no reserve funds, and consequently cannot appropriate more money to the purchase of cloths. They are forced to content themselves with less, and to buy the coarser and cheaper sorts of Native manufacture. It is true that the greatly enhanced price of cotton has enriched its cultivators, but these are merely one class amongst the people, and this class clothe themselves from cotton of their own growth.

It is pointed out as a strange fact that while Native goods have increased in price so much more than English goods, they still maintain themselves in the market better than English goods can do. The reasons assigned are various. It is alleged that, notwithstanding the relatively greater increase of its price, the cost of the coarse Native article is still considerably less than that of any English stuffs that would answer the same object. It is held that the Native article is more durable, thicker, warmer, and better suited to the wants of the people in these provinces; and that Lancashire must produce a coarser, thicker, and cheaper article than it does at present before it can compete in this department of manufacture with the Native weaver. There are also other opinions at variance with the above, but the balance of the evidence is against them.

An important point strongly brought out in the Reports is, that English yarns, which used to be extensively used by Native weavers for their finer fabrics, are going out of use, and in some places have disappeared,—either through the stoppage of the looms, or supplanted by thread locally spun. The trade can no longer afford to advance the large capital required for the purchase of English thread. The weaver is reduced to work from hand to mouth upon local material. It corresponds with this, that the importation of yarns has largely fallen off within the last two years as shewn by the following statement:—

Statement showing in millions and thousands (hundreds omitted) the trade in plain Cottons and Yarns to Calcutta and Bombay.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Plain Cottons shipped to Calcutta, in yards ...	1,47,933	2,47,063	2,44,351	2,46,727	2,00,705	3,77,847	4,59,722	3,65,232	3,07,278	2,46,045	1,99,609
Ditto to Bombay, in yards	1,13,258	1,70,647	1,17,343	1,13,026	1,11,569	2,21,823	2,65,507	2,22,573	2,32,221	1,48,964	1,91,490
Yarns shipped to Calcutta, in lbs. ...	15,259	15,522	16,901	15,104	10,688	18,315	20,019	16,392	13,933	9,594	10,394
Ditto to Bombay, in lbs. ...	6,849	7,668	7,426	4,559	2,838	8,636	12,896	4,550	5,578	4,811	5,592

Similar Statement—the Returns for Calcutta and Bombay being shown together.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Plain Cottons, yards, ...	2,61,191	4,18,277	3,61,694	3,59,753	3,11,274	5,99,499	3,95,009	3,91,099
Cotton Yarn, lbs. ...	22,108	23,190	24,327	19,663	13,528	19,511	14,405	15,986

Another reason of the slack demand for English goods is, as stated by the Board in their former letter, the tightness of the Money Market, and the diversion of all available capital in the more profitable speculation of exporting cotton. It is also asserted that the markets were already overstocked by the too brisk trade of preceding years.

No substances are used for admixture with cotton for the purposes of weaving. The produce of the Semul or cotton tree is occasionally employed for quilting coverlets, padding clothes, stuffing pillows, &c. ; but it is not suited for the loom. Other substitutes are resorted to for clothing. Even hempen stuffs are mentioned as used for this object. The woollen trade has received an impetus, and blankets have greatly advanced in price. Indeed, the extreme scarcity of clothing is everywhere attested. A curious evidence of it (as well as of the perverse fancy of the people) is adduced by Mr. Ousely in the rumour that the Government were withdrawing the cotton crop in order to substitute clothing of leather, which would injure their caste.

#### ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL JUSTICE, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, 1863.

THIS report was presented by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to the Government of the N. W. Provinces on the 26th February 1864. Inclusive of Small Cause Courts the number of suits and appeals instituted amounted to 67,683, contrasted with 59,669 in 1862, a net increase of 8,014. Of the 57,925 Regular Suits and Appeals, 49,912 were original, and 8,013 appeals. In only two districts, Benares and Allahabad, has a decrease of litigation occurred, and the revised Moonsiffie jurisdictions worked well during the year. Of the 57,925 Regular Suits and Appeals 49,457 cases were decided on trial, and 58,413 finally disposed of, 7,685 cases being left pending on the files at the close of the year, as compared with 7,370 at the end of 1862. In most districts the pending cases have increased, and there has been an increase of 27 in the number of cases which have been pending more than twelve months at the close of the year. Exclusive of the districts of Agra and Ghazeepeer, in which the increase of cases pending more than one year was due to exceptional causes, there were only 28 old cases pending in ten other Zillahs. Of the total number of cases finally disposed of, Moradabad heads the list, shewing 5,631 ; Benares is last,

showing 632 cases. The average number of cases for 18 Zillahs was 3,245. Of cases decided on merits and *ex parte*, Moradabad ranks first, and Benares last, the average of 18 Zillahs being 1,971. Of the total number of cases disposed of during the year, 6,200 were decided *ex parte*; 12,140 on confession; 1,826 by arbitration; 2,087 were dismissed on default; 6,869 were adjusted or withdrawn, and 29,291, or 50 per cent., were decided on their merits. In a classification of districts according to the number of cases decided on their merits, Jounpore was highest, shewing 80 per cent.; Seharunpore lowest, shewing 29 per cent. 1,17,235 miscellaneous suits were instituted, compared with 1,25,092 in 1862, being a decrease of 7,857.

*General Results.*—These results shew a progressive improvement to have been effected in this important department. A classification of the districts in the order in which success was obtained in the execution of decrees, shews Allahabad coming first with a ratio of 41 per cent.; Agra was last, shewing 19 per cent. The general average of 18 Zillahs was 29 per cent. The number of appealable rent cases under Act X. of 1859 amounted to 13,978, compared with 24,327 in 1862, a decrease of nearly one-half. The six districts of Seharunpore, Futtehpore, Goruckpore, Gazeepore, Allygurb, and Allahabad, exhibited an increased number of these cases, the remaining twelve districts shewing a large diminution. The Sudder Court attribute the diminution to be due in a great measure to their own ruling, declaring cases under Sections 25, 26, 27 and 28 not appealable to the Civil Courts. The number of cases appealed to the Civil Courts was 1,792, or 13 per cent. of the appealable cases disposed of, as contrasted with 9 per cent. in the previous year. The greatest number of appeals was in the district of Jounpore, and the proportion of appeals was very small in Futtehpore, Allahabad, Meerut, and Moradabad. Altogether, 1,960 cases of appeal were decided by the Zillah Judges. Of these, 964 were confirmed, and in 762, or 39 per cent., the orders of the lower courts were either modified or reversed, a result which is somewhat less favourable than that of last year, when the percentage of reversals was only 34 per cent. As a matter of procedure, the Sudder Court believes Act X. to work satisfactorily, and to be a great improvement on that which preceded it. Under Section 24, Act VIII., of 1859, prosecutions were instituted in 26 cases of apparent false verification of complaints, compared with 79 in the previous year. In these cases 31 persons were committed for trial, of whom 14 were convicted and 9 acquitted. Under Section 169, Act XXV. of 1861, 24 cases involving charges relat-

ing to the giving of false evidence in the Civil Courts were instituted, as contrasted with 41 cases in 1862, and 43 persons were committed for trial. Of these, 15 were convicted and 22 acquitted. Sixteen prosecutions for offences connected with the forgery of documents and papers offered in evidence were made, compared with 36 cases in the previous year. Only 6 persons, however, were convicted, 19 having been acquitted.

*Average Duration of Suits.*—In the Judges' Courts this was 6 months 28 days, compared with 5 months 18 days in the previous year. In the Courts of the Principal Sudder Ameens it was reduced from 2 months 14 days in 1862, to 2 months 8 days in 1863. The average duration of cases in the Courts of the Sudder Ameens has slightly increased from 1 month 13 days in 1862, to 1 month 19 days in 1863. In the Moonsiffs' Courts the average duration was 29 days. The general percentage of personal attendance of parties to suits was 81 per cent., compared with 78 per cent. in 1862. In the Superior Courts it was 62 per cent., in the Subordinate or Moonsiffs' Court 87. In more than one-half of all the cases both parties personally attended. The number of execution-sales has slightly increased from 23 hereditary villages, and 1,657 hereditary shares in 1862, to 32 of the former and 1,696 of the latter in 1863. The greatest recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in the district of Allahabad. Comparatively less effect was given to the mitigative provisions of Sections 243 and 244, Act VIII. of 1859, than in the previous year. Under the former Section, six temporary alienations of entire villages and 226 of shares were carried out, as contrasted with 14 villages and 260 shares in 1862. Under Section 244, 287 shares of villages were temporarily transferred, in comparison with 14 villages and 375 shares, in 1862. The number of judgment debtors imprisoned was 671, and the amount of debt Rs. 1,33,923; a decrease of 162 persons and Rs. 22,908 compared with the previous year. With regard to the amount of civil and criminal work performed by the Zillah Judges, the largest was performed in the Furruckabad district, Mirzapore being the lightest district in 1863. Of appeals preferred to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut from the decision of the Zillah Judges, out of 525 cases, 493 were confirmed, and 332, or 40 per cent., reversed or modified, as contrasted with 38 per cent. in 1862. Of the cases disposed of by the Principal Sudder Ameens twenty-five per cent. were appealed, and 29 per cent. of the orders passed were either reversed or modified. The proportion of decisions appealed from Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs' Courts



was 41 and 18 per cent. respectively ; the percentage of orders reversed was 26 and 35 per cent. In 12 districts the Moonsiffs have exceeded the minimum rate of work prescribed by the Court (30 cases monthly on their merits and *ex parte*), while in the remaining 5 districts they have fallen short of this standard.

*Muzkoorie and Tulubana Returns.*—The peons in the Courts for all the districts were 2,405 ; tulubana realized after payment of a quarter to the Nazir amounted to Rs. 1,71,662-4 9 ; the peons' salary was Rs. 1,49,942-5-3 ; and there was a net surplus at the close of the year of Rs. 21,719-15-6.

*Stamp Returns.*—The net total of Stamps filed in Subordinate Civil Courts was Rs. 6,20,283-15 ; the cost of the Subordinate Judges and their establishments was Rs. 3,29,116-7-11, so that the net gain to Government from the income of Stamps alone in these Courts amounted to Rs. 2,91,167, as compared with Rs. 1,82,490 in the previous year. The 58,413 original suits and appeals disposed of were valued at Rs. 3,07,21,313 ; the costs were Rs. 17,81,253 ; the average value per suit Rs. 526 ; the average cost Rs. 30. The percentage of costs to value was Rs. 6.

*Sudder Courts.*—With regard to the *Sudder Court's* files, 296 Appeals were pending at the close of 1862, and 223 cases were instituted during the year 1863, as contrasted with 239 in 1862, shewing a total of 519 Regular Appeals for disposal. Of these, 159 were disposed of, as compared with 91 disposed of in 1862, leaving a balance of 360 pending on the file at the close of the year, or an increase of 64. The number of *Special* Appeals on the Court's file at the close of 1862 amounted to 1,420, and 1,740 more were instituted in 1863, as compared with 1,445 in 1862, giving 3,160 for disposal. Of these 1,091 were disposed of, as compared with 787 disposed of in 1862, leaving 2,069 on the file at the close of the year 1863, being an increase of 649. The heavy arrears existing are under the consideration of the Government of India. Of 159 Regular Appeals disposed of, 83 were confirmed, 3 dismissed on default, 2 adjusted or withdrawn, 48 reversed, 13 modified, and 10 remanded for trial. 45 per cent. were reversed, modified and remanded compared with 33 in 1862. Out of 1,091 *Special* Appeals disposed of by the Court, 666 were confirmed, 42 dismissed on default, 9 adjusted or withdrawn, 141 reversed, 208 remanded, and 25 modified. 34 per cent. were reversed, modified and remanded contrasted with 35 in the previous year.

*Small Cause Courts.*—Appended to the report, is a state-

ment upon the working of the Small Cause Courts of Benares, Allahabad, and Agra during the year. The number of suits instituted in the three Courts amounted to 5,681, as compared with 6,045 in the previous year, being a decrease of 364 cases. In Benares the cases were 2,079 ; in Allahabad 1,773 ; in Agra 1,829. Of the suits instituted 2,565 were for *debts on bond*, the most numerous class of cases in all the Courts. In Benares and Allahabad, the next most numerous class of cases were for "shop debts;" in Agra these cases were only 39 in number. Out of 5,898 cases for decision in the year under review, 5,791 were disposed of, and 107 left pending on the file at the close of the year. In Benares 485 cases were decided *ex parte* ; in Allahabad 362, and in Agra 135. On the whole 17 per cent. were decided *ex parte* compared with 21 per cent. in the previous year. 1,823 cases were decided on confession of judgment, or 31 per cent. ; 1,817 or 31 per cent. on their merits. Out of 2,839 cases disposed of in this department, 1,326, or 47 per cent., were executed in full, and 714, or 25 per cent., executed in part. The gross value of the Stamps filed in the three Courts amounted to Rs. 37,140-14, from which Rs. 588 were returned on account of Razeenamahs, leaving a net total of Rs. 36,552-14 on account of Stamp Receipts. In addition to the above, Rs. 577-8-6 were realized on account of the penalties levied on insufficiently stamped documents, Rs. 201-4 by fines, and Rs. 1,769-5 by Surplus Tulubana, making the aggregate income of the Courts amount to Rs. 39,109-10-11. The total costs of the Courts amounted to Rs. 43,418-3, so that Government was a loser of Rs. 4,308-8-1 by the Establishment of the Courts during the year. The Benares Court alone paid its own expenses. Twenty-five applications for a new trial were pending at the close of 1862, and 132 fresh applications were preferred during the year, making a total of 157 for disposal. Of the first applications, 97 were on the part of plaintiffs and 35 of defendants. Of the above cases, 91 were at once struck off, the rest being admitted for trial. Of these 36 were disposed of. In 19 the former decision of the Court was reversed or modified, and in 17 cases no alteration was made in the original decisions. Only seven cases were referred to the Sudder Court for determination of points of law. In reviewing the report the Government of the N. W. Provinces states that the working of these Courts has been satisfactory, and that they are both popular and useful.

## PRISONS IN THE PUNJAB.

1863.

**THIS** report was presented by A. M. Dallas, Esq., Inspector General of Prisons, to E. L. Brandreth, Esq., Officiating Judicial Commissioner, on the 16th April 1864.

**Number.**—There were fewer prisoners in jail than during the year 1862, the numbers being 28,777 compared with 32,099. The daily average number was 9,834.

**Releases.**—During the year 6,436 were released by acquittal or appeal; 820 on payment of fines, and flogging; 148 for good conduct; 56 on account of sickness; 10,680 on expiry of sentence; 437 were transported; 62 were sent to a lunatic asylum; 660 died, 10 escaped, and 38 were executed. The number remaining in jail at the close of the year was 9,124.

**Expenditure.**—The total during the year amounted to Rs. 3,70,994-2-7, against Rs. 4,67,717-10 4 in 1862, shewing a difference of Rs. 96,723-7-9. The total expenditure on jail buildings amounted to Rs. 9,536-12-3 or As. 15-6 per head. In jail and hospital establishments the expenditure has increased to the extent of Rs. 1,759-15-3. An increase has occurred in some jails of the permanent jail guard, amounting to Rs. 4,435-13 8; in others there was a decrease of Rs. 2,863-11-4. In the whole province there was an increase of Rs. 1,572-2-4. In the contingent jail guard which fluctuates according to the number of prisoners in jail, there was a decrease of Rupees 1,978-9-6. In miscellaneous expenditure the balances of increase was Rs. 823-4-7. The charge for native medicines was less than it was in 1862, and there was a large decrease in the expenditure for rations, (Rupees 56,565-12-1,) and clothing, (2,732-13-10.) The cost per head of each prisoner was Rupees 37-11-6, against Rs. 43-11 in 1862; a decrease of Rs. 5-15-6. The cost per head for clothing and bedding has increased by 7 pie; this, considering the very high price of material, is not excessive. The highest expenditure was in Bunnoo jail, where it reached Rs. 69-2-4 per head, and the most economically managed jail was Goordaspoor, which showed Rs. 17-0-3.

**Health.**—The most unhealthy jails were Lahore Central Jail, the mortality being 13·97 per cent.; Rawul Pindoe 13·12; Dhurmsala 10·62; Sealkote 10·00; Female Penitentiary 9·36, and Peshawur 8·88 per cent. The mortality in the Central Jail, which has been only once before exceeded, was caused by an

intermittent fever of a low character, which afterwards changed to remittent, relapses being frequent. The mortality was not considered dependant on local malaria, because when 500 healthy men were removed from the jail into camp, they suffered quite as much as those left behind. Dr. Penny, the Superintendent, considers the diet of the jail incorrect, and gives this as one of the causes of the severe sickness. There were no grounds to base the opinion that the disease spread by infection, although in the Mooltan jail a similar fever was believed to be infectious by the Medical officer. The cold weather is the most deadly season in the Central Jail, and nothing arrested the malady till the weather got warmer, when a marked improvement took place. In Rawul Pindee Jail, the Medical officer attributes the mortality to the inclemency of the weather, the low state of vitality of the prisoners, but mainly to the jail, and the insufficiency of the diet. In Dhurmsala Jail, the Medical officer attributes this mortality to old age chiefly—unusually aged prisoners having been in the Jail during the year. In Sealkote Jail a fever of a low typhoid type followed the steeping of flax, which was carried on in a nullah within 300 yards of the jail. The cost per head for sick charges for the whole province was less by Rs. 1 3 5 than in 1862.

*Age and Sex of Prisoners.*—4 were under 12 years of age; 95, 12 and under 16; 580, 16 and under 20; 3,463, 20 and under 30; 2,785, 30 and under 40; 1,369, 40 and under 50; 610, 50 and under 60; and 235 were over 60 years of age. Of these 8,810 were males and 331 females.

*Re-convictions.*—It appears from a statement given that 10 45 per cent. of the prisoners in the jails at the close of the year were re-convictions, excluding those put down as uncertain.

*Education.*—Of the convicted prisoners on the 31st December 1863, 560 could read and write, 3,044 could read only, 5,537 could not read or write, and 4,472 were under instruction, or 49 per cent. of the whole number of prisoners. The scheme for education has worked well, as in 1862 only 398 could read and write.

*Manufactures.*—In 1862, Rupees 47,743-2-6 were credited to Government as the proceeds of manufactures; and in 1863, Rs. 55,254-5-11, or Rs. 7,511-3-5 more have been so credited. But the real profit on the year's operations has been Rs. 54,238-7-10; whilst in 1862 it was Rs. 48,418-0-4; the difference between the two years' operations being Rs. 5,820-7 6 in favour of 1863. The daily average number employed in the workshops was 6,385, or 67 per cent. Each prisoner employed in the work-

shops earned Rs. 8-7-10, or a little above a rupee more than he did in 1862. Of the jails in which the proportionate earnings of the prisoners have been highest, Hissar stands first, giving to each prisoner Rs. 13-11-8, or very nearly the cost of his food and clothing (15-8-11), whilst if those only employed in the workshops be taken, they have more than paid for their food and clothing, having earned each man, Rs. 19 10. In Hissar and Sirsa, letting out the prisoner's labour to a contractor was tried for a portion of the year, and abandoned. At Rohtuck, however, the contract system has also been tried, and in a financial point of view a great success has been obtained. By order of the Supreme Government, and at the suggestions of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the experiment of placing the various articles of jail manufacture within reach of the European soldiery, by establishing convenient depôts in the cantonments of such stations as are occupied by European soldiers, is now being tried. The articles, especially the pottery, will be found most useful to the men, and as yet nothing indicates the failure of the experiment. The Government printing press has been incorporated with the press at the Lahore Central Jail, as is the case at the Alipore Jail, and there can be no doubt that the employment of prison labour in printing will prove most remunerative. At the close of the year Rs. 6,500 were due to the jails from purchasers of jail manufactured articles. The estimated value of convict labour in manufacturing various articles, growing vegetables, &c., is put down at Rs. 47,674-10-5, which may be allowed as indirect profit. With regard to the estimated saving for Government by the employment of convicts for menial duties in jails, as shewn by a statement in the appendix to the report, the Inspector General does not attach much value to the statement. The number of menials does not seem fixed on any definite plan; one jail may have more than half its sanctioned number of prison servants in the garden, another may have them grinding wheat, whilst a third employs them as cooks. These servants should be definitely fixed according to an authorized scale.

*Escapes and Recaptures.*—During the year, 17 prisoners have escaped from jail; 7 of these have been re-captured, and there are 10 still at large: this is a larger number of escapes than has been reported for some years past. A woman under sentence of death escaped from the Female Penitentiary, and the Inspector General believes that in most of the escapes which take place, if direct complicity cannot be traced to some of the Burkundauzes or jail establishment, at any rate it will be found that

they have grossly neglected the rules and orders laid down for their guidance. There were 1,825 prisoners punished during the year, or rather more than 18 per cent. of the daily number in jail: 1,049 were flogged; 131 had their rations reduced; 214 were placed in solitary confinement, and 431 were punished by increased labour, and in other ways. Every second prisoner out of 212 in the Shahpoor Jail was flogged; and only 2 out of 343 in the Peshawur Jail. In jail discipline the Inspector General thinks solitary imprisonment a much more deterring punishment than flogging. The Monitor system, which was commenced in the Central Jail, Lahore, on the 1st March 1860, has very much assisted in the production and maintenance of order. It is an advantage to the prisoners to assist on the side of discipline, for they are held responsible for breaches of it; they are more intimately acquainted with what goes on in the jail than any one else can be, and are when properly managed, a very great assistance to the officer in charge of the prison. Separate remarks on the different jails conclude the report.

## JAILS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1863.

THIS report was presented by William Walker, Esq., M. D., Officiating Inspector General of Prisons to the Government of the North West Provinces, on the 1st April 1864.

*Number and Disposal of Prisoners.*—The total population was 56,239 males and 2,107 females, compared with 53,001 males and 1,951 females in 1862. In 1863, 654 males and 26 females were transported beyond seas; 1,518 males and 42 females were transferred to other jails; 2,569 males and 67 females were removed to Central Prisons, 34,794 males and 1,391 females were released, 54 males and 3 females escaped, 1,119 males and 33 females died, 59 males and 1 female were executed, and there were remaining on the 31st December 15,472 males and 544 females. The daily average number of prisoners was 15,526. The number of females imprisoned has increased almost in exact proportion to the total increase of commitments to jail. In 1861 the number was 1,386, or 3.22 per cent. of the total admissions; in 1862 it was 1,480, or 3.69 per cent. of the admissions; and during the past year 1,541 women have been sent to jail, being a percentage of 3.63 on the total admis-

sions of the year. By far the greatest number have been imprisoned for theft. Among the female prisoners there were 102 cases of attempts at suicide, 29 cases of murder, and 17 cases of the administration of poisonous drugs. Twelve per cent. of all the female admissions occurred in the Jounpore district.

*Juvenile Commitments.*—During 1863, there were received into the jails of these provinces 1,458 boys under the age of 15 years. The Whipping bill will lessen the number of juvenile offenders, but when once a boy-thief has become familiar with the lash, it will require something more potent than its terrors to restrain him from again breaking the laws.

*Juvenile Reformatories.*—These would meet the exigency of the case, and in the long run it would be found that the maintenance of a boy in a reformatory, and his reformation, would cost less than to keep him in a prison and transport him to a penal settlement, when the evil practices of his boyhood shall have grown with his growth.

*Financial Results.*—The gross expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,03,738-5-11, instead of Rs. 5,72,024-2-10 in 1862, raising the total average cost per prisoner from Rs. 36-0-5½ to Rs. 38-14-2.

*Rations.*—The increase in this item is not large, amounting only to an average of 10¼ pie per prisoner.

*Fixed Establishment.*—Under this head occurs the greatest difference between the expenditure of 1862 and 1863, the increase amounting to no less a sum than Rs. 39,619 15-2. This was owing to the introduction of the European establishment of jailors and warders into the Central Prisons, and the increased cost of a Superintendent of the Benares Central Prison.

*Permanent Guard.*—In the cost of police guard there was an increase of Rs. 554-8-1.

*Contingent Guard.*—The cost has been reduced to Rupees 54,477 8, or Rs. 3 8-1¾ per prisoner, giving a saving of Rs. 22,941-9-8 over the cost of the guard in 1862.

*Hospital Charges.*—There was a small saving in European medicines, the cost being Rs. 1,089 9-2; for native medicines the charge was within a few annas the same as in 1862. Epidemics of cholera and fever had the effect of slightly increasing the cost of sick or extra diet, and the high price ruling for all textile fabrics has increased the cost of prison clothing from Rs. 21,477-10-1 in 1862, to Rs. 28,902-12-9 in 1863.

*Contingencies.*—There has been an increase of Rs. 4,350-6-4 under this head.

*Additions, Alterations, and Repairs.*—The expenditure under this head has risen nearly to Rs. 8,000 above that of the

previous year. The works undertaken were essential, and did not admit of delay. Although the permanent jail establishments have cost no less than Rs. 74,964-10-6 more than the annual average for 18 years, yet the working jail guard cost only Rs. 54,477-8, the annual average for 18 years having been Rs. 1,45,941-13-5. There have been substituted in lieu of a horde of inefficient and troublesome Burkundauzes, well paid Turnkeys and Warders in our Central Prisons, with a trustworthy European establishment to aid the Superintendents; and the district jails have been placed in the hands of separate officers, with more time at their disposal to devote to their internal economy and management. The cost incurred for prison and hospital diet, for the working guard of the jail, for the clothing and bedding of the prisoners, for miscellaneous charges, and for the cost of European and Native medicines, afford a fair evidence of the economical management of the jails during the past in comparison with former years. The average cost on account of these charges for the past 18 years has been Rs. 25-1-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ , while, during the past year, it has been only Rs. 20-1-1 per prisoner. Central Prisons exist at Agra, Meerut, Allahabad, Benares, and Bareilly. In addition there are 29 district jails.

*Financial Results of Convict Labour.*—The net value of the labour of 13,823 prisoners, which was the daily average sentenced to labour, was Rs. 3,35,558 5-11, compared with Rupees 3,41,660-10-7 the value of the labour of 13,406 prisoners in 1862. Deducting a daily average of 2,154 men, who were inefficient from age or disease, we find the estimated average earnings of the rest of the convicted prisoners to be Rs. 25 14-4 per prisoner for the year. From the sale of manufactured articles there was a cash profit of Rs. 57,694-2 2 during the year. The daily average of men employed in the manufactories was 3,912, so that the average *cash earnings* of each man were Rs. 14-11-11 $\frac{1}{2}$ . These men also made the prison clothing, and raised all the vegetables used by the prisoners. These two items, with the value of goods manufactured during the year, but unsold, bring up the average earnings of each prisoner engaged on industrial works to Rs. 27-10-3.

*Cost of the Prison Department.*—Deducting the profit on sales from the gross expenditure, the result is Rs. 5,46,044-3-9, reducing the average cost of each prisoner from Rs. 38-14-2 to Rs. 35-2-8.

*Casualties.*—The deaths were 1,148, the lowest death rate since 1855. In 1862 the mortality was 7.45 per cent. from all causes; in 1863 it amounted to 7.2 per cent. During the past



year the most unhealthy jails have been Allygurh, Muttra, Bareilly, Goruckpore, Benares, Ajmere, Agra and Jounpore. The diseases from which the largest mortality arose were, fever 400, dysentery 205, cholera 156, diarrhœa 131, diseases of lungs 70, diseases of brain 11, diseases of liver 6, other diseases including wounds, accidents, &c., 169. Of the 400 fatal cases of fever, 276 occurred in the Agra and Bareilly prisons. Of the 205 deaths from dysentery, 56, or 27·3 per cent., happened in the Benares jail, while only 26 deaths from this cause occurred in the Bareilly and Agra jails, both of which suffered so much from fever.

*Typhoid Fever.*—This has been a cause of great mortality in six of the jails. In the Agra Central Prison the disease made its appearance, immediately after the arrival of a gang of prisoners from the Allygurh jail, in the end of December 1862. Overcrowding, in the opinion of the Officiating Inspector General, has been the chief cause in producing the several attacks of typhoid fever from which the Agra and other prisons have suffered. The greatest number of cases has always occurred from September to May; the smallest and those most amenable to treatment during the hot weather and rains.

*Cholera.*—The disease appeared in an epidemic form in the jails of Agra, Futtegurh, Allahabad, Mirzapore, Benares, Jounpore, and Goruckpore. In the treatment of the cases nothing new was elicited, and the general statistics of the disease during the past year are 319 cases of cholera in nine jails. The average population of these was 8,969, and a percentage of 3·5 was attacked. Of the prisoners attacked 152, or 47·6 per cent., died.

*Health Statistics.*—Out of 10,644 prisoners admitted into and released from jail during the year, in round numbers, 27 per cent. neither lost nor gained weight, 39 per cent. gained and 34 per cent. lost weight. Out of 22,170 prisoners whose state of health was recorded, 86·5 per cent. were in good health, 9·6 per cent. in indifferent, and 3·9 per cent. in bad health. Of the 875 prisoners received in bad health, 122 or 13·9 per cent. died. From a statement which is given in the report to shew the capacity of each of the 34 jails in the North West Provinces for the last three years, it appears that exclusive of hospital and punishment cells, there was a capacity in the jails for 13,091; the average strength during the years 1861-62-63 was 15,996, so that there were an average excess over capacity of 2,897. Under trial prisoners are a great cause of crowding, and the effect on the discipline of a jail containing

the Magistrate's Hawalat is bad in the extreme. Every one of the Central Prisons has suffered from overcrowding. The completion of the new jails now being built and the extension of others, will make the total capacity of all our jails greater than their average population has been during the past three years. Where the accommodation is less than the demands of the Division or District, the want will have to be met by transfers to other Divisions or Districts.

*Escapes.*—Previous to the enforcement of intramural labour the percentage of escapes was 0·74 ; in 1862 it was 0·51, and during the past year 0·36 on the average strength. Of an average population in all the jails of 15,825, 55 men and 3 women escaped, bringing up the number of escaped prisoners at large to 449 men, and 7 women. Of these there have been recaptured during the year 69 men and one woman, at a cost of Rs. 535, leaving still at large 380 men and 6 women. Of the 58 prisoners who made good their escape during last year, only 3 men and 2 women escaped from inside a jail : one male prisoner from Bijnour, one from Futtehgurh Jail, one from Allahabad Jail, and two females from Beawr Jail. The rest escaped from gangs sent out to work in the Jail Garden, or to wash paper pulp at a running stream, or other unavoidable employment beyond the jail walls.

*Prisoner Burkundauzes.*—The subject was first broached in 1856 by the Hon. Mr. Colvin, and in 1859 a proposal was made to entertain a certain number of the prisoners remarkable for their good conduct as intramural guards ; in 1861 sanction was obtained to entertain experimentally a certain number of the prisoners in the Agra Central Prison as "Prisoner Burkundauzes." The system was also employed in the Allahabad, Benares, Meerut, and Bareilly Central Prisons, and on all sides unqualified good has resulted from the employment of convicts as intramural guards. To increase uniformity in the position and treatment of the convicts who might be chosen from time to time as Burkundauzes, rules have been drawn up for the guidance of the Superintendents of the Central Prisons, and "Rules for good conduct marks and gratuities" as auxiliary to the selection of convicts as intramural guards have also been drawn up, and received the sanction of Government. There is but one opinion as to the good effect of the introduction of the measure.

*Re-commitments to Jail.*—Out of 61,042 sentenced prisoners received into jail in 1861-62-63, 93·1 per cent. were never before convicted, 4·4 per cent. had been once convicted, 1·6 per

cent. had been twice convicted, and 0·72 per cent. frequently convicted. In 1863 out of 22,550 sentenced, 21,261 were never before convicted, 771 had been once convicted, 321 twice and 197 frequently convicted. An attempt was made during the last four years to trace out the prisoners after their release, and obtain reliable information as to their conduct. Out of 34,975 time-expired convicts who have been traced as far as practicable, 54·5 per cent. betook themselves to honest labour, 2 per cent. were re-imprisoned, 31·7 per cent. could not be traced, 2·7 per cent. died, and 8·9 per cent. are reported as doubtful.

*Education.*—Except in the Central Prisons, education makes small progress. There were in the jails of the North West Provinces during December, 1863, 19,873 prisoners: of these 14,608, or a percentage of 73·5, were totally uneducated; the only encouraging fact is, that of the 5,265 prisoners who were to some extent educated, no fewer than 4,370 have been taught in jail.

*Management of District Jails.*—In the 25 of the 29 district jails with which the report deals, the general economy has improved. The gross cost per prisoner was reduced during the first year of superintendence to Rs. 10-0-2; during the past year it has fallen Rs. 1-5 per prisoner still lower, causing a saving on the average number of prisoners confined in the 25 jails, of Rs. 8,372-12 compared with the previous year. From an abstract of the cash accounts of the factories of these 25 jails it appears that a net profit of Rs. 40,016-3-9 has been the result of the year's labour, and this without including the value of articles manufactured for jail purposes. Cash remittances have been made to the various treasuries to the amount of Rs. 8,113-8, and the advances received as a working capital from Government have been repaid, except the trifling sum of Rs. 784-6-10.

*Jail Offences.*—Out of 58,346 prisoners who passed through the jails of the North Western Provinces during 1863, 3,698, or a percentage of 6·3, committed some crime or breach of jail discipline and were punished. The most frequent offences or most worthy of remark were—possessing forbidden articles 972, theft 475, refusing to work, or idling 368, disobedience 228, smoking 170, escape, or attempt at, 113, assault 104, wanton injury of property 99, assisting in escape 87, fighting or wrangling 79, attempt at suicide 4, and culpable homicide 3. Of the punishments inflicted, flogging was resorted to in 1,814 cases; shortening diet in 1,069; solitary confinement in 480; increased

labour in 201; extra imprisonment in 69; heavy fetters in 15 cases, and transfer to a Central Prison in one case.

*Manufacture of Soldiers' Necessaries.*—With regard to the disposal of jail manufactures to European soldiers, the result has been unsatisfactory. The Central Prisons are the only jails which can, with any prospect of success, attempt to supply necessaries for European soldiers. Muster specimens of such articles as they can make up will be sent to Regimental authorities within a reasonable distance of each Central Prison; it will rest with them to decide whether the articles are suited to their wants, and whether it is for their interest to purchase them or not.

## EDUCATION IN RAJPOOTANA AND AJMERE.

THIS report is from Major-General G. St. P. Lawrence, Agent, Governor General, for the states of Rajpootana, and is dated Camp Bhurtpore, 12th February, 1864.

It states that the different reports received from the political agent shews in a marked manner how the states bordering on our possessions, and in which minorities have of late years occurred, are foremost in the diffusion of education. In this respect Bhurtpore comes first, Ulwur second, and Jeypore third. There are good schools established in the capitals of these states, and maintained by the respective Governments. In Bhurtpore and Jeypore fees are paid by the scholars, but in Ulwur the education is entirely defrayed by the Government. In Bhurtpore a regularly organized system of education exists, which, though not yet fully perfected, is in good working order, and already gives successful results. Education is popular, and the villagers are asking for the establishment of new schools. In addition to the Government schools, private ones exist in which Hindce and Persian are taught by individuals for a small remuneration. In Ulwur the only school maintained by the state is the Government school in the capital. It is hoped that the young chief, on whose education much pains have been taken, will assist in carrying out a proposed plan for a more general diffusion of education among the people. In this state there are 101 schools kept by private individuals, with a total of 1371 boys receiving instruction. The teachers, as throughout Rajpootana, receive small monthly fees or presents of grain, and

sometimes gifts, from the parents on the completion of the studies. In Jeypore there is a good school established and maintained by the Government, with two small branch schools, having a total number of 476 pupils. In the district there are numerous private schools, but education is not nearly so general as in either Bhurtpore or Ulwur. Jeypore has had the advantage of being the state in which education was first fostered, and it is a matter of congratulation that the present Prince and his Prime Minister—the latter, a shrewd, well-educated native of these provinces—take a lively interest in the college, and encourage the institution by occasional visits.

In the remaining states, education receives but little support from different Governments. In most of the larger towns, where its necessity is felt, individuals have gathered round them small numbers of boys, who receive generally a very elementary education, in most parts just enough to allow of the Brahmins reading the shasters and of the mercantile classes carrying on their different avocations; while in the villages and country towns boys are taught by the village priests and jutties. The exceptions to the above rule are Kishenghur, where a Pundit, maintained by the state, teaches Sanscrit to such boys as choose to attend; Oudeypore, where recently all the private schools have been gathered into a large building outside the city and organized into a Government institution by the Regency Council; and Bickaneer, where an English teacher has been maintained for the last two years by the state.

**AJMERE.**—The British districts of Ajmere are under the Director of Public Instruction, North Western Provinces. The condition and prejudices of the states by which it is surrounded may account for education not having been as yet so fully developed as could be wished in a district under our own administration, and where we might set an example to our neighbours. Several efforts have been made at different times towards the establishment of schools, but have not been attended with any marked success; still a great start has been made lately, and there are now, besides the Government Collegiate Institution in Ajmere, 18 Government and 103 indigenous schools with an Inspecting Agency. The Deputy Commissioner is, however, of opinion that higher pay is necessary to tempt really good men to this remote district, where grain and other necessaries are very much dearer than in the North Western Provinces.

Several excellent schools have been established in Mhourivarra and its capital, Nyanuggur, by the United Presbyterian Mission, which the Deputy Commissioner reports are greatly

appreciated and well attended by the Mhairs, and the progress of the scholars most satisfactory.

In conclusion, General Lawrence observes that latterly a growing improvement is visible in the attention paid by the native states to this subject, and in the readiness of the people to avail themselves of any advantage which may be held out to them. We may fairly indulge the hope that, as the native states become more enlightened, they will see the desirability of instructing their children, if not themselves; and that the deep-rooted prejudice (referred to by Colonel Eden,) which looks down upon and regards learning as an innovation, will in time, probably, vanish as it comes in contact with, and is influenced by, the effect of education in neighbouring states.

MEYWAR.—Colonel Eden, the political agent at Meywar, reports that education has not materially advanced in that state. The boast of the Meywar Court and nobles has ever been that they have mixed less with and learned less of the customs and practices of other countries than any state of Rajpootana or of India. Any progress in art or science has been generally considered by them as a weakness bred of the ascendancy of neighbouring powers, who have from time to time overrun the state and cut off some of its most fertile tracts; they seem, however, to have been tolerably well satisfied if they might retain their ancient reputation for exclusiveness and resistance to external impressions and alliances. This feeling, added to the very general idea that education and knowledge should be confined to the brahminical class, has sufficed to deprive the community in general of the advantages and impulse that state patronage or support might be expected to lend to this element of progress. The traders, until within the last few years, were few and clannish, and among themselves picked up a hereditary smattering of writing and arithmetic sufficient to enable them to carry on their transactions and cheat their illiterate customers, as their fathers had done before them. An unwelcome, forcible, and rather lengthened intercourse with the cunning Mahrattas of Sindia and Holkar, at the beginning of this century, forced them to pay somewhat more attention to those arts of intrigue and diplomacy which involve a certain education and training; and from that time, and since our ascendancy was felt and acknowledged in 1818, the desire for education, even among the higher classes, has naturally followed to some extent the necessities of more extended intercourse and growing prosperity under our protection. Of late

parents have shown greater anxiety to give their children an education, and a higher class of teachers has been called for.

**OTHER STATES.**—Major Nixon reports that in *Jodhpore* nearly all the children of the priestly and grading classes are instructed in the roots of learning, viz., reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some of the female children of the upper classes of Hindoos are able to read and write; they are taught at their own homes. Major Nixon adds:—Some years ago Colonel French, the political agent at this Court, instituted a Vedya Sal, or hall of science. The Brahmin priests have the entire control over this school, and it is now used to prepare students for the priesthood; for other purposes of instruction it is useless. I therefore think that, under its present constitution, any encouragement we may offer to it will only assist in extending and propagating heathen doctrines. I have long held the idea that our Government has, from a want of proper use of its powers, been unable to give that impetus to the education of the masses in our territories which it has been so earnestly endeavouring to effect, and I diffidently offer the opinion that its efforts will not be crowned with success until every native official in our employ is made to write his Reports in the English character instead of in Persian, Hindec, and Bengalee: the language to be used would be immaterial, but the written character and cyphers should be English. I can speak from experience and can safely say that most educated natives can learn to write the English alphabet in a surprisingly short time, and personally I have not the least doubt, that if the Government were to issue an order directing that the vernacular Reports furnished by native officials were to be written in the English character instead of the Persian, Bengalee, &c., and that any native official who was unable to qualify himself in six months would lose all chances of promotion, the Government would, I am confident, find a very small proportion of its Officers unable to write their Reports in the English character. —Of *Jeypore* Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Brooke reports favourably, stating that the college is in a thriving state, and that the staff is very efficient and is organised on the most liberal scale. The Maharajah has established schools for the sons of his Thakoors, with the view of training up the rising generation of his chiefs in a manner commensurate with the high position they occupy in the social scale. He has also established seven schools in the principal towns in the Jeypore territory. There are 110 private schools, and the total of pupils is about 4000, out of a population of 2,00,000, or only one in about ten of the infant male population.

Captain Beynon, political agent at *Harowtee*, addressed a khureeta to the chiefs of Boondee, Kotah, and Jhallawar, and received cordial replies. The Moharao Rajah of *Boondee* wrote :—My friend, after receipt of your khureeta, I took the first opportunity of having its contents read and explained to all my nobles, courtiers, and officials assembled in full durbar, and pointed out the importance of the subject and the benefits to be derived from knowledge and education. The sun when it rises lights up the whole universe and dispels the darkness, but this light only continues for a short time; as soon as the sun sets, the whole face of the earth is again overspread with night; it cannot penetrate and enlighten the mind of man: not so with wisdom and knowledge; these enter into the soul, and by their influence benefit the human race. There is a saying that an uneducated and ignorant person hardly knows his Creator. It is by study and knowledge that the mind is educated, and wisdom points out what is good and evil, and enables a man to know himself; it gives strength and weight to every creed. It confers honour and titles, promotes wealth and happiness; wisdom is a never-failing treasure; the more it is diffused and expended, the more does it increase. It cannot be lost or stolen, destroyed by fire or fall to the ground; whoever obtains it possesses the greatest of blessings, for it changes a beast into a rational being. My friend, my whole heart and soul is bent on the desire to obtain knowledge and wisdom, and such has been my aim from my earliest childhood; and I am daily employed in my studies and in search of knowledge. In this respect I resemble one who is addicted to the use of exciting and intoxicating drugs, and who cannot exist without indulging in them: such is my thirst for knowledge, and I endeavour as much as in my power to advise and counsel my son and heir, my children, my nobles, and subjects to follow my example in the search of wisdom. I have established two schools of instruction, one which is attended by my relations and persons of rank, and the other for the use of the community in general; and there are also many institutions for the purpose of promoting education supported partly by the state and by private individuals, a list of which I enclose. My friend, as I am myself desirous of promoting education, I will not fail to render all the assistance that this state is able to afford in establishing schools throughout the country. My whole mind is given to the subject, and I have gained great confidence and support by the receipt of your letter conveying the wishes of the Supreme Government on the spread of knowledge. I will now act with greater zeal in the



cause, and, if occasion need, will, perhaps, seek for your advice on the subject.

The other chiefs wrote in similar language, promising to do all in their power to extend education.

The Report from Ajmere recommends the immediate superintendence and direction of the Superintendent of the Government school.

## EDUCATION IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1863-64.

THIS is a Review by the Chief Commissioner on the report of the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, for the year ending April 30th, 1864.

*Zillah Schools.*—Last year these were nine in number ; the number has not increased, but the attendance of the boys has risen from 1,192 to 1,478. The Saugor school is the best ; in it the numbers have risen from 272 to 356. Much of the prosperity of the Kamptee school is owing to the liberal support given by Rae Bahadoor Bunseelall Abeerchund. The number of boys learning English in the Zillah schools was 671. The average cost to Government per annum of each boy was Rs. 23.

*Normal Schools.*—Eight of these prepared and sent forth during the year 328 trained masters, to aid and improve the schools in the interior of the country. Of these, 187 were prepared in the Northern circle, and 126 in the Southern circle. The Eastern circle furnished 15 only. The Saugor and Narsingpore Normal schools were closed, being no longer required. The average cost of the training of each certificated school master, Rs. 57, appears high, but this average has been considerably raised by the expense of educating masters in the Eastern circle caused by exceptional circumstances. In the Northern circle, the cost amounted to Rs. 38 only.

*Grant-in-Aid Schools.*—These have increased from 6 in 1862-63, to 8 in 1863-64, the additional schools consisting of one belonging to the Church Missionary Society in the station of Jubbulpore, and a second established by a Committee of Native Gentlemen at Dumoh. Hitherto, in consideration of the existence of the Mission school, it has been deemed unnecessary to establish a Government college at Nagpore. Mr. Temple is able to bear testimony to the progress of the Bishop's

school at Sectabuldee, under the management of the new school master obtained from England.

*Town Schools.*—These have increased from 74 with 3,831 pupils in 1862-63, to 102 with an attendance of 7,078 pupils in 1863-64. This is perhaps the most important step in the educational progress of the year. The pupils attending the Town schools are, for the most part, children of the more respectable class of natives. In the Southern circle it is stated that it is not now unusual to find the sons of influential Zemindars studying in the same class as their tenants.

*Village Schools.*—The increase in the number of these schools and in the attendance has been considerable, the numbers being 403 schools with 12,017 pupils in 1863-64, against 324 with 7,623 in 1862-63. The children attending these schools are drawn chiefly from the agricultural class, and are excused from paying fees in consideration of their contributing to the 1 per cent. educational cess.

*Female Schools.*—A commencement was made last year, and some progress has really been apparent. In 1862-63 the schools were 5 with 57 pupils, in the Northern circle. This year's returns shew 47 Female schools attended by 814 pupils. 42 of these schools, and 713 of the scholars belong to the Northern circle, the rest to the Southern.

*Indigenous Schools.*—These have somewhat decreased. The grants-in-aid on the capitation system, which it is proposed to extend to these schools, will, it is hoped, ensure their being kept up in sufficient numbers to be of convenience to the people. In the Eastern districts 10 schools attended by 345 pupils are kept up by Zemindars. The attendance at the *Thuggee Boys School* at Jubbulpore has increased from 35 to 72. The *Thuggee Girls School* numbers 22 pupils. There appears to be much room for improvement in the management of both these schools. The police schools also have been carefully attended to by the officers of the force, and are reported to be in an efficient state, and education in the jails has been considerably extended. During the year there has been an increase in the various classed schools in the Central Provinces of 61, and an increase of 9,191 pupils. Care has been taken to provide school accommodation and to erect school houses all over the country, and though much has been done by Government in this respect, in many districts the people themselves have come forward most liberally. According to the Officiating Director of Public Instruction, in the Northern and Southern circles there is an increasing desire for education, and in the Northern circle out of Rs. 1,04,907 spent on education, Government spent less than

half. In the Southern circle about Rs. 11,000 were raised by local subscriptions, and in the Eastern Rs. 1,000.

*Book Depôts.*—The transactions shew a great increase over the sales of the preceding year. In 1862-63, 13,600 books of the value of Rs. 2,744 were sold; in the year under review the books sold numbered 57,408, and their value was Rs. 11,899-6-11. The Central Museum at Nagpore has been found a valuable auxiliary to the educational department.

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

*For the Year 1863.*

THIS is a review by the Chief Commissioner of the report of the Inspector General of Police.

*The State of Crime.*—The returns shew an increase in crime generally. There were 15,807 cases in all, compared with 14,841 in the preceding year. There were 4 cases of murder by dacoits, 3 by poison, 23 for the sake of robbery, and 57 ordinary murders. There were 18 attempts at murder, 27 of culpable homicide, 19 of rape, 54 of dacoity, and 36 of coining and fabricating government stamps. The district of Sumbulpore being during a large portion of the year in an exceptional and disturbed condition ought to be excluded from the general average of the Central Provinces. Excluding this district, there is a perceptible decrease in heinous crimes from 434 in 1862 to 351 in 1863, an improvement of 19 per cent. In the lesser offences against person and property, there is an increase from 14,203 in 1862, to 15,037 in 1863, being an increase of 5 per cent. But this increase has chiefly arisen under the head of ordinary theft. This may perhaps represent some increase in crime, but the Chief Commissioner considers that the general return is not unsatisfactory. Murders have increased from 71 in 1862, to 81 in 1863. In respect to the character of these murders, it is especially unfavourable that the murders with robbery increased from 17 to 22. On the other hand, the murders by dacoits fell from 3 to 2, and the murders by poison from 6 to 3. Dacoity has fallen from 47 in 1862, to 38 in 1863, which shows a decrease of 19 per cent. The Chief Commissioner cannot conceal his deep disappointment that more has not been done in this respect. For two years a highly organised Police have failed to cope with this crime. The districts which are the greatest offenders in this matter stand in the following order—Seonee; Chindwara; Wurdah; Raepore. Under the head of "Robbery" there has been a decrease from 79 cases in 1862, to 38 in 1863. This does really seem to be an im-

provement. "Theft, with House-breaking or House-trespass," stood at 5,343 cases in 1862, and at 5,333 in 1863. This result is not bad. The return of cattle-stealing has fallen from 1,253 cases in 1862, to 1,157 in 1863. In some places this offence perhaps may have been really checked; in other places, however, it is probable that the real extent of the offence is neither known, nor reported. Under the head of "Receiving stolen Property" there is an increase from 156 cases in 1862 to 244 in 1863. This is purely owing to improved detection. Last year, Mr. Temple noted with satisfaction the improvement in that year over previous years. There is now a still further improvement. He is therefore glad to repeat this year the praise that was previously accorded. In Sumbulpore during the year there were 2 murders by dacoits, 1 for robbery, 3 ordinary murders. There were 3 attempts at murder, 3 cases of grievous hurt, 16 dacoities, 2 robberies with hurt, 179 thefts by house-breaking and trespass, 30 thefts of cattle and 168 ordinary thefts. The worst crimes were really of an extraneous character, and have almost entirely ceased since the capture of certain political offenders.

*The Conduct of the Police.*—The total number of Police cognizable cases reported during the year was 17,010, against 15,778 cases in 1862, and of these, 7,352 cases were investigated by the police—the remainder were not investigated because police aid was not required by the aggrieved parties. Of these 7,352 cases investigated, apprehensions of 9,716 persons were made in 5,629 cases, or in 76·6 per cent. Of 8,995 persons sent up by the police for trial, 7,330 persons, or 81·5 per cent., were convicted or committed. In 1862, 6,797 cognizable cases were investigated by the police. Apprehensions were made in 64·8 per cent. 7,075 persons were sent up for trial of whom 66·7 per cent. were convicted or committed. Detection and prosecution on the part of the police in the generality of cases is steadily improving, and increasing ratio of conviction is favourable. In respect to murder, the detection is very fair indeed. In 1863, of the cases reported, apprehensions were made in 82 per cent. Again, of the persons thus sent up to trial, 80 per cent. were convicted. In Dacoity and Robbery the proportion of apprehension to cases reported ranges from 47 to 57 per cent., and out of this number the proportion of conviction ranges from 48 to 62. It thus appears that one-fourth of the robberies only are successfully prosecuted, or that about only one robber in four is brought to punishment. This poverty of detection in these important and difficult cases is indeed discouraging. In respect to the recovery of stolen

property, out of 2,38,361 Rupees worth of property stolen, in cases investigated by the police, Rs. 80,081 or 34 per cent. was recovered. This proportion is tolerably good. It is further remarkable, that out of Rs. 1,19,860 worth of property stolen, in cases where police aid was not asked for, only 12 per cent. was recovered by the aggrieved parties themselves. The organization of the force is approved of by the Chief Commissioner, and the administrative duties of the police during the year were as follows. The average number of miles patrolled daily was 3,796; the number of Prisoners' Guard in Jail was 3,956; the amount of treasure protected in Sudder and Tehseel Treasuries was Rs. 55,13,256; Rs. 36,39,206 were escorted on the road, and 14,771 trees were planted. In their relations with the people the conduct of the police was good, and civil officers generally, say that the new police are less oppressive than the old. If, then, the new system has not produced so much good as was expected, it certainly has diminished some of the evils and abuses which existed, and this negative result constitutes a greater improvement than might perhaps at first sight be supposed. To sum up the merits and demerits of the police. They are good in organization, respectable in conduct, fairly popular with the people, efficient in the discharge of all administrative duties, fairly successful in the repression and detection of ordinary crime, successful in the prosecution of some heinous classes of crime. But, on the other hand, they are unsuccessful, generally, in dealing with organized crime or with cases of an intricate character,—greatly wanting in detective skill and ability,—not perfectly instructed in the Civil parts of their duty,—and somewhat deficient, in what may be termed the purely scientific and intellectual part of the profession. With regard to the education of the force. The daily average attendance at the close of the year in all the districts, was, in the Adult schools 430 men, and in the Children's schools 240 boys. All the schools are open to the inspection of the Director of Public Instruction and his Assistants, and from these gentlemen during the year, considerable assistance was received. In the last report, it was stated that Normal schools were being commenced at Saugor and Nagpore. These institutions have been continued through the year, and the results have so far been satisfactory. Three examinations were held during 1863, and 22 policemen received 1st class, and 57 policemen received 2nd class certificates. In reply to various queries the civil officers almost unanimously concur in affirming that, on the whole, balancing advantages and

disadvantages, the new police constitutes a decided improvement over the old.

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## POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

1863.

THIS report is presented by M. H. Court, Esq., Inspector General of Police to the Government of the N. W. Provinces in April 1864.

During the past year excepting in murders, there has been an almost universal increase of crime. The increase is marked in cases of lurking house-trespass, thefts, and other offences against property. The value of property stolen was larger than in 1862. This result followed from the fact that during the last year, the provinces have been flooded with coin, whilst grain has been scarce, and the price high. The scarcity and high price have produced distress, which has been confined to the lower and poorer classes, and these again have been exposed to extraordinary temptation by the immense sums of cash remittances which have been conveyed from the metropolis to almost every mercantile town of the North-West, without even ordinary care or protection, and by all kinds of conveyances. Some curious instances of this want of ordinary care are given. At Allahabad station, 187 bags each containing Rs. 2,500 were weighed as luggage, taken to Hatrass station, and thence to Muttra on native carts, under charge of three unarmed men. At Gopeegunge station four lakhs of Rupees in canvass bags, which had been brought on ekkas from Benares to Mirzapore, were found lying on the ground. Gambling is another cause of the increase of crime, and the gambler if unluckily becomes a criminal. A third cause of the increase of crime, and which has been assigned by almost every District Superintendent, is the entering under thefts all cases of cattle reported to have been lost by straying. Lastly, the increase of crime is declared by many officers, to be apparent not real, from greater fidelity in reporting crime, and that this more accurate return of crime has resulted from the constant observation kept by the constables of beats over the village chowkedars. This practice is about being discontinued. Regarding the objection made to using constables as peace officers, on the ground that by visiting villages they are provided with "opportunities for exaction and extortion, of which they will certainly take advantage," not one single complaint of this nature is in the reports of the year. The Magistrate of Etawah states that the police have a high character among the people for general good beha-

viour. The village zemindars themselves admit that extortion is hardly ever attempted by the present police.

*Detection and Prosecution of Crime.*—Last year arrests were made in only  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of cases of burglary and 37 per cent. in cases of theft. The returns this year, excepting Benares, Ajmere, and the Futtehpoore district, exhibit results which are on a percentage calculation more unsatisfactory, notwithstanding that the Superintendents of Police have exerted themselves to the utmost. Every trivial offence is under penalties to be reported in the statistics of crime, and it is yet the Inspector General thinks an unsolved question, what is a full and fair average of detections and convictions in India. In the Rohilkund division, for instance, 1,080 cases of theft during the past year were of property less than 1 Rupee in value, and 4,569 cases, or 70 per cent. of cases, under 10 Rupces. From conclusions drawn from the efficiency of the Madras and the Oudh police, it is shewn that the police of the N. W. Provinces are as successful as police elsewhere in the detection of crime, and in their ability to recover plunder very much superior. It is very seldom that police aid is sought when the loss by crime is small; the dates fixed for trials are frequently neglected, and trials are occasionally bandied about from one officer to another, so that ordinary success in the detection and prosecution of crime, depends as much upon the punctual discharge of judicial business as upon exertion, or detective ability on the part of the police. Another cause of ill success in the prosecution, rather than in the detection of crime, is created by the practice almost universally adopted, of requiring from the police an avowal of their sources of their information, and by the publication of their special diaries. It has been found in practice that the special diary is all but useless.

*Heinous Crimes.*—Murders are classified under six heads—murders for gain—murders resulting from sensuality and lust—murders from revenge, under which is included murders from long enmity or feud—murders committed in order to commit other offences or committed in the course of other crime—infanticides, and miscellaneous murders. Under the first head, in three cases of murder by thugs, detection has failed, and in no single case have the police been able to discover who the murdered men were. Thirty-nine children were murdered for ornaments. Of the 29 cases, in which 47 persons were apprehended, 20 cases have been followed by the conviction of 30 culprits, one more escaping by turning Queen's evidence, and four cases and eight persons were under trial. In three cases the accused were acquitted for want of evidence; in two cases

only, was no discovery made. In 50 per cent. or 14 cases the murderers have confessed. There were twenty cases of murder for acquisition of land or other property; many were decided to be mere culpable homicide, and not one was of interest or importance. Under the second head, there are 32 murders of wives by husbands, of sisters by brothers, and of paramours, for adultery; nine were committed from jealousy, and six cases of murder of illegitimate children are reported. Under the 3rd head there were 28 murders; ten committed in consequence of previous enmity, eleven in consequence of some act committed at the time, and some were caused by domestic quarrelling. Under the 4th head there were ten premeditated murders, 8 of them with theft, and 2 with house-breaking and theft. In three of these cases sentence of death followed, in one transportation for life, in four imprisonment for various terms, and in two cases the criminals are known but have absconded. Under this head come also murders not intended, but committed in the course of crime. There were eleven such. In one case only were the criminals prosecuted to conviction, two being sentenced to death, a third to transportation for life; in two cases persons were charged with the crime, but acquitted; in seven cases there was failure to detect. Such cases are very difficult to discover. Under infanticides, including only the murder of legitimately born children by their parents, there were eight cases. In one case the infant was a monster, in another a cripple. Under the sixth head there were fifteen undetected cases of death under suspicion of murder, sixteen cases of murder for which no motives were assigned, five doubtful cases and homicides, and murders by poison. Amongst the murders by poison, is one case in which a person named Kasheenath had obtained some notoriety for ability to point out thieves. A theft had occurred, and the victim was accused, but denied the charge: the priest, Kasheenath, caused a poisonous drug to be given to the whole family, from which one died.

*Dacoities and Robberies.*—These are classified under the following heads:—

1st,—Armed, open attacks on villages by night.

2nd,—Gang Dacoities on Bullock Trains, &c., on Imperial Roads.

3rd,—Robberies by the administration of poison.

4th,—Aggravated Robberies on village and other cross roads.

5th,—Minor Robberies.

Under the first category there were five cases. Amongst robberies on Imperial Roads, there are six cases of robbery of Go-



vernment Mail bags. In one case only in Ajmere (in which the Dak Hurkara was the principal robber) was plunder the object. In all but one of the other cases, the bags were recovered untouched, and the robberies committed for other objects than that of plunder. In one heavy case in the Allahabad district the Government Parcel Van was plundered, but the whole of the property was recovered. Bullion is always part of the goods, and the only object of search. A private Bullock Train Waggon conveying treasure was attacked by Meenahs of Alwur, and 20,000 Rs. in coin plundered. There is some hope of bringing the Dacoits to justice.

*Poisoning.*—Robbery by poison is still on the increase. The Inspector General believes that these offences are not generally committed by an extensively organized gang, but by separate parties having no connection with, though perhaps known to, each other. Amongst miscellaneous narratives are those of seizure in five cases, of manufacturers of counterfeit coin which are of considerable importance. *Various offences.*—The appendices attached to the report contain a classified return of offences *cognizable* by the police. There were 38 offences against the state and relating to the army, 93 against public tranquillity, 223 against public justice, 97 against government coin and stamps, and 1,351 offences affecting public health and safety. Of *offences against persons* there were 232 murders, 1,227 other offences affecting life, 68 of hurt by administering drugs, 173 rapes and unnatural offences, and 507 miscellaneous. Of *offences against property* there were 312 dacoities and robberies, 12,002 lurking house-trespasses, 25,994 thefts, and 2,099 other offences, with 5,325 attempts. Of offences *not cognizable* by police there were 11 against the state and relating to coins, 361 against public tranquillity, 1,916 relating to public servants, 1,326 against public justice, 302 relating to weights and measures, and 790 affecting public health and safety. Of offences against the person *not cognizable*, there were 35 other offences affecting life, and 9,664 miscellaneous. Of offences against property there were 382 of extortion, 1,562 other offences, 97 forgeries, and 6,161 miscellaneous. A comparative return of the years 1862 and 1863 of murders, of offences against property, and of property stolen and recovered shews, that in 1862 there were 259 murders, in 1863, 232; in 1862 there were 289 dacoities, in 1863, 342; in 1862 there were 9,242 lurking house-trespasses, in 1863, 12,002; in 1862 there were thefts, including cattle thefts, 18,805, in 1863, 25,994; in 1862 there were 51 robberies by administering poison, in 1863, 63. Property was stolen in 1862 to the value of Rs.

7,68,146, in 1863 to the value of Rs. 9,75,981, and recovered in 1862 to the value of Rs. 2,25,637, and in 1863 to the value of Rs. 2,37,731. The area of the provinces is given as 73,495 square miles with a population of 27,482,698 or 374 to the square mile. The total number of persons concerned in offences under part I. was 62,727. The net loss by crime was Rs. 7,38,250 and the average loss per head five pie. The total number of offences under part I. was 49,774. In 35,521 of these no arrest was made, in 14,368 arrest was made. 23,912 persons were arrested, 25,805 brought to trial, 9,635 acquitted, 15,104 convicted or committed, 377 died, were transferred or escaped, and 689 were under trial. Out of 232 cases of murder arrests were made in 195. Out of 620 persons concerned, 553 were arrested, 621 sent for trial, 234 acquitted, and 323 condemned. Of a total of 342 dacoities and robberies, arrests were made in 196 cases. The number of persons concerned was 1,518; 547 were arrested, 614 sent for trial, 269 acquitted, and 242 condemned. Of lurking house-trespasses there were 12,002 cases; in 1261 of these arrests was made. 13,685 persons were concerned, of whom 2,303 were arrested, 2,394 sent for trial, 1,073 acquitted, and 1,251 condemned. Of the 25,994 cases of theft, arrests were made in 6,985, 30,736 persons were concerned of whom 10,135 were arrested, 10,874 sent for trial, 3,897 were acquitted, and 6,529 condemned. The result of cases *not* cognizable by the police is shewn. They were 22,607 in number; in 18,172 of these arrests were made; 39,294 persons were concerned; 38,762 were brought to trial; 17,791 were acquitted, 20,555 convicted; 69 were transferred, escaped or died, and there were 347 remaining for trial. In a general return it is shewn that the percentage on the total number of cases detected in part I. was .29; on murder it was .84; on robberies .57; on lurking house-trespasses .10; on thefts .27. The average of convictions to acquittals were 1.57 and the proportion of unit convicted to "concerned" .24. A caste return of the police shews that of chief and head constables 25 were Christians, 1,348 Mahomedans, 398 Brahmins, 265 Rajpoots, 1,026 Hindoos of inferior castes, 217 Sikhs, 62 Punjabees and 110 Goorkhas. Of Mounted and Foot Constables, 15 were Christians, 7,756 Mahomedans, 3,829 Brahmins, 3,024 Rajpoots, 6,877 Hindoos of inferior castes, 1,029 Sikhs, 399 Punjabees, and 555 Goorkhas. The grand total of the force was 26,935. Of absconded offenders there was a total of 2,558. Of these 769 were apprehended or erased by death, and 1,789 remained at large on the 1st January 1864.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in reviewing the report dwells with satisfaction on the decrease in the number of murders compared with the previous year, and on the improvement in the proportion of cases of dacoities and robberies in which arrests were made. The untiring exertions and zealous performance of his duties by the Inspector General meet with approval.

#### ALTERATION IN TRANSIT DUTIES BY THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

THE Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, writing to the Government of India on the 29th April 1864, states, that the attention of the Lieutenant Governor was given in 1862 to a consideration of the trade crossing our north west frontier. Access to the markets of Eastern Toorkistan through the natural route passing through Cashmere was virtually barred by the excessive duties exacted under the orders of the Maharajah. There was nothing in the treaties limiting the Maharajah's rights of taxing imports or exports, and the collection of "ancient duties" arranged for in the engagement entered into with Sir Henry Lawrence was of little use, because the amount of these had never been ascertained or recorded. In his letter dated the 24th January 1864, it was reported by His Honour that Dewan Jowala Sahai had agreed, on the part of the Maharajah, to reduce the existing duties to rates approved by the Lieutenant Governor, and stated therein; on condition of receiving compensation amounting to one-half of any loss of revenue which might be caused. At the same time the Maharajah, who had reluctantly agreed to the proposal, submitted his ardent desire to be allowed to acquire the taluqua of Bijwat, in commutation of a loan which he had made to the British Government. Lord Elgin passed no final orders on these proposals, but on his visit to Cashmere last summer Sir Robert Montgomery had several conversations with the Maharajah, who constantly stated his desire and willingness to meet the wishes of the British Government, but still urged the request which he had submitted. The death of the Viceroy prevented a final settlement of the matter, but a few months ago the Maharajah communicated to His Honour that the subject was still under consideration, and several of the chief merchants of Umritsur were summoned to Jummoo to assist in revising the tariff. The detailed results have now been placed before the Lieutenant Governor. The following table will shew that in many important items a considerable reduction has been made:—

NAMES OF ARTICLE.	PERCENTAGE OF FOREIGN DUTY ON VALUE.	PRESENT DUTY LAID DOWN FROM SUMMER BUT 1921 (9th April 1864). Per cent. ad valorem.	PERCENTAGE OF DUTY PROPOSED, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE MAHARAJAH, IN JANUARY 1863, BUT WAS NEVER CARRIED OUT.	REMARKS.
<i>English Piece Goods.</i>				
1 Long cloth, Dimity, Jean, &c., ...	20	0	0	
2 Muslin, flowered pieces, Dress pieces, ...	8	7	4	
3 Cambric, Linen, Khasa, &c., ...	12	4	0	
4 Colored Muslins, &c., ...	10	8	0	
5 Chintz, scarlet; cotton, velvet, ...	13	6	9	
6 Bundaree Chintz, ...	23	2	6	
7 Broad cloth, ...	29	11	0	
8 Sugar-candy, ...	85	0	0	* Varies from 2-10
9 Sugar, ...	126	0	0	per cent. to 525 per
10 Molasses, ...	150	0	0	cent.
11 Coarse sugar, ...	100	0	0	
12 Tea, ...	78	0	0	
13 Kiriana, spices, medicinal drugs, dyes, &c., &c.,*	0	0	0	Per cent. Sheerkhist, 2 10 Saleb, 4 0 Cardamums, 0 6
<i>Metals.</i>				
14 Iron, ...	90	0	0	
15 Copper, ...	21	0	0	
16 Pewter, ...	104	0	0	
17 Tin, ...	54	0	0	

The duties formerly taken by weight, or mule load, have now been converted into an *ad valorem* rate. The rate on piece goods, which is the principal article sent to Jummoo, has been decreased from 30 to 8 per cent.; that on raw sugar, which was at the exorbitant rate of 150 per cent., to 12-8 per cent., and on other saccharine produce in proportion. The duty on tea becoming a staple crop in the hills has been lowered from 78 to 12-8 per cent.; and the differential rates on spices and drugs, which were in some instances extravagantly assessed, have been reduced to a uniform figure of Rs. 12-8. Metals formerly rated from 21 to 10-4 per cent. have been brought down to 12-8 also. Rock salt, which was formerly at 13 annas and 6 pie per English maund, has been diminished to 8 annas. The above apply to goods imported from the Punjab into the Maharajah's territory by any of the following routes:—

- |                                    |                                |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. By Jummoo and Bunnihal.         | } To Shrinuggur and<br>Ladakh. |
| 2. By Ukhmoor, Boodhil, and Sumot. |                                |
| 3. By Bhimbur.                     |                                |
| 4. By Gohalun.                     |                                |
| 5. By Mozuffurabad.                |                                |
| 6. By Jummoo and Kishtwar.         | ... To Ladakh direct.          |

The following articles which were highly rated have been reduced; Iron, from Rs. 2-8 per maund to 3 annas; Sugar from Rs. 1-4 to As. 9-6; Sugar candy from Rs. 1-4 to As. 9-6 and Molasses and Coarse Sugar from Rs. 1-1 to As. 2-3. The rates on goods proceeding to Leh by the Kooloo route, are still generally below the revised rates. Another and most beneficial reform has been made. Formerly there was no difference in the rates, whether goods were sold at Shrinuggur or went on to Leh and Yarkund. This arrangement prevented any goods going beyond Shrinuggur, and the traffic with Leh was restricted to the Kooloo route. A uniform transit duty of five per cent. has now been fixed for goods going to Leh. The trader to Yarkund by Shrinuggur is thus placed in a position, fiscally, not less advantageous than that of the one trading with Bokhara by Peshawur. The rates are not levied on the frontier of the Maharajah's territories but at the town, and vary with the distance. Measures are in progress to inform the merchants interested of the alteration in the rates.

The Lieutenant Governor trusts that they will result in a very much expanded trade, both with the town of Shrinuggur, the populous valley of Cashmere, and ultimately with Eastern Toorkistan.

THE  
ANNALS  
OF  
INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

THE POLICE OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF  
BENGAL.

THIS is the final Report upon the Police establishments of Bengal, exclusive of the city of Calcutta, by Lieutenant Colonel Bruce, C. B., Inspector General of Police in India. It is dated Fort William, 15th June, 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel Bruce begins by observing that the principle he advocates is the concentration of the Police as far as possible into important posts properly officered. At present the distribution is extremely irregular, and appears to have been made as much in accordance with the fancy of individual magistrates as of any intelligible system. Much advantage would arise from a regular adjustment of the Thana circles. These are at present most inconvenient, and the sooner all fantastic and inconvenient divisions can be readjusted, the better. A case has now sometimes to be reported to a distance of twenty miles off, exposing prosecutors, witnesses, and defendants to the greatest inconvenience. The remedy has been applied in other parts of the Bengal Presidency. The difference between the proposed distribution and organisation and the existing one is that Colonel Bruce would give more officers, and not have located at Thanas more men than are necessary for the performance of the Police work. There is at present a miniature reserve at almost every Thana, and also a considerable reserve force at District Head Quarters.

*Village Police.*—This ancient institution has gradually diminished in efficiency since we obtained possession of the country, until at the present time it stands upon the very verge of

On rare occasions no doubt the present Village Police may be restored, but as a rule it may be said that if they keep clear of their duties for neglect of duty, they do nothing more. If they are promptly taken for a wholesome resuscitation of their duties they may yet be placed upon an efficient footing, but the delay may cause—as in parts of the Madras Presidency—traces to fade away, and then it will be almost impossible to attempt revival. Its value as an adjunct to the organised police is admitted. Some officers ridicule the idea of restoring it to an effective footing, but a special officer should devote his energies to the task. There are said to be at least 1,64,000 of these chowkeydars in Lower Bengal, a sufficient number for the work, were they not half-starved and degraded, at least, if not thieves and robbers—for they have no legal right to remuneration, and they have no power to enforce their rights, even had they any right to enforce. There is no reason why different plans should not be tried. In some districts the money payment system might be reformed, and in others where land is the common source of remuneration, it might be seen what could be accomplished to render that plan as effective as possible.

*Municipal Police.*—The Municipal Police arrangements in the Lower Provinces are in a very unsatisfactory state; the contributions are ludicrously unequal, and many cities and towns which ought to subscribe contribute nothing whatever. The inequality is illustrated in the following table, showing the strength of the organised police paid from the general revenues in each of the five principal cities of Bengal, exclusive of the Police maintained out of the Municipal contributions; these contributions being as erratic as the numbers of the organised police assigned to the five cities.

Names of City.	Population.	Amount of Municipal Contributions to Police per month.	No. of Organized Police maintained within city limits in addition.
Patna, ... ..	1,00,000	2,500	394
Moorshedabad, Jea- gunge and Ber- hampore, ... ..	1,20,000	1,769	330
Cuttack, ... ..	40,000	394	30
Gya, ... ..	1,00,000	1,147	28
Dacca. ... ..	53,000	782	54

These returns show that much remains to be done in equalising and systematizing the Police of the towns and cities of Bengal; for, whilst now and then single towns draw from the Constabulary a Police force equal to the whole strength in some of the districts; others again manage with a reasonable number. It is therefore urged that the Commissioners, Magistrates, and Police Officers, be called upon to shape matters into uniformity. Their attention should not only be directed to the towns already brought under the acts, but to those also, which, though of great size and wealth, as yet contribute nothing, such as Pooree, Jajeeppore, Kendreepara in the Cuttack Division; Muddungunge and Sonakhonda in the Dacca Division; and so on.

The principles which have guided Colonel Bruce in fixing the strength of force to be furnished to each city, or town, at the expense of the general revenues are that all the Police employed in duties, the performance of which is necessitated by the existence of the town, should be defrayed by the Municipalities. It may be advisable, however, that a tract of country round each town, confined of course to moderate limits, should be under charge of the City Police Officer. For this reason, and for the performance of the duty of guarding Government property, for the custody of prisoners and for aiding in the service of processes, it may be necessary that there should be a party of Police paid from the State Revenues in each city or large town. Colonel Bruce has therefore allotted one strong post to every Sudder Head Quarter City, or Town, which should be supplemented by Police maintained under local Police rates, to the extent of the number of officers and men required for the effective watch and ward of Streets, Bazars, Seraies and Ghats, the protection of life and property, the preservation of peace, and the prevention and detection of crime within the limits of the city or town. This is not the introduction of any new principle, but rather an appeal to the local Government to enforce one which has been fully acknowledged and acted upon. It is completely in accordance with the Bengal Government Resolution, No. 3285, dated the 22nd September 1863.

*Railway Police.*—Now that the Railway system is so far developed it behoves the Government to issue orders for the protection of the different lines. At present there is no real supervision, the police officers representing that they know nothing of what occurs along the line, but at the same time undetected cases of theft of Railway and other property are very numerous. The trespassing of cattle along the line is common, and may lead to serious accidents. The Railway authorities



represent that their servants are incompetent to prevent such trespass. There are chowkeydars along the lines, but the villagers know that they have no legal right to arrest, and they sometimes set fire to the sheds of the Railway Company in revenge for their straying cattle being sent to the Thana. The ordinary police cannot act in a preventive capacity, for except when an accident has happened they have no more to do with the line than with the interior of any dwelling house in Calcutta. The whole subject is one which requires to be promptly dealt with by Government.

*Cantonment Police.*—The Cantonment Police has not yet been taken up anywhere except in Dinapore. A proposition is before the Inspector General for the introduction of the new Constabulary into the Barrackpore Cantonment. Colonel Bruce believes that instead of rendering the Cantonment Police self-supporting the tendency has actually been in an opposite course. The Cantonment Police of Bengal should be paid from cesses imposed on the Bazar people and other sources, as elsewhere.

*Salt Preventive Department.*—Owing to the abolition of the so-called Salt Monopoly, the Preventive establishments were incorporated with the new Constabulary. At present the amalgamation of the Salt and Police establishments as intended by Government, has not been completely effected; but the Officers appear to be working towards the accomplishment of this end. Colonel Bruce is sure that Mr. Owen, the present Special District Superintendent for Salt, will use his best endeavours to aid the Deputy Inspector General, in placing the whole establishment on that footing which the Government expects it will be in future worked.

*Dacoity Department.*—Colonel Bruce expresses his opinion that the existence of anything like a special department must be injurious to the public interests, as leading the general police to suppose that they have nothing to do with that department. The detective department still remains an imperium in imperio, and want of union and co-operation between that and the police is apparent. The rise and progress of the dacoity department in Bengal is attributable entirely to the cowardly inefficiency of the old police. It was so incapable of coping physically with violent crimes that the Government were only too glad to avail themselves of the first energetic Magistrate who showed a speciality for dealing with them, and thus the agency for the suppression of dacoity became a separate institution. The department might safely be abolished altogether,

and the service placed in the hands of the Deputy Inspectors General. Under these officers should be placed the best Native Inspectors the circles can afford, and four selected men. The saving in the proposed establishment would be Rs. 28,524.

*Water Police.*—This force is open to the same objections as the dacoity department—it does not work well with the regular police. Hitherto the boats used by the men have been hired ones of the ordinary country use; they are no doubt very comfortable for the Policemen, and afford ample cooking and other accommodation, but they are not possessed of the fleetness necessary for chasing dacoit boats. Colonel Bruce recommends that they be gradually replaced by the swiftest boats that can be built, and that too much attention be not given to comfort on board; for as the Police crews will all have fixed points to which they can return after patrolling, every day or two, there can be no great hardship in sacrificing a little space for the sake of gaining that speed which will alone enable the successful pursuit and capture of dacoit boats.

*Darjeeling, &c.*—This should be made a separate district, under a District Superintendent, who should hold his appointment for two years. The expense of the Chota Nagpore police might be limited at once to 2,50,000 Rupees from inspectors downwards. The report on the Calcutta police is deferred.

*Guards and Jails.*—Some of the Treasuries are so insecure that Colonel Bruce, as a military man, would refuse to furnish guards until the buildings had been rendered tolerably safe. The Jails also are in an exceedingly unsatisfactory state in Bengal. They are worse than elsewhere in India. In some places the enclosure is merely formed by thorns or palings, and in many places, the walls themselves are utterly insecure. In some Jails palings or walls abut on the jail enclosure wall, both inside and out, as if to invite attempts at escape. At Dacca, the plan is altogether defective; the Jail building is in the city, and the enclosure wall so contemptible, that by way of testing it, a convict shackled and of but average expertness, climbed out of the building, in a less time than has been necessary to record the fact, unaided except by the limbs which nature gave to him, before the eyes of the Inspector General of Prisons, last February. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs (which can hardly be called a District) there are no less than five jails, all thoroughly insecure, demanding no less than 73 men to guard them. At Rajmahal, Godda, and Pakoor, the jails are said to have no wall of any kind; and at Nya-Doomka and Deoghur they have only dwarf walls. There exists no classi-

fication of prisoners in the Bengal Jails, as is the case elsewhere. The theory is that all long-term prisoners are to be sent to the Andamans, but in practice it may happen that the most insignificant jails contain sometimes even life-prisoners. In some of the jails an inadequate establishment of warders exists, and the Police are most improperly called upon to perform warders duty. In some of the Lock-ups, there is no person appointed to feed and look after the prisoners. They are left entirely to the mercy of the Police, which is a serious evil. Colonel Bruce brings to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor the great advantages experienced in the North Western Provinces, from the placing of the Civil Surgeons in Executive, as well as Medical, charge of the jails. They have more time to devote to the jail than any Magistrate can possibly have. Other drains upon the police are caused by criminal process serving, the opium department, sub-division Treasuries, and the Post Office department. The officers also are apt to place stronger guards over property relating to internal duties than are necessary. Some, forgetting that they no longer command an Army force, encircle the lines of their men with Quarter Guards, Rear Guards, Flank Guards, Line Guards, Magazine Guards, and Clothing Guards. Some too have separate Guards over their own houses and offices. All this the extreme redundancy of the present Reserves enables them to do. Again, the Reserve Force is not always conveniently situated with reference to the duties to be performed. At Hooghly Colonel Bruce noticed that it was the intention to locate the Reserve at a place called Bandel, which is 3 miles away from District Superintendent of Police, from the Courts, Civil Offices, and Jail. The quartering of a Police Reserve so far out of the way would of course necessitate an additional strength of force.

The Post Office Department is a source of much trouble. The main lines of Post are of course subordinate to the great department, but the district lines are under the Magistrates of Districts in Bengal, and the Police Department in Assam. Letters are taken to the nearest Thana in Bengal, and it is then expected that the Police will deliver them. Prepaid letters give but little trouble, but the bearing ones cause great inconvenience. By a postal rule all money collected has to be sent in every Saturday, but unless the Police are unduly worked, they can only deliver letters when Constables may be going in the direction of the places to which they may be addressed. Hence at the end of the week, there arises a difficulty,

and the demands of the Post Office to date never tally with the realizations made by the Police; then a correspondence issues, and trouble is given on all sides.

*Superintending Agency.*—With perhaps the exception of Bombay, the duties of the Inspector General of Police in Bengal is the most responsible police charge of any in India. He directs the administration of police over forty millions of people, inhabiting an area considerably exceeding 2,00,000 square miles. At present he receives less salary than the Inspector General in the North West Provinces, who has a special personal allowance which brings his salary up to Rs. 2,800 per mensem. Originally there were nine Deputy Inspectors General, and Colonel Bruce is of opinion that five will be necessary inclusive of Assam. The want of knowledge of the local dialects on the part of the District Superintendents is commented on. Colonel Bruce writes:—I would desire to impress on the Government of Bengal that an opportunity is now afforded of correcting this error, and to urge that no Officer should be allowed to benefit by the higher rates of pay now given until he shall have duly qualified at any rate in the language of the people, amongst whom he will be called upon to work. I believe that there are 23 or 24 Districts throughout which the Bengalee language, or a very close approach to it (as in the Cuttack Division) is the common language of the people, and yet I am informed there are not more than 13 of the present Police Officers in charge of Districts who are able even to make themselves understood in it. It is obvious that this state of affairs is highly detrimental to the Police and requires to be remedied; and I therefore base my recommendations for increased rates of salary, on the distinct understanding that no District Superintendent of Police is to benefit by them, until he shall have duly qualified, and have passed an examination before formally appointed committees of examination.

*Character of the Police.*—Colonel Bruce has remarked with regret that in the anxiety to complete numbers, the class of men entertained is not sufficiently looked to. The Magistrate of Pubna, in his Annual Report, declares his belief that there are men in the Police of his District who have actually passed a term of imprisonment in Jail—and another Magistrate informed Colonel Bruce, in no spirit of antagonism to the Police, that he knew of several Constables in the District of Furreedpore who had similar antecedents. Nothing can possibly be more injurious to the Police than enrolling bad characters among them. The system of village verification instituted many years ago in the Punjab, and enforced with regard to both Sepoys and

Policemen, might, with advantage, be applied in Bengal. In the Punjab every man is known, his village and his village headman, are all known, and desertion is as impossible, as the permanent admission into service of such characters as should be kept out of it. Colonel Bruce adds :—I question whether we are practically any nearer to getting the inhabitants of the Lower Provinces to enlist freely. And I should fear that the arrogant domineering tendency of Seikhs, or Hindoostanees, when given full scope in the Bengal Mofussil over a naturally weak and timid people, must lead to troubles of various kinds, and to a decided feeling of oppression on the part of the people. I think the Inspector General may rely that whilst the preponderating weight of the Hindoostanees is brought to bear against the Bengalees, they will not freely come forward.

*Uniform, Office Rent, &c.*—The uniform is at present unsuited either to the persons or pockets of policemen, and the sooner it is altered the better. In regard to rent for offices for which a sum of Rs. 26,360 is shown in the Budget, Colonel Bruce considers it a mischievous item. Nothing can be more objectionable than not only to permit Police officers to transact business at their own houses, but to allow them office rent besides. This should cease, but an allowance of Rs. 5,000 is made for offices for the Inspector General and some of the Deputy Inspectors General.

*Relations between the Magistrates and Police.*—Colonel Bruce remarks on this subject :—As a rule in Bengal I do not think the Police officers are practically as subordinate to the Magistrates as is contemplated by the existing law. The law gives all power to the Magistrates except the power of direct regulation of the interior economy of the force, which is reserved to the departmental officers. I must confess that I have reluctantly come to the conviction that it is this reservation which has caused the Magistrates generally to refrain from the exercise of that legitimate control, which by law they are bound to exercise; and this objectionable alienation has produced a misapprehension generally, that the law itself has withdrawn power from them. I think a careful scrutiny will show that such is not the case, and I am convinced if these gentlemen would set themselves resolutely to work in enforcing the law, they would find that their general powers are ample. Indeed, I do not know wherein they could possibly desire more power. Their control is absolute. The Police are bound to obey all their orders. They can take a case at any stage they please out of the hands of the Police; and in fact, the only thing they

cannot do, is to regulate the promotions in the force, the drill instruction, or broadly stated, the interior economy. I will however admit that another reason for the alienation is on the Police side. The majority of the District Superintendents of Police have no offices provided for them in the Magistrates' Cutcherries and they consequently seldom go near them. This leads to correspondence by letter, or by docket, instead of verbal communications, and as all correspondence on official matters is more or less irksome, I dare say, the Magistrates do not like it. But then they have themselves alone to look to. They have the power, of ordering these verbal communications, they can—and ought to—allot to the Police, accommodation in the Cutcherries, and they can if they please—do as Magistrates are accustomed to do at home—see their Chief Police Officers every day before they take their seat on the Bench ; further more I will say, they certainly, I think, should do so, at least whenever any important cases are coming on. I am induced to make these remarks, because it is not the law but the passive latent estrangement of Magistrates generally, which gives a colour to the erroneous idea that the law has really withdrawn from them necessary power.

*Schools.*—No progress has been made in providing Schools of instruction for the men.

*Cost.*—The alterations proposed in this Report would leave the following financial result :—

Present Cost ...	Rs.	53,30,509
Proposed „ ...	„	43,58,472

Saving Proposed      Rs.    9,72,082 per Annum.

## VACCINATION THROUGHOUT THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SIND.

*For the Year 1863.*

THIS report is presented to His Excellency the Governor in Council by the Principal Inspector General, Medical Department. In 1862 the number of operations was nearly 15,000 less than during the preceding year or 245,565 ; in 1863 the number was 267,995, an increase of 22,430. In the Northern and Central Circles the increase was greatest ; there was also

an increase at the Presidency, while there was a slight diminution in the Southern, Sind, Kattiawar and Rewa Kanta Circles. Out of the total number of operations, about 10 per cent. proved unsuccessful. Thus out of 267,995 vaccinations, 243,138 were reported as successful. Although every means has been taken to test these returns, the figures merely serve as an approximation to accuracy. With regard to sex—145,159 were males, and 122,836 were females. This relative proportion corresponds very closely with that of previous years. The castes were; Hindoos 198,427; Mussulmans 56,036; Christians 1,913; Parsees 912; other castes 10,704. The number of vaccinations in 1862 in children under one year of age was 80,177. The returns for 1863 give 92,948, being an increase of 12,771. This is a proof that vaccination is gradually making its way into general favour with the people, and it is of importance as properly performed during infancy it gives a greater security from small-pox than when resorted to at any later age. The Superintendent in Sind states that after making many inquiries, and taking no little pains to find out, he has never heard of a single successfully vaccinated child having died of small-pox. The disease was not severe in any part of the Presidency during the year, except in Bombay and Kurrachee. In Gujerat it was much less prevalent than usual, and in Kattiawar there was not a single case in a protected subject. There was little in the Northern Deccan, but it prevailed in the Southern Maratha country in a mild form. In Sind it was present but not in a severe form. Failures in vaccination from inefficient lymph will henceforth become more rare, for the increased allowance recently sanctioned by Government for remunerating Native parents for allowing their children to be conveyed from village to village, for the purpose of ensuring the virus being transmitted from arm to arm, has in this respect materially increased the efficiency of the Department. In Sind the striking effects of vaccination were read in the faces of the rising generation, for while nearly every adult is marked with small-pox, a large portion of the population, below ten years of age, has been vaccinated, and has escaped the disease. The commencement of vaccination by municipalities is an interesting feature in the proceeding of the year, and Major Keatinge the Political Agent of Kattiawar had written to each chief in that province requesting his countenance and support. In the Presidency Division out of 7,016 persons vaccinated; 5,494 were successful cases, 658 unsuccessful, 864 doubtful, giving 78.3 on the percentage of success.

**THE CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.**

1863 64.

THIS is the fourteenth Annual Report of the Court. The number of cases instituted during the past year was 34,880, giving a daily average of 130 cases for 267 days on which the Court was open. The amount litigated in these suits was Rs. 12,10,923 6 11. The net amount carried to the credit of Government on account of fees, &c., was Rs. 1,68,403 11 9, while the total expense of the Establishment was Rs. 1,07,435 4 11, leaving a balance of clear profit in favour of Government of Rs. 60,968 6 10, or about one-third more than the corresponding balance of the previous year. There has been an increase of 1,299 in the number of cases compared with the previous year; of Rs. 1,56,694 11 4 in the amount litigated; of Rupees 13,804 4 6 in the net amount credited to Government, and of Rs. 14,428 11 1 in the clear profit of the Court. Of the 34,880 cases instituted 34,862 were set down for hearing, of which 19,733 were actually tried; 14,688 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, and 5,045 were either dismissed or nonsuited; 11,630 were compromised before being called on for hearing; 3,499 were struck off for non appearance of the parties, and 169 remained undecided on the 30th April 1864. Under the extended powers of jurisdiction conferred by Act XXVI. of 1864 which only came into operation on the 14th of April last, sixteen suits were filed for an aggregate amount of Rs. 11,530 2 6. Of the total number of suits 19,838 were for sums under Rs. 10; 6,199 above Rs. 10 and under 20; 3,394 above Rs. 20 and under 50; 2,630 above Rs. 50 and under 100; 1,205 above Rs. 100 and under 200; 765 above Rs. 200 and under 300; 465 above Rs. 300 and under 400; 368 above Rs. 400 and under 500; 6 above Rs. 500 and under 600; 2 above Rs. 600 and under 700; 2 above Rs. 700 and under 800; 3 above Rs. 800 and under 900; and 3 above Rs. 900 and under 1,000. 14,069 suits were for goods sold and delivered; 1,916 on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; 2,300 for wages; 2,054 for work and labour; 441 for money paid; 4,743 for money lent; 1,325 for money had and received; 727 for account stated; 1,402 for use and occupation; 93 on judgments; 60 on guarantee; 104 partnership balance; 2,390 other actions on contract; 740 trover; 685 actions on the case; 38 trespass to property;



933 assault; 3 replevin; 738 interpleader claims; 28 recovery of small tenements; 30 ejectment; 42 against executors and administrators, and 1 covenant.

The following comparative table shews the progress of the Court for its 1st and its 13th and 14th years:—

	1st Year 1850-51.	13th Year 1863-63.	14th Year 1863-64.
Number of English Cases instituted ...	4107	6232	6108
Native Cases instituted ...	18916	27199	28472
Total Cases instituted ...	21023	33581	34580
Amount litigated	4,47,381 0 0	10,54,228 11 7	12,10,923 6 11
Commission and Fees paid into Court on institution of Suits	69,531 14 6	1,49,970 0 6	1,64,503 15 9
Net amount of Commission and Fees credited to Government on Suits	57,452 13 6	1,49,725 11 6	1,63,738 2 0
Ditto on Distresses for Rent	1,510 7 0	1,553 8 0	1,271 12 0
Amount credited to Government on account of fines	651 6 6	263 1 9	103 7 0
Ditto on account of unclaimed monies belonging to Suitors and Landlords	0 0 0	3,056 4 9	3,106 1 6
Ditto on account of savings from Salaries, sale of old Furniture, Records, &c.	207 6 0	0 12 3	192 5 3
Net total amount credited to Government in the Cash Accounts	59,812 1 0	1,54,599 7 8	1,68,433 11 9
Amount paid into Court under Decrees	2,46,313 0 0	2,37,201 6 11	2,57,245 7 6
Amount paid out of Court on account of Decrees	2,43,604 0 0	2,38,360 8 5	2,56,014 7 5
Number of days on which the Court was open	258	265	267
Average number of Cases instituted daily	84.6	126.7	130.6
Cases under Rupees 10	12791	18849	19838
" " " 20	3363	5686	6199
" " " 50	2422	4136	3694
" " " 100	792	2372	2630
" " " 200	420	1378	1205
" " " 300	186	590	705
" " " 400	86	301	465
" " " 500	67	221	368
" " " 600	0	0	6
" " " 700	0	0	2
" " " 800	0	0	2
" " " 900	0	0	3
" " " 1,000	0	0	3
Number of Summonses issued	51893	47032	44759
Second Summonses	0	1219	1425
Subpoenas	1952	30670	3157
Attachments	0	133	153
Writs of Execution	3318	8264	9128
Bench Warrants	0	15	17
Copies of Judgments	107	352	370
Commitments	443	510	520
Warrants to sue and defend filed	2170	5930	5950
Judgments for Plaintiffs	8329	14125	14688
Judgments for Defendants	684	1986	2182
Nonsuits	4171	3046	2463
Struck out and compromised	6657	14395	15129
Undecided	333	107	169
Amount of half Costs returned in Cases compromised	16,532 5 6	22,076 4 6	24,071 3 9

## JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For 1863.

THIS report was presented to the Chief Commissioner, by J. S. Campbell, Esq., Judicial Commissioner, on the 5th May 1864.

*Criminal Justice.*—The total number of non-bailable offences reported in 1863 was 15,695 to 13,833 in 1862—and of bailable offences 10,480 to 8,402, or altogether 26,175 offences in 1863 to 22,235 in 1862. This increase is not confined to the lower class of offences, but shews also in many of the most heinous. Against 95 murders we have 105. The largest increase is in Raepore, which shews 15 to 7. The Inspector General of Police is of opinion that the vigilance of the Police may have caused murder cases to be reported, which would formerly have been concealed or reported as suicides. Attempts at murder are 16 to 14 in 1862, and there are 37 cases of culpable homicide to 29 last year. Thus, violent crime seems on the increase. Dacoity resulting in murder shews in 1863, 11 cases to 3 in 1862,—and with grievous hurt or deadly weapons, 10 to 18. Thus the number of more violent dacoities seems about equal in each year, but ordinary dacoities have risen in number from 43 to 66. It must be noted, however, that nearly half of these occurred in the Sumbulpore District, which was in an unusually disturbed condition. The Saugor dacoities have nearly ceased. In 23 cases of dacoity no apprehensions were made. In the returns for 1862 robberies are shewn as 84. In those now submitted they are sub-divided, and shew robberies with hurt or deadly weapon 33, ordinary 29, total 62. This is a satisfactory decrease, particularly as 18 of the crimes were committed in one district, Seonee. In one-half of the cases reported, no apprehensions were made. Administering stupefying drugs with intent to commit offence has increased from 2 to 7 cases. The cases of rape have fallen from 52 to 33, nearly the same as they were in 1861. As last year the increase was in every division, so this year the decrease is general. As to this crime, no statistics are much to be trusted. Offences connected with coin are almost the same as last year. There are 14 cases of abetment of suicide to none last year. In 1862 cattle thefts and ordinary thefts were shewn together—the respective numbers shewn this year are 1,304 and 8,397, giving a total of 1,402 more than in 1862. The largest increase has been in the Chutteesgurrh Di-

vision. Under the heading theft by house-breaking in the Judicial Statements only 2,533 cases are shown to 4,578 in 1862—but under the heading lurking house trespass in order to the commission of an offence other than theft, we have 2,424 cases to 8. This must be wrong. It is possible that the latter class of cases were treated as such by the Magisterial authorities, but it must have been through great carelessness. In by far the greater proportion of cases of lurking house-trespass, the offence intended is theft, and Magistrates must have neglected to note in most of the cases referred to that such was the offence intended. The real returns of house-breaking shew 4,957 in 1863, to 4,586 in 1862—a considerable increase.

*The Police.*—In some remarks he makes on the Police, the Judicial Commissioner agrees with Mr. Strachey the late Judicial Commissioner, that the force deserve great credit for their zeal and the improvements they have brought about; but all the advantages of the present system are sacrificed owing to the Police not being distinctly under the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners. It is all very well to say they are, but such is not virtually the case, nor will it be, till the District Superintendents are made Police Assistant Commissioners. But besides that under the present half and half system the Police are never properly controlled, there is another great evil in the fact that our future Magistrates are growing up utterly ignorant of the details of Police duties. On the 1st of January, 140 persons were under trial—during the year 8,844 persons, or 1,506 more than in 1862, were brought to trial for non-bailable offences, and 17,863, or 3,094 more than last year, for bailable offences; or in all 26,847 persons. Of these 283 for non-bailable, and 29 for bailable offences were committed to the Sessions, 6,166 were convicted of non-bailable and 10,818 of bailable offences, 2,329 were acquitted and discharged in non-bailable, and 7,020 in bailable offences. In all 54 persons died, escaped, and were transferred, and at the close of the year, 148 persons were under trial. The proportion of convictions in non-bailable offences, appears creditable to the Police; but it is a common habit of the Police to send for and detain suspected persons, and not return them arrested till the proof is complete or nearly so. In bailable offences too many persons were acquitted or discharged. The Commissioner thinks, however, that in some cases considerable pressure was put on Officers to obtain a good proportion of convictions, and fears that to attain that in some instances, law or justice has been sacrificed. Thus, though in last year's administration, it was noticed that

only 37 acquittals out of 344 persons brought to trial in Mundlah, seemed hardly possible, it is found again this year, that of persons disposed of in bailable offences numbering 479,—415 were convicted, and only 64 acquitted. In cases of non-bailable offences, 633 were convicted and 62 acquitted. The work in 1863 was again heavier than in the preceding year, there having been 26,847 persons brought to trial, against 22,556 in 1852. Of these only 148 persons in 56 cases were under trial at the end of the year, which shews that the work has been got through promptly. The results as to detention of witnesses are satisfactory. In Sumbulpore alone, was the detention extreme. Regarding appeals before the Deputy Commissioners' Court, there were 228 cases for disposal. In 67 of these, or 29 per cent., the orders were reversed or modified. Of 386 cases before the Commissioners', 80, or 21 per cent. were thus dealt with, and of 131 cases before the Judicial Commissioner but 1 order was reversed. This is satisfactory as a whole. Regarding punishments inflicted, the Commissioners of Nagpore and Jubbulpore appear to have overlooked the general authority given to substitute transportation for imprisonment for seven years or upwards. Thus, the Nagpore Returns shew 20 men sentenced to terms of imprisonment of seven years and upwards; and the Jubbulpore Returns shew 18, or in all we have 38 long-term prisoners confined in our Jails. The same is the case with most of those sentenced by the Deputy Commissioners to seven years. In Sumbulpore and Belaspore alone, has proper advantage been taken of the authority granted to transport. On the whole, the amount of punishments inflicted, seems by no means excessive.

*Civil Justice.*—The number of suits instituted was 26,305 during 1863 to 24,666 in 1862. In the Seonee, Nursingpore, Chindwarra, Hoshungabad and Baitool Districts, and in the Courts of the Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Jubbulpore and Kamptee, there has been considerable increase in the number of cases instituted, whereas there has been a considerable falling off in the Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Mundlah, Raepore and Sumbulpore Districts. The total value of suits was Rs. 20,44,628 against Rs. 22,71,206 in 1862, the average value being Rs. 73 and Rs. 85 respectively. Almost the whole litigation was of the simplest description, being merely suits for debt. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 445 against 1 118 at the close of 1862—a great improvement. This return the Commissioner thinks too good; in Hoshungabad, though 2 202 cases were instituted during the year, not one was pending at the close.

With regard to the duration of suits, the general average during last year was 21 days. The average duration of cases varied in 1862 from 225 to 14 days in different districts. In 1863 the extreme variation was from 42 days to 8, and there were few districts in which the average exceeded 20 days. The number of appeals to the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners is 805, to those of the Commissioners 454, in all 1,259 to 27,025 cases disposed of otherwise than by transfer. This is a percentage of 4.6 which is very low. Appeals have been disposed of with promptitude by the Deputy Commissioners, and in 36 per cent. of the cases appealed, the orders of the lower Courts were not confirmed. The returns of the Commissioner's Court of the Nagpore Division are very unsatisfactory. The total number of appeal cases on the file is shewn as 184. Of these only 47 were disposed of, at an average duration of 132 days, leaving pending at the close of the year 137 cases. Before the Court of the Commissioner of Jubbulpore, out of 194 cases on the file, 177 were disposed of at an average duration of 89 days. The average is not good. Before the Court of the Commissioner of Saugor, there were only 55 appeals. Of these 51 were disposed of at an average duration of 22 days. This average is not so good as that of 1862. Before the Commissioner of Chutteesgurh, 21 appeals were disposed of at an average duration of 39 days. There were none pending at the close of the year. Out of 282 cases disposed of, otherwise than by transfer, in the Courts of all the Commissioners, the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed in 189 or in over 65 per cent. Substituting a note of the evidence in the handwriting of the presiding officers for lengthy evidence in the Vernacular has been productive of the greatest good. Arbitration has been resorted to in but few cases. Although Registration Offices have been open at the Head Quarters of districts and at all Tehseelees, but little recourse has been had to them. In reviewing the report on the 28th June, Mr. Temple the Chief Commissioner, pays a tribute to the late Judicial Commissioner Mr. Strachey, to whose valuable suggestions the introduction of many of the most important laws has been owing, and to whom belongs the credit of the issue of a large number of carefully prepared circulars of instructions for the guidance of the Judicial Officers, without which uniform practice could not have been obtained. During the year, the Commissioner goes on to remark, although the business of the Courts in Criminal Justice has increased, it was performed punctually. The average duration of each trial fell from 11 to 8 days compared

with the previous year, and the percentage of witnesses detained only one day, rose from 90 to 93. Less than one in a hundred of the decisions passed in all the Courts was disturbed by the Appellate Courts—and of persons punished 60 per cent. were fined, and less than 10 per cent. sentenced to heavier punishment than six months' imprisonment. The average amount of fees rose from 6 to 9 Rupees. These are favourable results, but on the other head the proportion of acquittals rose from 28 to 35 per cent., and the percentage of fines realized fell from 81 per cent. to 79 per cent. In Civil Justice, Mr. Temple thinks that very sensible improvement has also taken place.

## POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

*For the Year 1863-64.*

THIS report is presented to the Government of the Punjab by Captain A. R. Fuller, the Director of Public Instruction.

*Inspection.*—There are now four Inspectors on an average salary of Rs. 625, and four Native Deputies on Rs. 95. The Amballa circle comprises nine districts with an area of 16,470 square miles. The population numbers 3,976,534, the number of schools is 659, and of scholars 20,446. The Lahore circle has 10 districts and an area of 30,814 square miles. The population is 6,027,067, the number of schools 1,116, and of scholars 37,461. The Rawul Pindiee circle has seven districts and an area of 27,381 square miles, its population numbers 3,018,258, the schools are 486 in number, and the scholars amount to 19,559. In the Frontier circle there are 6 districts with an area of 24,364 square miles. The population numbers 1,773,452, the number of schools is 159, and of scholars 3,546.

*Financial and General Statistics.*—In direction and its subsidiary charges the expenditure from the Imperial funds has amounted to Rs. 35,942. Inspection and its subsidiary charges have cost the Imperial funds Rs. 41,356 and the Local funds Rs. 23,497, and the expenditure on instruction has amounted to Rs. 2,00,301 from the Imperial and Rs. 3,01,287 from the Local funds. Compared with the preceding year the number of schools has increased by 384, the number of

registered scholars by 21,022, and the average daily attendance by 16,554. The aggregate expenditure has been Rs. 70,000 less than in 1862-63. In comparison with the previous year about 18,000 Rs. more have been spent from Imperial Revenue, and nearly 25,000 Rs. less from the one per cent. Educational Cess Fund. At the close of 1863-64, there were on the whole 2,420 schools of all kinds, containing about 81,000 scholars. Calculating the population of the Punjab and its Dependencies at 15 millions, this gives one in every 185 persons under instruction in some institution connected with Government. There are besides a certain variable number difficult to ascertain, who are attending Indigenous schools, entirely independent of Government aid or control. In Zillah schools, the annual cost of educating per head has fallen from Rs. 44 to Rs. 31; but in other kinds of schools it has somewhat increased. More than 60,000 Rs. were spent on educational buildings out of the 1 per cent. Educational Cess Fund. The fees levied on colleges, Zillah, Town, and Village schools amounted in 1862-63 to Rs. 9,419; this year they were Rs. 12,539.

*Universities and Government Colleges.*—The Lahore Government College was opened from the 1st of January last, and another college, sanctioned by the Supreme Government, was started at Delhi from 1st May 1864. The fourteen students of these institutions have all passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University. Application has been made to have the colleges affiliated to the University. At the Entrance Examination in 1863-64 there were 35 candidates from Punjab Educational Institutions; of these 15 passed from Government, and 10 from private institutions. Nine passed in the first, and 16 in the 2nd division. These results are a fair proof of the steady advance in the quality of the education imparted at schools of the higher class throughout the Punjab and its Dependencies.

*Government Schools.*—There were 22 of the higher class, with an average daily attendance of 3,244; 60 of the middle class with an average daily attendance of 4,333; 1,807 of the lower class with an average daily attendance of 41,906; 204 Female schools with an average daily attendance of 3,058, and 7 Normal schools with an average daily attendance of 310. All Zillah schools belong to the higher, all Vernacular town schools to the middle, and all Village schools to the lower class.

*Zillah Schools.*—These still continue 22 in number; but the aggregate of scholars has risen from 2,741 to 5,781. Owing to this increase having spread over the whole year,

the average daily attendance has only risen from 1,969 to 3,244. The number learning English has advanced from 2,516 to 4,398, and those studying Persian, Urdu, and Nagri in a still higher ratio, to 3,097, 4,644, and 1,164, respectively. While the Hindoos have increased from 1,970 to 4,030, the number of Mahomedans has risen in a rather higher ratio from 619 to 1,389, and Sikhs and others from 152 to 362. The amount collected in fees has risen from Rs. 4,690 to Rs. 7,267. The increase in attendance has been produced by opening branch schools. It is worthy of notice that the distinction formerly maintained at the Lahore Zillah school, between boys of a higher and lower social status, has been almost entirely abolished since the formation of the college. Although there has been an augmentation of expenditure in Zillah schools, the annual cost of education per head has fallen wonderfully in them; viz. in the Amballa circle to 24 Rs., and in the Rawul Pindie to 21 Rs. In the Lahore circle it is a little high still; but only in consequence of the Branch schools at Lahore and Amritsur having been but recently opened. The report of the examiners on the usual written examinations in June and October, were generally speaking favourable, and the Law examination held in January called forth a large number of candidates from the Lahore, Amritsur and Delhi Zillah schools. 66 per cent. of the maximum number of marks were gained by 19 out of the 38 candidates in all branches. Of these 38, 3 took up Revenue, 19 Civil, and 16 Criminal Law as administered in the Punjab. Educational durbars have been held during the year at Jullundur, Delhi, Amballa, Amritsur and Goojrat, and small libraries have been formed at almost every Zillah school.

*Government Town Schools.*—The number has risen from 56 to 60. The number of registered scholars has risen from 4,472 to 5,016, and the daily average attendance from 3,892 to 4,333. The number learning English has also increased from 375 to 496, and those studying Persian, Urdu, and Nagri, in like proportion. There are 3,123 Hindoos to 1,608 Mahomedans, and 285 Sikhs and others. The fees have advanced from Rs. 1,093 to Rs. 1,233; and the annual cost of Education per head from Rs. 4-14-10 to Rs. 5-6-8.

*Government Village Schools.*—There are 1,807 Village schools as before, but the number of scholars has increased from 46,559 to 51,753, and the daily average of attendance from 38,299 to 41,906. Rs. 3,998 (being a little more than in the previous year) were collected by way of fees. The number of Vernacular



school houses built during 1863-64, has been considerable, viz. 258, and their cost has amounted to Rs. 35,226-7-6.

*Private Institutions under Government Inspection.*—These were 296 in number with 7,997 pupils on the rolls during the year. The average daily attendance was 6,925. The grants-in-aid given by Government amounted to Rs. 92,256-1-4, and the expenditure from all sources other than grants-in-aid was Rs. 47,439-11-11. Grants-in-aid to Private Institutions have been increased during the year under review, from Rs. 2,860 to Rs. 3,692. A special Educational Committee has submitted a new scheme of grant-in-aid rules of the most liberal kind which will it is hoped be sanctioned in course of time.

*Private Schools of the Higher Class.*—These were 17 in number with an aggregate of 2,983 scholars, and an average daily attendance of 2,314. There are 2,146 Hindoos to 569 Mahomedans. Of 268 others, 147 belong to the schools for children of European parentage. There are 2,538 scholars learning English; 1,927 Urdu; 661 Persian; and 79 Nagri. A principle strongly insisted on by the Director is gradually gaining ground in aided schools; *i. e.* the necessity for calling forth the energies of the people, and urging them to appreciate the value of a superior education by compelling them to pay something more than a mere nominal fee.

*Private Schools of the Middle Class.*—There are 459 of these with 908 scholars, of whom 597 are Mahomedans, 256 Hindoos, and 55 Sikhs and others: 412 learn English, 261 Persian, 510 Urdu, and 163 Nagri. The daily average attendance has been 710. Of private schools of the *Lower class* there were only two, one of which has been abolished.

*Private Female Schools.*—Of these there are 7 ordinary aided schools, 6 of which are connected with Missions, and one is a school for girls of European parentage at Anarkully, Lahore. This last is of a superior kind, and so are the Orphanages at Loodiana, Amritsur, and Kangra. But besides all these, there are the very important, though as yet Elementary Female Schools, in the cities of Lahore and Amritsur, numbering no less than 223, and containing 3,841 scholars. These schools are entirely under the management of Committees of Native Gentlemen at the two chief cities of the Punjab. Rs. 8,000 were assigned for their support as a special grant by the Supreme Government; but the amount actually expended on them has been Rs. 11,520 from Government, and Rs. 1,404 from private subscriptions and donations of the chiefs and notables. The scheme which had been proposed of training

up governesses, and placing them in the families of the upper classes at Lahore and Amritsur, was changed, and it was found that there was no real objection to the employment of male teachers; where the objection against teaching females at all were overcome, female instruction by family priests in the houses of the chiefs and notables, and of schools in every Mohulla for the wives and daughters of the middle classes, soon became generally prevalent. These schools are not open to inspection, but there can be no doubt about the subject of female education having been taken up far more earnestly, than could have been expected in so short a time. Within the last 2 or 3 months, Baba Khem Singh, a lineal descendant of the Gooroo Baba Nanuk, has been preaching at Jullundur and its neighbourhood, in favour of female education. He has since then proceeded as far as the Rawul Pindee District. The success of his mission has been immense, and girls' schools are now starting into existence by scores and even hundreds, in those parts of the Punjab which he has visited.

*Government Female Schools.*—There are now 204 Female schools, instead of only 103 at the beginning of the year. The number of girls has increased from 2,224 to 3,993; of whom 579 are Mahomedans, and 3,414 Hindoos: 53 of the girls in the Jullundur District are learning English, 439 Persian, 3,312 Urdu, and 561 Nagri. The average daily attendance has nearly doubled, being now 3,058. These schools are under the direct control of district officers, and the great difficulty is to exercise proper supervision over them. The prejudice against inspection continues very strong in many places, though in others it has been completely removed. In some cases where the Female schools have been established for more than a year, and have been well supervised, as in and about the city of Jullundur, considerable progress has been made in study and in needle work, and even in the rudiments of English; but in the vast majority of cases these schools are very elementary.

*Government Jail Schools.*—There are 23 at work with 6,106 prisoners under instruction. The great majority are returned as Mahomedans, viz. 4,626; while Hindoos only number 1,041, and Sikhs and others 439. Urdu is most exclusively taught of course, viz. to 5,519; but in the Amballa circle, and at Kangra and Jullundur, there are 368 learning Nagri, while 240 have advanced to the study of Persian, and 31 are acquiring the rudiments of English at Lahore and Amritsur. Some little progress has been made.

*Government Normal Schools.*—The amalgamation of the Amballa and Delhi schools has been carried out with the best results. During the year a certificate as Town Schools Teacher of the first grade has been granted to one student, of the second grade to 16 students, and of the third grade to 58. Certificates as Village School Teachers have been granted to 61 students in the first grade, 63 in the second, and 124 in the third. The number of schools is 7. There were 359 students at the close of the year, and the proportion of Mahomedans to Hindoos, which was 3 to 1 in 1862-63, and used to be still higher in former years, has fallen to 2 to 1. The average daily attendance has been 310. Rs. 95 have been obtained by way of fees from non-stipendiary students.

*Scholarships.*—No funds were available till the end of the year, and it would be premature at present to lay down any permanent rules for the award of college scholarships, and their number and amount. Whatever sum is available for the purpose, will be laid out to the best advantage. For the year 1863-64, Rs. 304 per mensem were laid out in 168 small scholarships at Zillah schools, varying in amount from Rs. 6 to 8 As.; and Rs. 91 more in *open* scholarships at the same, varying in amount from 8 to 3 Rupees. The *open* scholarships are bestowed on the best pupil of inferior Zillah elementary English or Town schools, who come away from their home to study in superior schools.

*Employment of Students in the Public Service.*—There is no difficulty in English scholars in the Punjab finding employment in Government and private service. The supply is not yet by any means equal to the demand. But vernacular Government offices are inaccessible to any but the protégés of the present incumbents who despise the curriculum of the Government schools, and care only for a purely Persian education.

*English Language in Indian Education.*—English education continues to extend rapidly. At the different colleges and schools there were in 1859-60, 1,725 boys learning English; in 1860-61 the number was 3,164; in 1861-62 it was 4,439; in 1862-63 it was 5,834, and in 1863-64 it was 9,742.

*Book Department.*—This has been hitherto conducted as a commercial business. The value of cash and stock in hand at the close of April 1864, amounted to Rs. 50,372 calculated at cost price. The profits of the Depot since its formation in 1857, have been Rs. 21,872. From 1st May 1864 the advances already made are to be written off, and all cash

in hand is to be paid into the Treasury. Then monthly bills for stock purchased, are to be sent for audit to the Civil Pay Master, and the sale proceeds paid monthly into the Treasury—disbursements and receipts to the above extent being for the future duly provided for in the Educational Budget. All books will for the future be sold for educational purposes at cost prices without any enhancement. The transactions for the past year comprise the purchase of 25,932 copies of English, and 61,634 of Vernacular works, valued respectively at Rupees 17,100, and 17,174 Rupees. There have been brought upon stock consequently 87,566 books, worth Rupees 34,274, or Rs. 12,067 more in value than during 1862-63. The return of sales effected shews that 55,499 copies of works, worth Rupees 16,693 have been disposed of, being Rupees 4,468 in excess of sales during the previous year. Books and maps have been supplied gratuitously to the value of Rs. 2,634, and Book prizes worth Rs. 3,250 have also been distributed gratuitously.

## MADRAS LAND REVENUE REPORTS.

### *Fusly 1272—1862-63.*

THIS report is presented by W. Hudleston, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue on the 22nd February, 1864. The Taluks settled under the Ryotwar system are 155, comprising 30,119 villages. There are five Taluks and 1,670 villages less than the number brought under settlement in Fusly 1271, which is accounted for by the transfer to Bombay of five out of the six Taluks composing the District of North Canara. The increase in the number of Puttals excluding North Canara is 1,10,947. A large proportion of this increase is in the Godavery District. Out of the total number of Puttals, viz., 21,31,131, there was no occasion to renew 14,04,522, or 66 per cent. The proportion of Puttals renewed in the Madras District is only 56 per cent. which is below the average.

*Season.*—This was more favourable for agriculture than the preceding years. There was a full average fall of rain in the south-west monsoon, and the fall in the north-east monsoon was abundant, and even excessive in some places.

*Sanatory Condition.*—The year was on the whole healthy, but cholera raged in Trichinopoly, and there was an outbreak in

the Salem Jail. In Tanjore there was an unusual amount of sickness and mortality. Cattle suffered much from disease in Cuddapah and Coimbatore. Vaccination is reported to be somewhat more satisfactory than before, though in several districts the returns shew a decrease below the numbers in the previous year. This falling off is attributed to the greater correctness of the returns.

*Prices.*—The price of grain in the year continued to rise, except in the case of horse grain, in which there was a falling off. The increase in price of paddy of the first sort amounted to Rs. 49 per Garco, compared with the average price for ten years from Fusly 1262 to Fusly 1271. The increase in price of second sort paddy, and Cholum or Javary, which constitute the staple food of the population was largely in excess of the average rate in every district. Amongst the causes assigned for the increase in price of grain are larger exportation, the adverse character of the season, and a deficiency in the harvest, a fall in the value of money, increased demand for labour and the consequent rise in its price, entailing the necessity of a higher price for produce to render that labour remunerative to the employer, and the extraordinary demand for cotton which re-acts on other products.

*Wages of Labour.*—Agricultural labourers are still very generally paid in kind. Payment in money is *very rare*, and where it obtains the rates of hire have been more than doubled of late years. The wages in grain have risen in some places, though not in the same ratio as payments in money. On the whole the condition of the agricultural labourers particularly, and of the lower classes generally is improving.

*Actual Settlement of the Revenue.*—The extent of land under occupancy has increased considerably. The Ryots' holdings at the commencement of the year amounted to 1,58,26,345, assessed at rupees 3,19,44,335. Of this 6,51,980 acres assessed at Rs. 15,81,241 were given up, while 12,73,700 acres assessed at Rs. 19,51,114 were nearly taken up. Thus the total holdings at the close of the year were 1,64,48,065 acres with an assessment of Rs. 3,23,14,208, being an increase of 6,21,720 acres assessed at Rs. 3,69,873. The extent of land which actually paid revenue to government, or the extent of the holding *minus* waste remitted was 1,61,96,930 acres, assessed at Rs. 3,16,64,126. In the previous year the corresponding figures were 1,54,20,155 acres, assessed at Rupees 3,11,43,818; the increase in Fusly 1272 in the actual rent-paying area being 7,76,774 acres assessed at Rs. 5,20,306. The actual net ryotwary settlement amounted

to Rs. 3,50,32,400. \* Under the various heads of, holding *minus* waste remitted, second crop assessment, additional assessment, Revenue of South Canara and Malabar, and Sundry items, there was an increase over the previous year, and in the item of water-cess in the Godavery District, the increase is no less than Rs. 2,34,455. The increase in the ryotwary settlement alone, really exceeded seventeen lacs. Wet cultivation has increased throughout the Presidency, and garden cultivation has also increased by 7,511 acres. The remissions granted during the year were less by 8,70,000 than those granted in the preceding Fusly. Of the total sum of Rupees 26,22,735 entered as remissions, Rs. 9,73,297 were "fixed" remissions, and Rs. 7,49,278 were deductions for the pay of village officers, &c. The number of villages settled under the Amany or sharing system was 25 against 63 in Fusly 1271.

*Cotton and Indigo.*—The extent of Cotton cultivation has risen from acres 10,20,184 to acres 13,09,234. In Tinnevely, during the past year the price paid by the merchants for the first sort cotton ranged from Rupees 240 to 255 per candy, or from Rupees 127 to 134 in excess of the price paid in Fusly 1271. The cultivation of Indigo has increased by acres 29,695, of which acres 12,922 are in the Kurnool District.

*Total Land Revenue.*—The entire land revenue of the Presidency, Ryotwar permanently settled, Rented and Amany included, amounted to Rupees 4,28,61,785, being a net increase of Rs. 7,71,307 over the corresponding revenue of Fusly 1271. The "Miscellaneous Items" of land revenue, aggregating Rs. 17,14,133, exhibit an increase of Rs. 1,71,895 in the receipts for water supplied to Zemindary and Inam Lands, chiefly in the Godavery. The head "Forest Revenue" shows a decrease of Rs. 53,485 owing to the transfer of the valuable forests of North Canara to Bombay.

*Sundry Sources of Revenue.*—These amounted to Rupees 1,81,70,786 against Rupees 1,90,30,517 in Fusly 1271; a net decrease of Rs. 8,59,731. In *Abkarry* there was an increase of Rs. 1,83,534, the result of higher rents obtained in some Districts on the renewal of leases; in *Income-tax* there was a decrease of Rs. 6,05,234 owing chiefly to the abolition of the 2 per cent. tax; in *Mohiturpha* there was a decrease of Rs. 44,141; in *Salt* there was an increase of Rs. 4,87,898; in *Sea Customs* a decrease of Rs. 1,19,249; in *Land Customs* a decrease of Rs.

48,922; and in *Stamps* a decrease of Rs. 7,13,612. This decrease was occasioned by the absence of any extraordinary demand such as marked the second quarter, of Fusly 1271; compared with Fusly 1270, the revenue under this head is in excess by Rs. 1,83,525. With regard to Salt the sale from Home and Inland consumption in Fusly 1272, shews an increase of Indian Maunds 5,19,128; and the quantity sold in the year at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  rupees per Indian Maund is above that sold in 1269 at Rs. 1-2-0. The extension of the railways, the improvement of the roads, and the greater prosperity of the people account for these satisfactory results. The actual expense of collecting the salt revenues was under 2·4 per cent. The entire demand under all heads on account of revenue of the year amounted to Rupees 6,10,32,571, of which Rupees 5,77,58,284 or 95 per cent. was collected within the Fusly. Recourse to coercive measures was necessary to a very trifling extent, property in the value of Rs. 44,237 or less than 1 per cent. of the Land revenue alone, having been sold for the recovery of arrears. Of the balance at the close of the Fusly viz: Rupees 32,73,776, a sum of Rs. 511 was remitted, and Rupees 27,00,196 were collected up to October, when Rs. 5,73,580, or a little less than one per cent. of the demand remained uncollected. These results are satisfactory on the whole, but the districts of the Godavery, Madras, North Arcot and Madura were very backward. The collection of the revenue of the Neilgherry talook was much better than in Fusly 1271, but there is still room for improvement. The demand on account of arrears of former years at the commencement of Fusly 1272, was Rs. 42,14,470. Of this sum Rs. 33,27,989 were collected, and Rs. 3,99,895 remitted during the year; the balance left was Rs. 4,86,586. This was reduced by subsequent collections up to October 1863, to Rs. 4,18,095. Of this balance, the sum of Rs. 1,32,391-4-2 is stated to be irrecoverable. The aggregate revenue of the Presidency under all heads including current and arrears amounted to Rupees 6,19,34,711. The entire charges of the year amounted to Rupees 66,82,490, or nearly 11 per cent. The charges of Fusly 1271 amounted to Rupees 56,94,820. The increase in the year under report was owing to the large sum paid to the senior widow of His Highness the late Rajah of Tanjore for the mesne profits of the restored Mokhassa villages while under the management of Government, and also to the payment made to the Zemindar of Nedadavole and Baharzalli in full of all demands for old arrears. For Waste Lands sold under the New Rules Rs. 15,641 were received, and for lands sold in freehold for buildings, &c., Rs. 1,503.

# ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1863-64.

This report is submitted by G. H. M. Batten, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue. The gross income was Rs. 92,21,850 as compared with Rs. 93,19,674 in 1862-63, being a decrease of Rs. 97,824.

## Aggregate Results :—

DEPARTMENT.	North-Western Provinces.	Punjab.	Central Provinces.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt ... ..	39,03,791	32,21,334	7,42,017	78,67,142
Sugar ... ..	4,56,625	7,55,302	1,11,238	13,23,165
Miscellaneous...	14,687	10,136	6,720	31,543
Total ... ..	43,75,103	39,86,772	8,59,975	92,21,850

The net revenue in 1862-63 was Rs. 83,56,768. In the present year it is Rs. 82,22,413, the charges having amounted to Rs. 9,99,437, or about twelve per cent.

The following table compares the gross revenues for three years :—

DIVISION.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Punjab ... ..	42,01,062	37,16,401	39,86,772
North-Western Provinces...	57,44,389	47,14,808	43,75,103
Central Provinces ... ..	8,14,725	8,88,465	8,59,975
Total ... ..	1,07,60,176	93,19,674	92,21,850

*Salt.*—The gross income from salt crossing the entire line was Rs. 78,67,142, compared with Rs. 78,78,126 in 1862-63, and nearly three lakhs below the income of 1860-61. In 1861-62 the *quantity* of salt which passed the line was 31,50,616 maunds; in 1862-63 it was 26,26,090 maunds, and in 1863-64 it was 26,22,426 maunds. The great falling off is in the Agra Collec-



torate, where there is a loss of full twenty-five per cent. on the average of previous importations. This decline the Commissioner of Customs traces to local causes in the Bhurtpore State, such as seasons unfavourable to manufacture, mismanagement by the Durbar, &c. A more serious and permanent cause, however, is the competition of sea-imported salt, which continues to invade the markets of the Benares division and threatens to reach even the Lower Doab. It is encouraging to know that the new financial year has opened with a very brisk salt trade, the income on the whole line for the month of May being above eleven lakhs of rupees; and the Agra Collectorship has fully shared in it, having realized three lakhs of that amount.

*Sugar.*—There has been a slight decrease in the Sugar Exports, the total amounting to Rs. 13,23,155 compared with Rs. 14,02,499 of 1862-63. The greatest falling off has been in the Delhi and Sirsa Collectorships, while at Agra, on the other hand, there has been a considerable advance over last year's returns.

*Breach of Customs Laws.*—Of 926 persons committed to the Magistrate, only 51 were acquitted; 416 were fined at an average rate of Rs. 26; 672 were imprisoned with labour for an average period of two months and six days; 145 persons imprisoned without labour; and 67 persons were punished by fine or imprisonment. 1,565 cases were referred to the Revenue Commissioners for confiscation, and 1,498 for imposition of penalty. In only four cases were the Collectors' orders reversed or modified.

*General Observations.*—The great expansion of the Delhi trade is due to the more perfect vacuum in our provinces within the line created by the extension of our system to Oude, and the control of the saltpetre works. The area occupied by the Delhi salts is as yet quite unaffected by the English imported salt. How long it will remain so, with the cheap and easy modes of transport presented by the river and the railway, it would not be safe to predict. It is peculiar to the Central Provinces that the people should be called upon to pay a town duty upon salt. In these provinces salt, as an article already imperially taxed, has been specially exempted from all town and Octroi duties; and the same rule was extended to Oude by the Chief Commissioner at the instance of this Government. It would seem of importance that the treatment in the Central Provinces should if possible be uniform in this respect. The decreased demand for sugar in the tracts lying west of the southern terminal division is attributed to the scarcity of the necessaries of life in the Hyderabad districts, whither, in consequence of drought, there has been large exportation of grain. The extensive substitution

of cotton for cereal crops is another cause alleged, but as that produces large gains, it would rather add to the capacity of the people to indulge in such luxuries as sugar. A coarse sugar made from the date palm is said to be imported from the Bombay districts into the Central Provinces. But the Commissioner does not anticipate much danger to our sugar from its competition.

The Lieutenant Governor in reviewing the report desires to acknowledge the zealous and efficient control exercised by Mr. Money, the Commissioner, over the department under his care.

## EXTERNAL COMMERCE OF BENGAL.

1863-64.

THE total value of the Commerce of Bengal for the year 1863-64 is stated at Rs. 43,52,12,480, being an increase on the previous year of Rs. 7,46,07,619, or an excess on the average of the three previous years of Rs. 10,04,30,585.

				IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.	TOTAL.
				Rupees.	Rupees.	Rupees.
1860-61	...	...	...	16,22,27,082	15,71,19,469	31,93,46,551
1861-62	...	...	...	16,41,30,195	16,02,64,078	32,43,94,273
1862-63	...	...	...	16,45,32,693	19,60,72,168	36,06,04,861
Three years' average	...	...	...	16,36,29,990	17,11,51,905	33,47,81,895
1863-64	...	...	...	17,35,51,525	26,16,60,955	43,52,12,480
Increase or Decrease in 1863-64 on average of 3 years ...				Increase ...		
				Decrease ...		
				.....	.....	.....
Ditto on 1862-63 ...				Increase ...		
				Decrease ...		
				90,18,832	6,55,88,787	7,46,07,619
				.....	.....	.....

The gross collections of duty on this trade amounted to Rs. 2,95,50,029 compared with Rs. 3,09,33,283 of 1862-63, a decrease of Rs. 13,84,255. The charges were Rs. 10,63,910, a fraction over 3 per cent. on the collections :—

**Comparative Statement of the External Commerce of Bengal in 1862-63 and 1863-64:**

[illegible]

**Imports.**—There is an increase in the value as compared with the previous year of Rs. 7,95,349. The increase was principally in woollens, and machinery and manufactured metals from the United Kingdom. There was a very considerable and gradual falling off in piece goods, owing to the former overstocked state of the market, and the decline of the manufacture owing to the American War. Salt has also declined.

*Statement shewing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Import into Calcutta by Sea, in 1863-64, compared with similar Imports in 1862-63.*

	1862-63.	1863-64	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel	221707	2084110		138660
Leads	755712	533262		202450
Books and Stationery	215306	190202		91343
Cabinet-ware	4524	5835	12729	
Chanks	129555	35214		90371
Cigars	222456	42847	21451	
Coals	90662	1308245	324813	
Coffee	11731	13165	7935	
Cotton Twist and Yarn	7842271	70370		53401
Cotton Piece Goods	45925149	4476798		515651
Drugs	343711	48722	91015	
Dyes	468668	247672		221124
Fruits and Nuts	124962	124367		15325
Glass ware	57102	72200	14573	
Gums	1177	83678		33692
Hides	711077	790060	68983	
Ice	41984	4284	900	
Instruments Musical	169215	189662	20447	
Jewellery	132499	110091		16588
Machinery	245143	256770	110837	
Malt Liquors	225868	2349576	92918	
Manufactured Metals	586001	718021	121490	
Medicines	24435	39138	95383	
Copper	557446	6706458	1118972	
Iron	267983	2571362		99301
Lead	241551	407221	165673	
METALS. Quicksilver	14387	115855		21182
Spelter	77477	856748	179269	
Steel	128185	91511		36967
Tin	77337	993114	419777	
Yellow Metals	65724	1163099	44965	
Military Stores	16875	3144	14368	
Naval ditto	52025	499521		31744
Oilman's ditto	350692	50577	155078	
Paints and Colours	488441	499324	10683	
Perfumery	235008	26563	36595	
Porcelain and Earthen-ware	142355	25574	113219	
Provisions	613613	683312	69710	
Salt	347549	549378		49941
Milk Goods	1342092	150512	162090	
Pieces	1403004	129107		108697
Spirits	1400155	1507040	106883	
Timbers and Planks	3229173	1474190		1754975
Umbrellas	333494	29811		34613
Wines	1596943	206716	471773	
Woollens	1355647	2694489	1338779	
Sundries	693871	7459121	1521051	
Merchandise	11723112	11347078	974601	9235059
Treasure	49016738	5787601	675092	
<b>Total Rupees</b>	<b>162252950</b>	<b>16954739</b>	<b>1649694</b>	<b>9235059</b>
Deduct Decrease			923505	
<b>Nett Increase</b>		<b>Rs.</b>	<b>7361899</b>	

**Exports.**—The total value of merchandise exported in 1863-64 shews an increase as compared with 1862-63 of Rupees 4,89,66,848. This is partly the result of the improved market price of the staple products of the country. The shipments of cotton, jute, and sugar shew a marked increase. Indigo, oils and saltpetre are the only articles which have greatly declined. The extraordinary decrease in the exportation of saltpetre is principally owing to the very high duty imposed on that staple. A considerable reduction appears to be necessary to restore the trade.

*Statement showing the Aggregate Value of the Principal Articles of Export from Calcutta by Sea, in 1863-64, compared with similar Exports in 1862-63.*

	1862-63.	1863-64.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
Apparel	84485	90952	5767	.....
Books and Stationery	6564	1935	.....	4609
Cotton Goods	141215	465256	313941	.....
Cotton Wool	15770104	30983720	15313616	.....
Drugs	208313	282707	74394	.....
DYES. { Indigo	15531740	13360475	.....	2176265
{ Other sorts	583039	611925	45886	.....
Grain	23903222	34181600	10788778	.....
Gunnies and Bags	4405482	4831033	365551	.....
Hides	776019	7277520	.....	107499
Horns	112695	96277	.....	16418
Jute	8111179	15940325	7829146	.....
Lac	2351241	2401033	49792	.....
Naval Stores	244494	292253	53759	.....
Oils	832344	520725	.....	311619
OPIMUM. { Behar	25567114	30023525	4455611	.....
{ Benares	20846203	22049433	1028230	.....
Provisions	42490	232279	.....	190211
Saltpetre	843527	6927147	.....	1508140
Seeds	10600069	11449847	849778	.....
Shawls, Cashmere	653690	72724	67044	.....
SILK. { Piece Goods	3717240	3445909	.....	61437
{ Raw Cocoons	9022472	11928906	1906434	.....
Spirits, Rum	17957	14916	.....	3081
Sugar	7241074	10631957	339082	.....
Tallow	32660	41115	8455	.....
Tobacco	280193	364914	84721	.....
Wax and Wax Candles	130429	17432	.....	43097
Sundries	334288	2679458	29517	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>169959318</b>	<b>21257718</b>	<b>46646776</b>	<b>441837</b>
<b>Imports Re-exported</b>	<b>1184833</b>	<b>1750032</b>	<b>619669</b>	.....
<b>Treasure</b>	<b>12735541</b>	<b>29790460</b>	<b>1766089</b>	.....
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rs. 194059122</b>	<b>259544180</b>	<b>69908364</b>	<b>4418376</b>
<b>Deduct Decrease</b>	.....	.....	<b>4418376</b>	.....
<b>Nett Increase</b>	.....	<b>Rs. 6544090</b>	.....	.....

*Treasure and Crown Consignments.*—In Treasure and Bullion on account of Private trade there is an increase on the previous year's Imports and Exports of Rs. 70,14,822 and Rs. 1,70,60,889 respectively. The increase of the Exports may be said to be confined to the British Indian Ports, the largest shipments being to Bombay, Madras and Burmah. On account of the Crown there was an increase in the value of the Imports to the amount of Rs. 12,08,661. In Exports there was a decrease of Rs. 4,38,950 as compared with the previous year.

*Shipping.*—The shipping shewed an increase on arrivals as compared with 1862-63 of 420 vessels—tonnage 2,22,549, and on departures of 390 vessels—tonnage 1,83,461.

ARRIVALS.	1862-63.		1863-64.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
Calcutta ...	1,020	7,30,393	1,395	9,48,839	375	2,18,446	...	...
Chittagong ...	106	17,520	18	28,015	42	10,495	...	...
Balasore ...	416	32,988	410	23,344	...	...	6	9,644
Cuttack ...	6	1,686	16	4,725	10	3,039	...	...
Pooree ...	18	2,994	17	3,207	...	213	1	...
Total ...	1,566	7,85,581	1,986	10,08,130	427	2,32,193	7	9,644
Deduct Decrease ...					7	9,644		
Nett Increase ...					420	2,22,549		
DEPARTURES.								
Calcutta ...	1,020	7,39,878	1,282	8,99,886	262	1,60,008	...	...
Chittagong ...	127	21,314	184	31,753	57	13,439	...	...
Balasore ...	213	16,724	279	24,899	66	8,175	...	...
Cuttack ...	8	2,330	14	3,956	6	1,626	...	...
Pooree ...	18	2,994	17	3,207	...	213	1	...
Total ...	1,346	7,83,240	1,776	9,66,701	390	1,83,461	1	...
Deduct Decrease ...					1	...		
Nett Increase ...					390	1,83,461		

The following tables shew in detail the export of Cotton Wool and Indigo from Calcutta:—

## COTTON WOOL.

	1862-63.	1863-64.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
United Kingdom ...	14233884	29554538	15320654	.....
America, North ...	6884	119973	113089	.....
Bourbon ...	395	214	.....	181
Bremen ...	51476	32639	.....	18837
CHINA, { Hong-Kong ...	84966	.....	.....	84966
	{ Other Ports ...	31784	.....	31784
France ...	102643	1036545	933902	.....
Mauritius ...	429	118	.....	311
Penang, Singapore, and Malacca	150	.....	.....	150
Balasore ...	4620	6760	2140	...
Bimlipatam ...	.....	7323	7323	.....
Bombay ...	1151679	160926	.....	990753
Coconada ...	.....	3750	3750	...
Gopaulpore ...	.....	4830	4830	.....
Madras ...	750	53854	53104	.....
Masulipatam ...	200	....	...	200
Moulmein ...	200	.....	.....	200
Rangoon ...	44	..	.....	44
Vizagapatam ...	.....	2250	2250	.....
Total, Rs. ...	15670104	30983720	16441042	1127426
Deduct Decrease ...	...	...	1127426	
Nett Increase ...	...	Rs.	15313616	

## INDIGO.

	1862-63.	1863-64.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
United Kingdom ...	10784904	9804603	.....	980393
Alexandria ...	2105	.....	.....	2105
America, North ...	269489	322022	52533	.....
Arabian Gulf ...	4229	8098	3869	.....
Bourbon ...	165	337	172	.....
Bremen ...	128974	83210	.....	45764
Cape of Good Hope ..	516	.....	.....	516
France ...	3542136	2051724	.....	1490412
Hamburg ...	26065	.....	.. ..	26065
Persian Gulf ...	56823	68612	11789	.....
Suez ...	484857	586399	101542	.....
Trieste ...	.....	5300	5300	.....
Balasore ...	300	.....	.....	300
Bombay ...	234469	424729	190260	.....
Coringa ...	448	.....	.....	448
Madras ...	225	5341	5116	.....
Pooree ...	...	100	100	.....
Rangoon ...	1035	.....	.....	1035
Total Rs. ...	15536740	13360475	370681	2546946
Deduct Increase ...	...	...	...	370681
Nett Decrease ...	...	...	...	2176265



**VACCINATION IN MADRAS.***For 1863.**Madras Records, No. LXXVIII.*

THIS report is presented to Government by the Officiating Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 3,18,821, being an increase of 6,050 over the numbers of the previous year, but less than the average of the previous five years. Of the total number of operations 26,745 were unsuccessful. The proportion of successful cases was 83·8 per cent. The pay of the vaccinators amounted to Rs. 43,322-13-5, and the average expense of every hundred vaccinated, to Rs. 13-9-4. The difficulties in the way of making vaccination popular amongst the native portion of the population are great, and there can be no doubt that the operation is not favourably regarded by the bulk of the people. On the Western Coast and in various parts of the country small-pox prevailed epidemically. It is difficult to get at the truth regarding the fatality of the disease, as the statements of village authorities during epidemic seasons are altogether unreliable. In the province of Malabar, it is customary with the people to turn the wretched victims of this malady out of doors, to live or die, according to the mildness or violence of the disease. Small-pox hospitals now exist at Calicut and Cochin, for the reception of those who have been so mercilessly cast adrift. In the Presidency Town and immediate neighbourhood, there was comparatively little sickness from small-pox. The deaths in Madras numbered only 112, against an average of 576 in the five previous years. The lymph (kept in capillary tubes) has been of good quality, and lymph transmitted in this way is found to retain its powers longer than by another method. The only way of vaccinating on a large scale is to use the lymph perfectly fresh—vaccinating from arm to arm. To enable the operators to carry out their instructions in this respect, it is necessary to subject the parents of a few children to the inconvenience of moving to a neighbouring village, and a scale of remuneration to the parents is proposed in the report. From the annual report of the local superintendents it appears that at Bangalore no obstruction is offered to vaccination; at Bellary the operations have been more numerous and more successful

than in the previous year; at Chicacole there has been a slight increase in operations; in Chingleput the progress is satisfactory and the Governor in Council notices Dr. Shortt's success in introducing it among the Yenadies; in Chittoor 1 in 129 cases proved unsuccessful; in Cochin there was a slight increase in the number vaccinated over the previous year; in Coimbatore, Coorg, and Cuddalore there was a decrease; in Cuddapah there was an increase, while in Ganjam and Guntoor there was a decrease. In Kamptee vaccination was kept up, and in Kurnool there was an increase of 270 cases over the preceding year. In Madras there was an increase, as there was in Madura and Malabar. There was a decrease in Mangalore and a great falling off in Masulipatam. Mysore, Nellore and Ootacamund shewed an increase, Rajamundry and Salem a decrease. There was an increase at Secunderabad and a decrease at Tanjore. Tinnevely shewed an increase, as did Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam.

## REPORT ON THE MAHANUDDY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

*Selections from the Records of the Government of India.*

### *No. XLIII.*

THIS report is presented to the Supreme Government by R. Temple, Esq., Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, and relates to the country of the Upper Mahanuddy embracing the Chutteesgurh districts, and the Sumbulpoor district and its dependencies. The Mahanuddy river rises about 85 miles south of Raepoor, and flows in a northerly direction to Sheonarain. Thus far it is a comparatively insignificant stream, and it is never used for navigation. But near here it is joined by three affluents, the Sheonath, the Jonk, and the Husdoo. After the junction the Mahanuddy takes an easterly course for 60 miles, then changes to a southerly direction, and struggling through rocks passes Sumbulpoor. Passing Sonepoor it is joined by the Tel river, and below Sonepoor the Mahanuddy flows eastward to Dholepoor. It then pierces the Eastern Ghauts by a gorge 40 miles in length, and emerging from the hills reaches Cuttack where the Delta commences. The total length of river system is 1,410 miles, of which 690 are navigable and 720 unnavigable. Of the

690 navigable miles, the distance from Binka (between Sumbulpoor and Sonepoor) to Cuttack 150 miles, is navigable all the year round, and the rest for less than half the year. This offers encouragement to enterprise in improving the navigation.

*The Country of Chutteesgurh.*—This is the most important of the countries watered and drained by the Mahanuddy, and may be designated a vast flat plateau, considerably cultivated, but surrounded on all sides by hilly and wooded tracts. Its mountain boundaries enclose plains, generally open, for the most part, culturable, partly cultivated, partly inhabited by a considerable population, on the whole, offering an enormous field of improvement. Chutteesgurh, which means thirty-six gurhs or sub-divisions of territory, was annexed to the British dominion in 1854. Though under British rule the whole is not exactly under British protection. There are some feudal and partly independent Zemindars, from each of whom a fixed annual tribute is levied. Their estates constitute a sort of girdle round the plateau. The British Territory is divided into two Civil districts, viz., Belaspoor, comprising the northern portion of the tract, and Raepoor, comprising the southern. With regard to productive resources the valley of the Sheonath produces a fast increasing quantity of cotton, sugarcane, gram, wheat, linseed and other oil seeds. Between the Sheonath and the Husdoo rivers, and between the Sheonath and the Mahanuddy, rice, wheat, pulses, oil seeds and sugarcane are produced. The climate is on the whole good, and droughts are unknown. The area of the plains of Chutteesgurh is computed at about 10,000 square miles, including most of the Zemindaree estates, but excluding tracts of hills and forests. It is supposed that about half or 5,000 square miles may be cultivated. If all the outlying hill and forest tracts attached to the Raepoor and Belaspoor districts be included, the total area of hill forests and plains may amount to 25,000 square miles. There is not much scope for European settlement, nor for sale of waste lands in the plains of Chutteesgurh. Some rough returns of the population both for British districts and Zemindaree estates give the number of souls at 1,548,145. Of towns, there are but few deserving the name. Raepoor has a population of 30,000 souls; Ruttanpoor of 9,000; Belaspoor of 6,000; in all other places the population is under 5,000 souls. The people are chiefly Hindoos of the lower classes, with a sprinkling of Brahmins, Rajpoots, and Mahrattas. Of the mass, the three principal tribes are Lodhees, Koonbees, and Chummars. In many parts there are Gonds

also in considerable numbers. The population generally is the most ignorant imaginable. The total revenues may be set down at 7,24,542 lakhs, of which the land tax, amounts to about six lakhs. Of the outlying tracts of hill and forest to the south, and east; and the hill country ordinarily the extreme north of the plateau, the first has numerous teak and sal forests and is remarkable for the production of lacdye. In the second tract is the Sonekan valley in which are teak and other useful trees. The third possessing resources of coal and iron, is more or less covered with a vast sal forest, and is watered by many streams. Lacdye, tussa silk, resin-dammer and a little catechu form the principal articles of export.

*Sumbulpoor and its Dependencies.*—The produce consists of cotton, rice, the pulses, castor-oil seed, linseed, sugar, and tobacco. Cotton is not so largely grown as was supposed. It has been estimated that 6,000 maunds is the average yearly produce, and that of this one-third is exported. Rice is the staple export; castor-oil seed follows on it, and then the pulses, linseed, and sugar. *There can be no doubt but that sugar-cane might be very largely cultivated if irrigation were available.* In the forests of Sumbulpoor lacdye is abundant; this is bought up principally by the agents of an English firm at Mirzapoor. Iron-ore of good quality exists in Sumbulpoor, chiefly in the Zemindarce estates north of the Mahanuddy. It is also found in and about the Bara Pahar hill. There is also a fine description of limestone abundant on the south bank of the Mahanuddy, opposite to Puddumpoor. The district lapsed to the British Government in 1850. A rebellion broke out under Soorunder Sahi in 1857 and lasted five years. On its suppression in 1862, the district was transferred to the Central Provinces. The people are totally devoid of enterprize. The champagne area consists of about 1,200 square miles, and will probably not be found suitable for European settlement. The climate in the interior is insalubrious. It appears, that the district contains 1,203 villages, and 286,182 souls. There is only one town worthy to be so called—that of Sumbulpoor itself, which contains 9,924 inhabitants. The mass of the people consists of aboriginal tribes or low caste Hindoos. The revenues amount annually to Rs. 1,21,084. The Commissioner thinks that the settlement of land revenue and land tenures now going on will cause a great improvement in the population and give an impulse to cultivation. The dependencies of Sumbulpoor consist of the territories lying between the Jonk and the Mahanuddy, and those on the left bank of the latter river to

the North and East of Sumbulpoor. The twelve Gurjat states, dependencies of Sumbulpoor are :—

Sarungurh.	Sonepoor.
Phooljur.	Kalahundec.
Borasambhur.	Saktee.
Nowagurh.	Raigurh cum-Burgurh.
Khurriar.	Bamra.
Patna.	Rehracole.

The aggregate of all the tributes paid by the chiefs amounts to Rs. 15,513 per annum, and the aggregate of all their revenues is supposed not to amount to more than five lakhs, and this form an area of 30,000 square miles. The total population cannot fall short of half a million. The people are chiefly Gonds, Khonds and Brinjawars, all aboriginal tribes. In several of these states there is iron-ore to be found, and occasionally some good stone quarries. But throughout these Gurjat states, the great natural resource is timber. Of teak, indeed, there is but little remaining; but of sal the supply is good in quality, and enormous in amount.

*The present Land Routes for Traffic.*—These are—

	Miles.
From Raepoor to Cuttack viâ Arung and Sonepoor ...	339
„ „ to Nagpoor ... ..	183
„ „ to Sumbulpoor direct ... ..	163
„ „ to Sonepoor ... ..	180
„ „ to Jubbulpoor viâ Mundlah ... ..	218
„ Khyragurh to Nagpoor ... ..	130
„ Sheonath river viâ Cheezgurh to Nagpoor ... ..	125
„ Ruttunpoor viâ Sohagpoor to Mirzapoor ... ..	305
„ Ruttunpoor viâ Sirgoojah to Mirzapoor ... ..	299
„ Sheonarain viâ Sumbulpoor and Sonepoor to Cuttack ...	313
„ Sumbulpoor to Cuttack viâ Ungool ... ..	155
„ Raepoor to Ganjam ... ..	230
„ „ to Sironcha ... ..	339

These great distances, by land routes, are worthy of reflection, if it be borne in mind that nature has provided a mighty river which might, if improved, be capable of bearing by water-carriage all the traffic from these various districts and territories to the sea.

*Navigation of the River, and present Water Routes.*—From Binka to Cuttack, or over 150 miles, the navigation is open throughout the year. There is already a traffic from Chuttees-

gurh down the Mahanuddy during the rainy season. It may be said that the Mahanuddy is navigable from Cuttack to Chutteesgurh in the rains, and only to Binka in the dry season. But in this—Binka and Cuttack sections—the channel at this season is never deep, and is much interrupted by shallows. Consequently only the smallest sized boats can ply at this season. The monsoon navigation is available for boats of the largest size. A boat can convey a cargo of goods from Chutteesgurh to Cuttack in seven days, or from Sumbulpoor to Cuttack in three days. This navigation is in many places critically dangerous from the presence of rocks. It has been ascertained that there are no less than sixty-five points on the river where rocks are met with of greater or less size, and more or less troublesome. Something has been done to improve matters by rock-blasting, and it is believed that rock-blasting to a small extent at a cost of from Rs. 5,000 to 10,000 annually might be beneficially carried on. Marking the channel off with basket poles, firmly attached to the peaks of the rocks has also been recommended. Mr. Armstrong the Superintending Engineer of Cuttack is of opinion that the navigation of the Mahanuddy itself along the obstructed length, viz., from Chunderpoor to Dholepoor, 130 miles, cannot be permanently and effectively improved, except by the expenditure of a sum which, in the end, would far exceed the cost of a canal.

*Present Trade by Land and Water.*—The trade between Chutteesgurh and Nagpoor is estimated, exports at 771,519 maunds, valued at Rs. 32,42,582, and imports 20,264 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,32,596. The trade on the next land route from Chutteesgurh to Sumbulpoor and Binka is estimated at 72,414 maunds of exports, valued at Rs. 4,95,026 and 73,082 maunds of imports, valued at Rs. 3,56,238. On the third line from Chutteesgurh through Mundlah to Jubbulpoor and Saugor, the export trade is estimated at 86,110 maunds valued at Rs. 2,23,280, and the imports of 5,600 maunds are valued at Rs. 17,200. The next line running north from Chutteesgurh to Mirzapoor and Rewah has an export trade of 82,713 maunds valued at Rs. 4,43,896, and the imports are 3,805 maunds valued at Rs. 88,081. The traffic on the next land route to be described is that from Sheonarain along the banks of the Mahanuddy, which passing by the towns of Chunderpoor, Puddumpoor, Sumbulpoor, Binka, Sonepoor, Boad, and Kuntaloo, reaches Cuttack. This is estimated at 32,627 maunds of exports valued at Rs. 1,63,886, and 14,674 maunds of imports valued at Rs. 39,046. The next and last land route on which statistics of traffic have been collected during the past season, is that from Chut-

teesgurh viâ Khurriar, Patna, and Kalahundee to Ganjam. It is by this route that the supplies of salt for all Chutteesgurh are brought, and by which large exports of grain leave the country by the return carriage. The trade is represented by 252,154 maunds of exports valued at Rs. 2,51,967, and 78,387 maunds of imports valued at Rs. 2,92,710. The traffic on the Mahanuddy by water, from Sheonarain by Sumbulpoor and Binka, to Cuttack on the Eastern Coast, is given at 50,913 maunds of exports worth Rs. 1,52,541, and 25,642 maunds of imports valued at Rs. 77,187. The grand total of all the trade line is 1,564,884 maunds, and the value Rs. 69,76,236. This traffic would for the most part on account of its superior cheapness follow the route of the Mahanuddy if really open, and not fraught as at present with critical risks.

*\*Proposed Works for Improving the Navigation and introducing Irrigation.*—The river at present almost closed by rocky impediments can only be provided with a safe channel by cutting a canal along the banks through that section of it which is now bad for navigation. This section, extends from Puddumpoor to Dholepoor, a distance of 135 miles. And it is on the accomplishment of this very important project that the hope of material improvement in these extensive territories must mainly rest. The practicability of such a project is believed in by the Chief Engineer of the E. I. Irrigation Company at Cuttack, and Mr. Temple himself shares in the same opinion. Mr. Armstrong, an able officer of great local experience, is of opinion that the improvement to the navigation of the Mahanuddy should take the shape of a canal or loop river. A canal, to carry the traffic of the Mahanuddy past the obstructed lengths should commence at Chunderpoor below the mouth of the Mand river, and follow the left bank of the Mahanuddy the whole way down to Dholepoor. On detailed examination, however, it may perhaps be found expedient to construct the canal from opposite Chunderpoor along the right bank of the Mahanuddy, through the district of Sarungurh, crossing the Sumbulpoor and Raepoor road near Sohela, and passing near Burpallee to join the Mahanuddy at Binka. Again, if this route along the right bank to Binka be found preferable to that following the left bank viâ Sumbulpoor, it is advisable that the canal cross to the left bank of the river at Binka, and proceed along the left bank from thence to Dholepoor. There are really no difficulties to the construction of a canal along this route of the left bank. From the information at present available, and from the fact that the smallest amount of drainage is crossed, it

will be probably found that the left bank of the Mahanuddy is that presenting the fewest obstacles. As regards the cost Mr. Armstrong observes that the distance from Chunderpoor to Dholepoor is 152 miles by the route the canal would have to follow. This length, at Rs. 20,000 a mile, or  $152 \times 20,000 =$  Rs. 30,40,000

„ 8,00,000 Main Anicut at Chunderpoor.  
 „ 1 00,000 Anicuts for Ebe and Kailoo rivers.  
 „ 8,00,000 Preliminary surveys and superintendence.

Rs. 42,40,000 ; or divided by 152, gives Rs. 27,894, or £2,789, as the total cost of the canal per mile. There can be no doubt that a canal, thus constructed, would carry traffic safely past all the dangers of the Mahanuddy, between Cuttack and the latitude of Raepoor, the capital of Chutteesgurh. From about this point to Puddumpoor, where the obstacles commence, there is no difficulty to navigation for four months in the year. From Dholepoor, where the obstacles end, down to Cuttack, there is also good navigation for the same period. A canal, then, of a little more than 100 miles in length, from Puddumpoor to Dholepoor, would open out navigation for at least one-third of the year, from Cuttack to Droog on the Sheonath river, or to Arung on the Mahanuddy ; that is, for distances of about 400 and 350 miles respectively, both places being in the latitude of Raepoor. Thus, all the eastern portions of the Central Provinces would be placed in water communication with the coast of Orissa. Such communication maintained for four months—that is, from end of June to October in every year—would suffice at least for one trip from Chutteesgurh to Cuttack and back, and for the conveyance of the surplus produce to the coast. As regards the navigation during the dry months there is reason to hope that, by means of storing water, the sections of the river above the head and below the tail of the canal might be rendered navigable for at least a portion of them. Upon the subject of irrigation, Mr. Armstrong writes :—“ By constructing a canal along the left bank, a large area of land can be brought under irrigation between Chunderpoor and Sumbulpoor, and again from opposite Binka to a point opposite to Boad. \* \* \*

“ But if the right bank be found superior route for the canal, much land can be irrigated, not only in Sumbulpoor itself, but also in the fine valley which extends from Sehela to Burpolee, and on to near Binka.” Regarding irrigation, Colonel Rundall also writes :—“ Besides navigation, the canal could carry water



sufficient to irrigate 100,000 acres of land. This area can at present of course only be guessed at; but supposing only one mile in width be taken along the whole distance, the area would amount to about 81,000 acres. If it be taken at 50,000 acres, a water-rate of Rs. 3 per acre, leased therefrom, would yield a revenue of Rs. 50,000." With regard to the irrigation affecting the Delta Canals Colonel Randall states. "The abstraction of water, sufficient for the irrigation of 50,000 acres during the summer months in the upper river, would seriously affect the Delta canals. This quantity must therefore be stored, specially in connection with the upper river project. Supposing, then, 50,000 cubic yards per hour were consumed, it would necessitate the provision of sufficient water for 150 days, or 190 millions of cubic yards, exclusive of the allowance for evaporation in the reservoirs, which would of course vary according to the surface exposed, and which might amount to 50 or 60 millions of cubic yards additional, making 250 millions as the quantity required for the irrigation of the upper river lands."

## ADMINISTRATION OF BRITISH BURMAH.

1863-64.

THIS is the third annual report presented by Lieutenant Colonel A. P. Phayre, C. B., Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General.

**JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.**—A Recorder for Rangoon was appointed on the 1st of January 1864, and a Court of Small Causes with jurisdiction in cases not exceeding in value five hundred rupees, presided over by the Registrar of the Recorder's Court, was at the same time established. The returns of Civil Justice for the year 1863 refer to the suits instituted in, and disposed of by Courts as constituted by Act I. of 1863. There were in all 129 such Courts. Of these, ninety-three were presided over by natives of the country, and the rest by British or East Indian Judges. In the three divisions of Pegu, Tenasserim and Arakan, the number of cases in all the courts except that of the Chief Commissioner were as follows. Of cases pending at close of 1862, there were—appeals 86; original suits 486; miscellaneous suits 179. Of cases instituted during 1863 there were—appeals 1,171; original suits 20,404;

miscellaneous suits 12,391. Of cases disposed of during 1863 there were—appeals 1,138; original suits 20,398; miscellaneous suits 12,496; and of cases pending at the close of 1863 there were—appeals 119; original suits 492; miscellaneous suits 74. The value of property litigated in original suits was Rs. 21,01,337, and the costs of every description in original suits was Rs. 2,38,200. The increase in the value of suits in 1862 compared with 1863, was Rs. 1,33,393. The greatest number of suits have been instituted in the Courts of the town of Maulmain. The total value of suits also in the Tenasserim division is greater than in the other two divisions of the Province. The total of original suits connected with immoveable property was 2,602, and the total original suits not connected with immoveable property was 17,802. The results of 1,144 appeals, original and second, in the Courts of the Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners of Divisions show that 46 were rejected, 440 were decided for appellant and 548 for respondent, and 110 were otherwise settled or adjusted. The result of the appeals from all courts of original jurisdiction and of second appeals appears to be, that out of 987 appeal suits actually tried, in 548, or 55·4 per cent. the decision of the Court below was upheld. The proportion in 1862 was 55·5 per cent. The number of original and appellate suits instituted in the three divisions in 1863 was, original 20,404, appellate 1,171. In 1862 the original suits were 19,487, the appellate 1,171. In the Court of the Deputy Judicial Commissioner at Rangoon the average duration of suits averaged nine days shorter than the preceding year, and was only sixteen days. In the County Courts in England, six weeks is the average duration. In the Chief Commissioner's Court there were pending at the close of the year 2 appeals, 4 special appeals and 12 miscellaneous cases. There were instituted during the year 19 special appeals and 21 miscellaneous cases. There were disposed of during the year 2 appeals, 20 special appeals, and 21 miscellaneous cases, and there remained pending at the close of the year 3 special appeals and 12 miscellaneous cases. In a classification of appeals instituted in the Chief Commissioner's Court; 4 were special appeals connected with immoveable property, and 15 special appeals not connected with immoveable property. Of the special appeals 5 were rejected, 2 decided on trial for appellant, and 13 for respondent.

*Criminal Justice.*—The total number of criminal cases bailable and non-bailable disposed of by the Magistrates in the three divisions was 17,805, of which 8,275 were decided in one day.

The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 1,79,929 of which Rs. 1,85,490 were realized. 7,236 cases were decided in six days, leaving 2,294 pending longer than one week. Of these 1,902 were decided within one month, leaving 392 cases more than one month under trial. The number of witnesses examined and detained one day was 21,841, and over one day and within 7 days, 4,773. Only 138 witnesses were detained more than a week. Of 173 prisoners committed to the Sessions, 114 were convicted, 34 acquitted, 9 died, escaped, or were transferred, and 16 were waiting trial at the close of the year. Two prisoners were sentenced to death, 5 to transportation for life, 1 to transportation for 14 years, and 6 to ditto for 7 years and less than 14, 7 to imprisonment for life, 38 to imprisonment for 7 to 14 years, 56 to imprisonment for terms below seven years, and 7 were fined. Of 161 appeals from the sentence of the Deputy Commissioners in each division, 23 were rejected, 76 confirmed, 45 reversed or modified, 8 transferred, and 7 were pending at the close of the year. Only two sentences of death were referred to the Judicial Commissioner during the year. In one the sentence was confirmed, and in one sentence of transportation for life was passed.

*Police.*—There has been no change in the constitution of the force since last year. The number was 6,355 kept up at an annual cost of Rs. 12,960. The number of men is small with reference to the cost, if compared with the cost of police in India. This results from the high rate of wages for ordinary labour in British Burmah. The Municipal Police costing Rs. 91,960 per annum, is paid entirely by the inhabitants of the several towns. There has been an increase during the year in the more heinous of the non-bailable offences. Thus there were 47 cases of murder against 32 of the previous year. There were 137 cases of dacoity against 90 during 1862. Lurking house trespass and causing death or grievous hurt, 16 cases against 7 in the previous year. There was a slight diminution in the number of murder and dacoity cases being 11 against 14. Culpable homicide there were 10 cases against 21. In thefts there were 5,123 in 1863, against 4,817 in 1862. Of robbery cases 114 against 72. Of Lurking house trespass unaggravated, 320 cases against 205. There has been a failure of the police to detect murders and an increase in dacoity. There is no doubt but that the increased number of dacoities on the Prome frontier resulted mainly from the scarcity of food which existed in the neighbouring Burmese territory during 1863. In the Arakan division the most notable event has been the beneficial action

of the police among the hill tribes. Those savages have at times past been in the habit of making attacks upon each other in revenge for old feuds and to take captives to be sold as slaves. Twenty-nine such captives were recovered and released during the year. The prominent statistics were as follows:—In a population of over two millions of souls, 6,449 non-bailable offences occurred, on account of which 5,403 persons were brought to trial during the year, of these persons 2,605 were either convicted by the Magistrates or committed to the Sessions Court, the rest being acquitted. Of bailable offences 14,951 cases occurred in which 29,846 persons were brought to trial during the year. Of these 19,477 were either convicted or committed to the Sessions. The total value of property stolen and plundered during the year, amounted to Rs. 3,91,863, of this twenty per cent. was recovered. From some remarks of the Inspector General of Police embodied in the report it appears that crime in British Burmah in 1863 was not excessive compared with the crime which occurred in England and Wales for the year ending September 1862, and that as concerned the heinous portion of these crimes, thirty per cent. more individuals have been punished in Burmah than there have been in England.

*Jails.*—There were eleven district jails and five locks up during the year. Three jails namely those at Maulmain, Rangoon and Akyab, are central jails, being one for each division. The average daily number of all classes of criminal prisoners was 3,391 males and 52 females; 246 of the males died and 1 female; the gross cost of prisoners excluding buildings was Rs. 2,25,938; the average cost for each prisoner was Rs. 65-9-11; the amount of actual cash earnings of prisoner was Rs. 50,375; the value of their labour supplied to the Public Works Department was Rs. 61,402; the estimated amount of other labour, not including in-door; was Rs. 38,960; the estimated value of convict labour not paid for in cash and not mentioned above was Rs. 82,969; gardens cost Rs. 3,448 and their produce was valued at 5,902; there were 61 escapes, and 48 recaptures during the year. The total amount paid by Public Works Department for guarding prisoners during 1863-64 was Rs. 13,730. In some jails the death rate was excessive—13 per cent. at Akyab from cholera, and 11 per cent. at Prome, also caused by cholera.

*Revenue.*—The following shews the whole Imperial demand on British Burmah compared with the previous year:—

	1862-63.	1863-64.
1. Land, ... ..	27,74,874	28,36,891
2. Capitation & land assessment in lieu,	18,69,090	19,63,075
3. Fisheries, ... ..	4,71,086	4,46,761
4. Salt, ... ..	85,458	76,177
5. Forest Produce, ... ..	9,814	7,756
6. Excise, ... ..	7,69,763	7,22,800
7. Sea Customs, ... ..	13,88,230	15,73,570
8. Inland Customs, ... ..	5,98,214	95,988
9. Marine, ... ..	96,089	86,704
10. Forests and Timber duty, ... ..	6,02,851	7,67,284
11. Stamps in Lawsuits, ... ..	2,67,031	3,16,950
12. Postage Stamps, ... ..	42,873	51,555
13. Income Tax, ... ..	1,89,163	1,16,700
14. Fines and Fees, ... ..	1,64,762	1,53,502
15. Unclaimed Property, ... ..	5,962	4,353
16. Karen Chiefs' Tribute, ... ..	3,874	3,850
17. Miscellaneous, ... ..	1,04,698	65,535
<b>Total, Rupees, ... ..</b>	<b>93,93,832</b>	<b>92,88,951</b>

*Land.*—The year was on the whole prosperous, there has been an increase of cultivation in each division, and 452,384 tons of rice were exported during the year. Land revenue settlement operations have been carried on in the districts of Bassein, Myanoung and Toungoo. During the season 57,029 acres were settled in the district of Myanoung, and the owners of 55,649 acres accepted leases.

*Capitation Tax.*—The increase is five per cent. on the demand of the previous years.

*Fisheries.*—There has been a decrease in the amount realized.

*Excise.*—There has been a loss on the year's income. This has resulted partly from the rules regarding illicit sales having been more strictly enforced, and partly from a change of system having been introduced into the Arakan division. The change is calculated to bring the Abkarree department more under control, and to produce eventually the same amount of revenue as before by the enhanced rate of duty and tax on liquor and drugs.

*Sea Customs.*—There was a large increase resulting chiefly from the increased exports of rice.

*Inland Customs*.—These were levied on the frontiers of Pegu, and as under the treaty with Burmah these duties have been abolished there was a loss of Rs. 5,02,226 under this head.

*Income Tax*.—There has been a decrease consequent on the reduction of rate, and of incomes below 500 Rupees having been exempted. The Local funds during the year amounted to Rs. 5,42,307 compared with Rs. 4,56,870 of 1862-63.

*Education*.—Private and Missionary schools have been well supported in the Pegu division in which there is no Government school. The various schools at Henzada, Bassein, and a self-supporting school at Prome were flourishing, as was the Youngoo Karen female institute. On the whole the progress of education in Pegu is favourable. The Government school at Maulmain had an average daily attendance of ninety-two throughout the year. In Arakan there are two Government schools, and in these only is European knowledge taught. The school at Akyab contains 150 pupils, and that at Kyouk-Phyoo 77. The grants-in aid existing at the end of 1863 amounted to Rs. 16,900, and were distributed to 15 schools with 1,316 scholars, boys and girls.

*Public Works*.—The total outlay in the Public Works Department during the year amounted to Rs. 23,04,107. Of this sum Rs. 17,43,496 were from imperial sources, Rs. 4,36,816 from local funds, Rs. 54,785 by value of convict labour, and Rs. 69,010 from the 1 per cent. income tax grant. Of this fund there still remained at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,53,378 unappropriated. The imperial budget grant for the year was a cash allotment of Rs. 17,15,400 against which Rs. 16,88,207 were drawn by the Public Works Department. The principal incidence of outlay comprised

Military Works ...	...	Rs. 5,73,182
Civil Works ...	...	„ 4,43,761
Public Improvement Works ...	...	„ 10,06,115

The cost of establishments was Rs. 2,81,049, or rather less than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on outlay. Progress has been made in the construction of a new bonded ware-house and custom house at Rangoon, and a new permanent post office has been very nearly completed at Maulmain. The communication between the Pegu and Sittang rivers has been vigorously pushed on, and the result of the past season's operations is a reduction in length of navigation from 33 to  $18\frac{1}{2}$  miles, and a general deepening of the bed of the channels of about 2 feet. Several new villages have sprung up in the vicinity, and the cultivation has been much extended.

**Post Office.**—The routes are the same as last year. The following shews the statistics during two years. In 1862-63 the total number of letters of every description received was 339,601—the total number despatched 334,338. In 1863-64 the letters received were 363,986 and despatched 373,391. The number of parcels, books, and newspapers received in 1862-63 was 119,234, the number despatched 58,033. In 1863-64, the numbers received were 134,155, and despatched 56,782.

**Electric Telegraph.**—A new overland line through Arakan, to connect Bengal with Pegu has been commenced. The following shews the statistics for two years :—

Years.	Total length of Wire.	Receipts.	Disbursements.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES.			
				Private.	Service.	Total.	Sent by Natives.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>No.</i>
1862 ...	680½	17,711	81,555	8,219	2,173	10,398	4,796
1863 ...	686½	28,601	1,57,604	13,259	3,270	16,529	7,035

**Marine.**—The sea steamer “Nemesis” has continued to be attached to the Tenasserim division, and the “Proserpine” in room of the “Pluto” was attached to the Arakan coast up to March 1864. The receipts of the Tenasserim and Arakan Marine Departments amounted to Rs. 12,926 and the disbursements to Rs. 101,462. The receipts from the Irrawaddy flotilla and dockyard amounted to Rs. 68,265 and the disbursements to Rs. 1,84,294. The Port funds at Akyab, Kyook-Phyoo, Rangoon, Bassein, and Maulmain yielded Rs. 1,57,695, the disbursements amounted to Rs. 65,953. The total number of vessels which cleared out of Akyab, Kyook-Phyoo, Rangoon, Bassein, Maulmain, Tavoy and Mergui during the year was 2,260, with a tonnage of 572,738 tons. The receipts from the Straits Light dues amounted to Rs. 2,683.

**Financial.**—The revenue in round numbers was 92½ lakhs, of which Rs. 37,43,052 went for Civil administration. The whole expenditure for all Government departments in British Burmah will be 90 lakhs. On the 30th of April 1864, the circulation of the Government Currency Notes amounted to Rs. 1,70,880 and of Bank of Bengal Notes to Rs. 39,785.

### *Political—Military—Population.*

*Political.*—No particular occurrence has marked the year. The Burmese Government has manifested a desire to open out a way to Western China through the Burmese territory. It was the main object of the treaty of 1862 to provide favourable terms for commerce from Rangoon through the Burmese territory to Western China. The Burmese Government have therefore in granting the concession for a railway followed out the intention which the high contracting parties to the treaty had in view. The boundary line between the Siamese and British territories was settled.

*Military.*—The European force numbers 2,120 men, and the native troops 2,800. The slight reduction over the previous year is owing to two companies of native troops having been sent from Maulmain to garrison Port Blair.

*Population.*—The population continues to increase, and amounts to 2,029,331. Of this number 608,235 are men, 569,900 women, 445,163 boys, and 406,033 girls. Seventeen towns in British Burmah contain more than 5,000 inhabitants.

*Agriculture.*—Rice is grown profusely, and the export of cotton to foreign ports amounted to 51,272 maunds or 4,101,760 lbs. But of this 359,600 lbs. were brought from the Burmese territory and 8,451 maunds were cultivated in British Burmah in 1863. The extension of the cultivation of foreign varieties of tobacco has been successfully continued. The area of tobacco cultivated in the year was 9,494 against 6,135 acres in the previous year. The tea grown in the Akyab district has been pronounced to be of fine quality.

*Forests.*—The number of teak logs brought down during the year from forests under the direct management of the forest department, was 12,385. This is considerably less than the number brought down last year, which was 20,220. The number brought down by permit holders was 30,615. 93,040 logs of teak timber were brought down from beyond British territory during the year. The charges of the department amounted to Rs. 2,24,100 and the grand total of actual receipts to Rs. 5,41,500. The administration has been very successful.

*Topographical Survey.*—The field operations of the department were principally confined to the Prome district of the Pegu division, but embraced also a considerable portion of the Tharawaddee district, and a portion of Arakan. The amount of work executed exceeds that of all previous seasons. It comprises 356 miles of Traverse Survey with theodolite and chain, 12 miles of hill triangulation completed, 42 miles partly so, and about 5,500 square miles of area filled in. The expenditure



has been Rs. 29,646 exclusive of the military pay of officers, which gives an average of Rs. 5-6 per square mile on the past year's operations.

*Vaccination.*—Of 3,225 cases 2,944 were successful, a considerable increase over the previous year.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The hospital for seamen at Akyab is a useful institution. It is supported partly by Government aid, partly by a grant from the local port fund, and partly by fees and contributions from patients. Sixty-five European sailors were treated in 1863-64 against 50 in the previous year. In the dispensary attached to the hospital 409 in-door patients were admitted and 2,241 treated externally. An Arakanese lad has attached himself to the hospital as a voluntary student. At the general hospital and dispensary at Maulmain the in-door admissions during the last year numbered 681 persons, of whom 109 were European sailors. The latter number is a decrease on the admissions of previous years, and is attributed to the paucity of shipping in the port of Maulmain. Of out-door patients 1,981 were treated, which is an increase of 78 over the previous year. The dispensary at Tavoy is well managed. 1,878 patients received medical assistance during the year, of whom 143 were in-door patients. At the Rangoon Government Dispensary the number of in-patients was 243, and of out-patients 2,304. Of the former 74 were Europeans.

*Public Health.*—In the principal towns sanitary measures have been adopted as far as possible. A registration of births and deaths has been commenced in Maulmain, and Rangoon which, when first occupied was for three-fourths of its area a swamp, continues remarkably healthy. In the cantonment the troops have been healthy during the year. In Prome the deaths during the year were 786, the births 673. In Akyab constant attention is paid to the drainage.

*Miscellaneous.*—The geological survey has continued its operations. Gold occurs at Shwegyeen in the form of dust, some fine, and some moderately coarse; of a sample of ninety-five grains, the six largest flakes weighed exactly three grains, but the bulk of the sample was nothing like so coarse as this. Gold also occurs in several places along the Irrawaddy, but always in the form of extremely fine dust, and is barely worth the labour of collecting. A concession for the construction of a railway from Mandalay or some other point on the river Irrawaddy to the frontier of China, has been granted during the year by his Majesty the king of Burmah. The railway project was supported by Mr. R. A. Barlow, representing a London firm, and by Dr.

F. Marfels, a physician residing at Mandalay. The project appears one well calculated to be successful when the province of China, bordering on Burmah, shall be settled. The construction of a line of telegraph is also provided for.

A report on the trade and customs of the year is appended. The Export and Import trade show a grand total of £7,649,025, an increase of £886,611 on the previous year. Of this the seaborne trade amounted to £5,920,291, and the inland or frontier trade to £1,128,933. The customs duty on the trade amounted to Rs. 16,81,177, compared with Rs. 19,31,582 of 1862-63. The increase in the value of exports by sea arises principally on the following articles: Cotton, a decrease in quantity of 10,842 maunds; but, from the high price of the staple, an increase in value of Rs. 5,46,810. In rice an increase of 61,889 tons, and of value thirty lakhs of Rupees. Precious Stones, increase two lakhs of Rupees. Timber, an increase of 3,700 tons, and in value Rs. 1,70,000. In Petroleum there has been a slight decline. Tobacco has increased from Rs. 45,900 in value to Rs. 95,300. Rough Jade Stone may now be recognized as a regular article of commerce from the port of Rangoon. The quantity exported in the year was 792 maunds valued at Rs. 2,23,842. In imports by sea the most notable decrease is in cotton twist and cotton fabrics in which there is a decrease of value to the amount of Rs. 7,60,500. There is also a decrease in the value of silk piece goods imported to the amount of nearly three lakhs of Rupees. But in woollens the value of imports has much increased, being Rs. 5,74,000 against Rs. 4,00,000 in the previous year. The imports are also swelled by the great increase in treasure, being more than twenty lakhs of Rupees for the purchase of rice. In land exports the export of rice and paddy has increased by one-third in quantity, and has nearly doubled in value. Cotton was exported to nearly five lakhs of Rupees worth. In imports from the Burmese territory the most important fact is a great increase in cotton and silk cloths. The value of cotton piece goods imported during the year was Rs. 6,16,000; against Rs. 2,35,000 in the previous year. In silk piece goods Rs. 5,44,000, against 4,44,000 in the previous year. In raw cotton there was an increase in value of nearly two lakhs of Rupees, in cutch of nearly one lakh, and in lacquered ware nearly one lakh. In one important article, sesamum oil, there has been a decrease in quantity of 15,000 maunds and in value of a lakh and a quarter of Rupees. The increase in sea customs amounted to not less than Rs. 1,68,449. This resulted

chiefly from the duty received consequent on the increased export of rice. The cessation of the Pegu frontier duties on the 23rd. June 1863, caused a loss of Rs. 4,96,741. Under the treaty with the king of Burmah, which took effect from the 25th January, 1863, goods brought by sea to Rangoon can be declared for export from thence by the Irrawaddy to the Burmese territory, on which they will be liable to an import duty of one per cent. only, ad valorem; and, if intended to be carried to countries beyond Burmah, the goods would pass free through that country. Under that treaty the value of piece goods declared during the year was Rs. 30,750, and of other goods Rs. 10,060. The total quantity of teak timber exported from Maulmain during the year was 67,773 tons, valued at Rs. 37,32,144. The total quantity of rice exported from Akyab was 158,000 tons. The trade of British Burmah has been prosperous during the year. This is notwithstanding the adverse circumstances of a straitened money market, of the high price of all cotton goods, and of the rise of an extensive rebellion in the Shan states, which materially diminished the trading activity of that people for the year.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES.

1863-64.

**JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.**—The total number of civil-suits on the file was 1,00,509. The total number of cases disposed of was 97,768. Of these 58,864 were in favour of the Plaintiff, 14,058 in favour of the Defendant, 1,660 were non-suited, 7,183 were dismissed on default, 15,070 were adjusted by Razeenamah, 333 were transferred, and 2,741 were pending at the close of the year. The average value of the suits was Rs. 78, and the average costs Rs. 7. The original suits instituted during the year decreased by 2,543. The average duration of cases was reduced from 18 to 16 days. Small Cause Courts are now established at Lahore, Umritsur, Delhi, Simla, Ludiana, Jullundur, Hoshiarpoor, and Peshawur. The number of suits in these courts was 22,167, of which 44 per cent. were decided on their merits. The Cantonment Joint Magistrates had before them 4,592 suits, being 73 per cent. less than in 1862. Half the number of decrees given were executed, and there were only four sales of hereditary property. Registration

has on the whole increased, and sanction has been given to the introduction of Pleaders into the Courts of some large cities. There was an increase of 18 per cent. in the number of appeals to the Deputy Commissioners, and in a less degree appeals to Commissioners were also more numerous. There were 337 appeals to the Judicial Commissioner, of which only 6 per cent. were not confirmed. The statistics of the year show great promptitude and industry. About one-fifth of the work is taken by the Small Cause Courts, and two-fifths by the Tehsildars.

*Criminal Justice.*—In bailable offences there was an increase from 23,036 of the previous year to 24,256, caused by the legalized reception of petitions in criminal actions on unstamped paper. Non-bailable offences fell from 22,368 to 19,056. In all, the number of cases brought to trial in 1863 was 34,038, being only 211 less than in 1862. The number of persons brought to trial shows a slight increase, from 64,781 to 65,676. The proportion of persons acquitted was about one-third. The average duration of cases remained at six days. The criminal returns of the Sessions Judges shew a decrease of about one-fourth, owing to the increased jurisdiction conferred on Deputy Commissioners by Act XV. of 1862. Out of seventy-one capital sentences, forty-five were sentenced to death by the Judicial Commissioner. There was an increase from fourteen to nineteen per cent. in the number of the reversals of decisions appealed to the Magistrates, and from ten to twelve per cent. in the case of sentences appealed to the Sessions Judges. Whipping continued in force. The percentage of persons imprisoned to those fined is only fifteen. Of fines imposed fifty-six per cent. were realized; the average of fines was eight Rupees. Female infanticide is practised by certain Jats in the Jullundur Doab, and in eight villages 1,225 girls only were alive to 3,051 boys. Measures for the registration of the births of girls were about to be taken. Unqualified testimony is borne to the success of the Boards of Honorary Native Magistrates in cities. Those of Umritsur disposed of 1,386 cases, those of Lahore and Goojranwala together of 1,325. Jaghirdar Honorary Magistrates were not so successful, and in two instances abuse of jurisdiction being proved, deprivation of magisterial powers was publicly inflicted.

*Police.*—The total number of offences reported was 42,107, being 2,557 less than in 1862. Non-bailable offences decreased by no less than 14 per cent. and amounted only to 17,562. In 1862 they were 21,834. The inference in favour of

the new police is strong and it is certain that as a preventive body it does not contrast badly with the old. The decrease of crime was generally under every head, but there was an increase of simple dacoities. There were 26 murders in Peshawur and 11 in Kohat, but in the previous year 43 murders were committed in Peshawur. The degree of success attained in the detection and prosecution of crime is thus shewn: 51 per cent. of non-bailable offences were brought to trial, and 27 per cent. of the persons prosecuted were acquitted; 91 per cent. of bailable cases were brought to trial, and 19 per cent. of the culprits acquitted. The value of stolen property was estimated at something over 7 lakhs and the properties recovered has increased from 25 to 27 per cent. Collaterally the new force has been much more useful than the old. A detachment kept communications open in rear of the Yusufzai Field Force with great efficiency. On the whole the wisdom of remodelling the former system is not impeached by the events of the year under report. The reformatories for hereditary thieves in the Sealkote and Umritsur districts worked well, and the relations between the Magistrates and the Police were generally satisfactory. The discipline of the force has been good, detected instances of oppression or corruption rare, and so far as experience has shewn, the large reductions made in 1862 have not caused any ill effects.

*Jails.*—The number of prisoners, omitting transfers, declined from 21,574 to 18,465, and the daily average from 10,705 to 9,834. The number released on acquittal or appeal was 6,436; and on expiry of sentence 10,680. The expenditure was 96,273 Rupees less than the preceding year, and fell to Rs. 3,70,994. The average cost of each prisoner was Rs. 37-11-9. In point of healthiness, there was on the whole little difference: the daily proportion of sick being in 1862, 4·01, and 1863, 4·34 per cent., and of mortality 6·29 and 6·71 for the two years respectively. These rates must be regarded as high. In Rawul Pindie Jail the mortality was 13·12 per cent. and in the Lahore Central Jail 13·97. The profits on manufactures increased from Rupees 48,418 to Rupees 54,238. Seventeen prisoners escaped from jail during the year, of whom seven were recaptured.

*REVENUE.—Land.*—The season was favourable. The demand was Rs. 2,00,89,881, the collections were Rs. 1,97,37,329, and the balances were only two per cent. of the entire demand. The apparent increase of Rs. 5,62,323 over the preceding year is caused by the revenues of the confiscated pergunnah of

Bulubghurh having been brought to account. Besides the realization of 98 per cent. of the year's demand Rs. 80,000 were collected of old balances. There were 26,005 regular revenue suits disposed of, and 1,385 pending; 12,462 summary suits disposed of, and 382 pending; there were 3,055 appeals to Deputy Commissioners disposed of, and 67 pending; 4,358 appeals to Commissioners disposed of, and 846 pending, and 1,101 appeals to Financial Commissioner disposed of, and 194 pending. Of the regular suits 95 per cent. were disposed of on an average duration of 22 days; 46 per cent. were decided in favour of the plaintiffs; 24 in favour of defendants; the remainder by compromise. Their total value amounted to Rs. 6,46,770; the average costs to 11 per cent.

*Excise and Opium.*—There has been no loss of revenue from the establishment of Sudder Distilleries in ten districts. In Abkaree the collections amounted to Rs. 4,36,235 being Rs. 94,573 over those of the previous year. The charges during the past year amounted to Rs. 53,799. In opium and drugs the collections were Rs. 2,60,939, an excess of Rs. 23,589 above those of 1862-63.

*Customs and Salt.*—The gross receipts were Rs. 74,82,999 an increase of Rs. 6,26,991 over the previous year. On the Delhi line there has been an increase of Rs. 3,88,517 in the revenue from the salt duty, resulting from the measures adopted for the suppression of that illicit manufacture of salt in Oudh which led to the decrease of revenue in 1862-63.

*Canal Revenue.*—The increase over last year's collections amounts to Rs. 75,826, of which 29,000 Rs. is due to the Western Jumna canals, Rs. 44,000 to the Baree Doab and Huslie canals, and the remainder to the Inundation canals. The disbursements for establishments and repairs of the latter shew a decrease of Rs. 95,000.

*Income-tax.*—The collections were Rs. 5,16,530 compared with Rs. 7,88,152 of the previous year. Of the balances, it is estimated that Rs. 30,000 are recoverable. The balances of previous years amount to about Rs. 40,000, of which a portion is recoverable.

*Stamps.*—The income is large and increasing. The total was Rs. 10,33,494 compared with Rs. 9,48,503 of the previous year, an increase of Rs. 84,991.

*Education.*—There was a total number of 2,420 of educational institutions compared with 2,036 of the previous year. The number of scholars on the rolls at the close of 1863-64 was 81,012; the daily average attendance was 65,386. The aggre-

gate expenditure from all sources was Rs. 6,52,573, of which Rs. 2,78,594 was chargeable to Imperial revenue, and Rs. 3,01,087 to one per cent. educational cess fund. The additional schools are mostly female schools, and inferior aided schools. The average attendance increased by 16,554. Colleges have been established at Lahore and Delhi, in the Zillah schools the number of scholars has risen from 2,741 to 5,781, and the number of children learning English in these schools from 2,516 to 4,398. It is noticeable that the Mahomedans so studying have increased from 619 to 1,389. The town schools have increased in number and in the number of their scholars, and in the village schools the scholars have increased from 46,559 to 51,753. Government female schools have increased from 103 to 204, and the pupils from 2,224 to 3,993. In the Jullundur district 53 girls at their own request are learning English. In the various jails 6,106 convicts are under instruction in the vernacular. Of private schools aided by Government there were 296, with an average daily attendance of 6,925 and grants-in-aid given by Government to the extent of Rs. 92,256-1-4. Of these private schools 17 are of the higher class, and all for the most part under the direction of Missionary bodies. The girls' schools at Lahore and Umritsur number 223 and contain 3,841 scholars. There are also 30 schools, with 267 pupils, at Jullundur; and about 60 additional schools have been recently set on foot in the Goojrat, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee districts, by one of the principal Sikh Gurus, the Bedee Khem Singh, who has by his personal influence and exertions done much to popularize the movement amongst his co-religionists. The teachers are mostly elderly priests. The medical school at Lahore turned out twenty-eight native doctors qualified for the public service. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 52,662. The number of patients treated in the hospital was 8,999, being 49 more than in the previous year.

**PUBLIC WORKS.—Military.**—The completion of the glacis round the fort of Delhi has been delayed owing to some modifications. The arsenal defences at Ferozepoor have been completed, except the closing of the faces of the South-west bastion. At Jullundur the sudder bazar has been drained, and two new barracks are in progress at Subathoo, and the two barracks in the right European Infantry lines are completed with the exception of flooring.

**Civil.**—A new custom house is in progress at Delhi.

**General.**—A Museum has been built at Sealkote, a small-pox hospital at Loodiana, and means taken to preserve and res-

tore monuments and antiquities. The John Lawrence Hall at Lahore intended for public meetings and other purposes, has been nearly completed.

*Ecclesiastical.*—Several churches have been built and others repaired.

*AGRICULTURAL.—Irrigation Canals.*—On the Baree Doab canal the further construction of rajbuhās or principal distributing water courses has been carried on, and in the 2nd division of the canal, rajbuha channels to the extent of nearly 35 miles have been completed during the past year, making a total of about 190 miles of rajbuha now in use. About 36 miles more are approaching completion. In the 4th division (the third is a branch not yet made) 99½ miles of new rajbuha have been opened during the past year, making 201 miles of rajbuha now in use in this division. Of the *Upper Sohag canal*, about 12 miles of new channel have been completed, and between 5 and 6 miles of old channel cleared. The continuation of the new channel is in progress. The *Khanwah canal* and its rajbuhās have been thoroughly cleared, and the *Munka canal* has been widened and extended. Of the *Mussoo-wah canal* 27 miles in length, 17 miles had been completed in 1862-63, the remaining 10 miles have been opened out during the past year. A survey has been commenced with a view to projects for irrigation of the part of the country between Chenab and the Ravee, and the control of the flood waters of some of the minor rivers in the upper part of this Doab.

*COMMUNICATIONS.—Metalled Roads.*—On the Trunk Road between *Delhi* and *Lahore* *via Jullundur* no new works of importance have been executed during the past year. The *Lahore* and *Peshawur* road is now metalled throughout, with exception of a few short portions, to a width of 12 feet. Between *Lahore* and the *Jhelum* (100 miles) 15 miles of the 12 feet width have been metalled during the past year. Between the *Jhelum* river and *Rawul Pindee* (68 miles) 65 miles of first coat of metalling have been completed. Between *Rawul Pindee* and *Peshawur*, 49 miles of road have been metalled during the past year, additions have been made to the metalling of the road from *Mooltan* to *Dera Ghazee Khan*, which passes through a tract of heavy sand. Portions of roads from the principal towns of the *Googaira* district to the *Lahore* and *Mooltan* Railway have been metalled.

*Unmetalled Roads.*—The principal opened out is that from *Attock* to *Mukkad* on the *Indus*, eighty-five miles in length, and ten unmetalled roads in the *Googaira* district to the Railway



have been completed. On the Tibet road, passing up the valley of the Sutlej, the work has been continued from Terahun towards Cheenee, and thirty-two miles of this section have been opened. The work was much impeded by the severity and duration of the past winter. The road from *Murree* to *Kohala* on the Jhelum (road to Cashmeer), twenty miles in length, has been completed. The total expenditure in the Public Works Department from Imperial Revenue was Rs. 50,41,995, and from Local Funds Rs. 13,20,284.

*Forests.*—In the *Chenab* forests the operations were brought to a close prematurely last year by early snow. The expenditure has been larger than in former years, and taking the actual result of the year's operations by themselves, the value of timber received at the depôt during the year exceeds the actual expenditure by Rs. 36,000. The systematic working of the forests of the *Ravee* on account of Government has very recently been commenced. The forests have been much exhausted in past years. The sales during the year amounted to Rs. 53,904. The total expenditure was Rs. 77,814, the cash outlay exceeding the cash income by Rs. 23,910. In the *Jhelum* forests the income during the past year was Rs. 7,494, being the whole value of the timber which reached the depôt, which was all disposed of. The expenditure was Rs. 4,602.

*RAILWAYS.*—*Punjab Railway.*—An additional length of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  miles of this Railway was opened to the public on the 5th May, making, with the Lahore and Umritsur section,  $43\frac{1}{2}$  miles in all open for traffic during the year, out of the 250 miles of the entire Railway. On the Lahore and Umritsur section there were 401,225 passengers conveyed during the year; the receipts from passenger fares came to Rs. 1,40,975 against 1,16,762 of the previous year. The gross coaching increase for the present year was Rs. 26,217. 97 per cent. of all passengers and 90 per cent. of all fares belonged to the third class.

In goods traffic there has been an increase of 99,886 maunds, equal to 3,567 tons; and of Rs. 7,605 in receipts over the returns of last year. In the Mooltan and Sher Shah section the total receipts during the year have been for passengers Rs. 4,438, and for goods, Railway materials, &c., Rs. 15,604, the two giving a total of Rs. 20,042. The total amount of profits received by the Government in liquidation of the guaranteed interest since the line was opened amounts to Rs. 78,156. The cost of works during the year came to Rs. 16,44,455-3-3, inclusive of materials from England, and cost of establishments to Rs. 1,88,332-0-7. Some satisfactory experiments were made in the

locomotives with coal from the salt range of Pind Dadun Khan, and Government have taken steps for working the coal veins. The total amount drawn during the year from the Treasury in India for the Punjab Railway was Rs. 32,63,707-6-6, and the grand total expended up to 30th April 1864 was Rs. 93,15,771-11.

*Delhi Railway.*—Works have been commenced on 27 miles between Umritsur and the river Beas, and on 58 miles from Ghazeeabad to a point 90 miles from Umballah. The total amount drawn from the Treasury was Rs. 3,56,411-10-3, but amount audited for expenditure on surveys, river borings, contract works, establishments, &c., Rs. 2,87,178-9-7 only.

*Post Office.*—7,00,871 covers were delivered, and 78,708 returned undelivered.

*Electric Telegraph.*—The working of the line continues to be unsatisfactory during the rains, and the flying lines used at rivers invariably fail. This evil requires some effective remedy.

*Marine.*—The steam navigation of the Upper Indus has been continued under great disadvantages. The total expenditure during 1863-64 was Rs. 2,34,116. The amount realized by passages and freight (exclusive of Government stores) was Rs. 16,029 against Rs. 9,219 in the year preceding. There was an increase of traffic by native boats of 4,564 tons. The export of Raw Cotton also decreased from 2,90,829 maunds to 1,55,383 maunds.

**FINANCE.**—The financial results of the year compared with 1862-63 is as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements including Military buildings.	Surplus of Receipts over Civil Disbursement and Military buildings.
1862-63 ..	3,08,53,372	1,62,37,851	1,46,15,521
1863-64 ..	3,20,11,261	1,63,81,505	1,56,29,756
Difference ..	11,57,889	1,43,654	10,14,235

**POLITICAL.**—After the death of Dost Mahomed, the heir apparent Shere Ali Khan leaving his son Yakub Khan in charge of Herat, marched towards Kabul. After fruitless attempts at negotiation to bring about a reconciliation between him and his brothers, both parties prepared for war. Azim Khan, who had appeared at Bamian and afterwards retired to his fort of Gardez, was defeated and obliged to take refuge in British territory. Saadat Khan removed by the Amir from the Chiefship of Lalpura, and the son of Toorabaz Khan installed in his place. Intelligence has been received of the imprisonment at Bokhara of four Italians who had travelled thither for the purpose of obtaining silk worms. Measures were taken to punish the Syuds of Sittana and the Hindustani fanatics, who for several years had more or less disturbed the peace of our Hazara border. An expedition was undertaken, which, advancing under Sir Neville Chamberlain towards the Chumba valley, was attacked by the Bonairs on the crest of the Umbeylah Pass. The confederacy of the tribes which had been probably alarmed by the warnings of a Moulvi that their valleys were in danger of being annexed to British territory, amounted to 15,000 or 20,000 men. On the entire defeat of the tribes, the Bonairs themselves furnished a contingent, and accompanied our own men to burn Mulkah, which was effected without resistance. The Rajahs of Jheend and Nabha died. The Maharajah of Cashmere has, after consulting the chief merchants of Umritsur spontaneously issued a revised tariff, reducing the rates considerably, particularly on English piece goods and sugar grown in the Punjab, both which articles had previously been excessively taxed. The mode of levying the duties has also been simplified. The geological survey proceeds under the superintendence of a professional geologist. There were disturbances in Bhawalpoor, and the Viceroy expressed the displeasure of the Government at the execution of three of his uncles by the Nawab. The accident of Ghuzzun Khan, a police officer, being stationed south of the Sutlej led to the discovery that men and money had for many years been sent up from Hindustan and Bengal, to the Hindustani fanatics at Sittana and Mulka. Patna was the centre of operations, and thence men were forwarded to Thanesur, where they were received by Jaffir, a man who believed that Syud Ahmed, the chief propagator of the Wahabi tenets in India, though killed long ago in action with the Sikhs was still living, and about to re-appear as "Imâm of the world." Ghuzzun Khan who knew something of the doings and appearance of the fanatics, arrested a party going down country which was however

released by the Magistrate. Ghuzzun Khan then sent his son to Mulka, obtained information concerning Jaffir, who was forthwith arrested. Mahomed Shuffee a large meat contractor for the European troops was also arrested as a principal agent, and eventually through the exertions of Captain Parsons who was specially deputed to Patna to investigate the case, the individual above mentioned, with some of the principal ringleaders, were brought to trial before Sir Herbert Edwardes, the Commissioner of Umballah.

**MILITARY.**—Exclusive of the irregular force there was in the Punjab :—

Europeans	...	...	...	17,877
Natives	...	...	...	14,077
Total				31,953

The approximate cost was Rs. 2,07,35,790. The Punjab irregular force amounted to 11,718 men, and cost Rs. 31,42,666, against Rs. 29,97,504 in the previous year. Outpost duty employed 907 sabres and 726 bayonets of the irregular force and frontier militia. During the past year the thefts and raids of the border marauders have been neither daring nor extensive, in fact there has been no raid in force upon our territory with the exception of that on the Peshawur border by the Momunds, and the operations of the hill robbers have been chiefly restricted to cattle lifting, though some murders have been perpetrated. Two Volunteer Corps exist, the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps at Lahore, the 2nd Corps at Simla. The grand total of the force employed against the Sittana colony at first amounted to 5,465 of all arms; this was augmented by subsequent additions. The force having accomplished the object of the expedition returned to the plains on the 25th December. From the 20th October to 25th December there were 238 officers and men killed, and 669 officers and men wounded; of the killed 15 were European officers.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—*Agricultural.*—The fall of rain in 1862-63 was 35.5; in 1863-64 it was 36.9. The prices current were quite as favourable as in the preceding year. The cotton crop of 1863 is reported not to have exceeded that of 1862, having suffered much from the visitation of locusts. A much larger area has been prepared for this crop during the current year. Flax has

been successfully grown in the Sealkote district, and the rearing of silk-worms continues to be practised with good results in the Peshawur, Gujranwala, and Unritsur districts.

*Surveys.*—The work performed by the Revenue Survey comprised a portion of the Yusufzai pergunnah of the Peshawur district; a revision of the boundary line between Jummoo and British territory; the area of the Murree and Dalhousie Surveys; the Umbeylah Pass, and the route to Mulkah. The total cost amounted to Rs. 57,427.

*Dispensaries and Vaccination.*—During the year 247,266 patients were treated in the dispensaries, and 8,573 cases were vaccinated of which 3,223 were successful. The population of Spiti, including the Nono, or head-man, submitted to the process.

*Tea.*—The area under cultivation has been brought up to 600 acres. The yield of tea during the last season was 24,777 lbs., of which 1,720 lbs. were prepared from leaves purchased from the zemindars. As compared with last year the out-turn shews an increase of 8,652 lbs. 570 maunds of seed was distributed to European and 191 to native planters; seedlings were also distributed to the number of 1,769,000. The aggregate accounts of the plantations stand thus:—

Receipts on account of tea and seeds,	...	Rs.	51,768
Expenses,	... ..	„	22,000
			<hr/>
Balance,	... ..	Rs.	29,768

*Conservancy.*—Gardens have been laid out on the site of the old ditch round the city of Lahore, a popular and useful work, and 172 unnecessary burial grounds were closed in the province. A census taken of Delhi on the 31st of January 1864 gave a grand total of 1,41,708 of whom 1,574 were Europeans and Christians.

*Conclusion.*—Intelligence has been received of peace having been made between the Amir of Kabul and his brother Afzul Khan. An exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was held at Lahore, and remained open for about six weeks. The collection of the productions of the Punjab and of Kashmir was very complete. Contributions were received from all the neighbouring states, and the number of visitors of all classes was large.

## FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN PUNJAB.

1863-64.

THIS report is presented by J. L. Stewart, Esq., M. D., Officiating Conservator of Forests.

*Chenab Division.*—The Superintendent thinks the results of the year's operations generally satisfactory. There were 13,230 deodar trees cut, producing 63,170 logs. 60,998 logs floated, and 2,959 were marked and trimmed, but remained in the forest. The dépôt work shews a sale of 21,935 logs, the balance on hand on the 1st May 1864 being 36,686 logs. The Punjab railway took 9,061 logs. The financial results are as follows; sales during the year Rs. 1,41,111, value of stock on hand Rs. 93,072. Deducting the value of stock on hand on 1st May 1863 from these two, there remain Rs. 1,98,735, the value of the year's wood. The total charges amounted to Rs. 1,68,321, so that the year's profit was Rs. 30,414. With judicious planting the Chenab forests would stand the cutting of 6,000 trees per annum.

Ash, elm, wild cherry, maple, birch, and walnut have also been cut, but the size and quality of the logs of these "fancy woods" were not encouraging and they are not included in the financial results. The number of logs *en route* and at the dépôt being large, the supply of timber available for 1864-65 seems to be secure. The expenditure has been larger than former years, because the rate of seignorage payable to the Rajah of Chumba has been increased, so that Rs. 13,000 has been disbursed under this head more than would have been paid at the former rate; and the trees nearest the rivers being easier to launch were, of course, cut in earlier years, and the distance is gradually increasing, which necessarily raises the amount of expenditure on each tree.

*Ravee Agency.*—The operations on this river have been hitherto unsuccessful. This has arisen from the recent date at which the cutting commenced; but has also been to a considerable extent caused by the very large amount of wood annually stolen by the merchants on the river, and the residents of the Jummoo State. Measures have been taken to prevent these losses. A definite settlement of boundaries between the British territories and those of Jummoo is urgently needed, as at present the waif wood stranded on islands between Madhopore and Busroop is a subject of constant dispute, and is of considerable value, and the Agents of the Maharajah claim the high bank on the Goordaspore side as their limit, thus demanding all

the waif. 4,001 deodar and 656 patural trees were cut, producing 22,928 logs which with 9,352 logs said to have been in the forest on the 1st May 1863 gave a total of 32,280 of which 21,988 were launched. The financial statement shews that the total value of wood received was Rs. 67,402, of which Rs. 45,631 was for sales. The expenditure was Rs. 71,034, giving a loss on cut timber of Rs. 3,632. The year's profit on Agency amounted to Rs. 10,014. For next season the prospect is good. There can be no doubt that hitherto the cuttings on the Ravee have been excessive; many of the best forests have been completely exhausted. In future not more than 2,000 deodar trees should be felled in one year. A good deal of land was sown with deodar seed last year, both on the Chenab and Ravee, but it has not yet come up, and firewood is not easily disposed of, and part of it is now being experimentally turned into charcoal. If this is found to pay, it will be of great advantage in various ways.

*Saw Mill on the Ravee at Madhopore.*—The transactions for the past year shew a considerable loss. The railway contractors prefer the hand sawing, and such a price cannot be obtained for sawn timber as to enable the mill to be worked with profit. The total expenses for the year was Rs. 23,739, the receipts were 13,200, and the consequent loss Rs. 9,839. This loss is more apparent than real, having being incurred on Government works which have had sawn-wood cheaper than they ought. The officiating conservator thinks that the mills should be made over to the Madhopore workshops, for which a foundry has recently been erected close to the saw-mill.

*Proposed Jhelum Division Forests.*—This has not yet been sanctioned. In 1852 Colonel Abbot laid stress upon the difficulties which would be met with in cutting deodar on the Nainsúkh in the Khágán valley; in 1855-56 an unsatisfactory experiment was made on Government behalf, and in 1860 1,000 trees were cut down also with an unsatisfactory result. The great obstacle to working these forests, in which the timber is sound and good, consists in the "indiscriminate plunder" which is carried on by the villagers, native merchants, and the Maharajah's agents, as the timber passes down the river. To exhibit the extent of this pilfering, of the 1,600 logs which in 1860-61 passed Balakote (below which the physical obstacles are but slight), only 900 reached the depot at Dangulli, less than 100 miles below. It appears clear that nothing but European supervision and energy can stop this speculation. Lieutenant Blair, the Executive Engineer, Hazara Division, in cutting deodar in Khágán in November 1862 al-

though the experiment was made, he states, in the most careless way, shews that it yielded 80 per cent. clear profit on the outlay. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,602-8, and the sales to Rs. 7,494, giving a clear profit for the first year of Rs. 2,891-8. Doctor Cleghorn and Lieutenant Blair consider that these Khágán forests can yield 800 or 1,000 deodar trees a year, a number which is also quite sufficient for the productive powers of the valley as to labour and food. In some general observations at the end of the report, Dr. Stewart dwells on the necessity of vigorously planting young deodars to replace those felled, and of taking measures for the prevention of pilfering logs in the forests and rivers. The chief means to this end are the following :—1st, the concentration of all the felling on each river into one interest, so as *completely to exclude* from the forests and intramontane course of the river all native timber merchants; 2nd, efficient branding and probably registration of each log; 3rd, the prosecution of speculators; 4th, and most difficult of accomplishment, the elevation of the character of the native agency, the thorough supervision of which must always be very difficult owing to the ruggedness and extent of the tracts over which forest operations extend.

## MADRAS POLICE OFFICES.

1863.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILSON, Commissioner of Police, forwards this report to the Government of Madras, shewing the state of crime and the operations of the Police in the city of Madras during the year. From a general comparative return of the total number of cases disposed of during the years 1862 and 1863 it appears that—

In 1862 there were 21,772 cases, and 29,768 persons.

In 1863 there were 28,839 cases, and 32,533 persons.

Being an increase of 4,067 cases, and 2,765 persons.

This increase as in the preceding year, will be found chiefly in offences of a petty nature. Two murders were reported during the year, both children for the sake of their ornaments. In one case the murderer was hung. There were five attempts to murder from motives of jealousy in all of which the prisoners were convicted. There were also two cases of culpable homicide in which the prisoners were convicted and transported. The value of property reported to have been stolen during the year amounted to Rs. 46,776-5-11, of which Rs. 15,367-0-9 were



recovered. None of the cases of theft, or criminal breach of trust call for any particular remark. In one Rs. 7,376-1-9 were stolen from Messrs. Parry and Co. The Cash-keeper was detected, and the money recovered. In the 132 cases committed to the criminal sessions by the Town Police Court, the Vepery Police Court, and the Royapet Police Court 189 persons were concerned. Of these 151 were convicted and 38 were acquitted. 13 of the number were sentenced to transportation, 133 to imprisonment, and 15 were fined. The sums realized during the year by fines, summons fees, sale proceeds of unclaimed property, fees on licenses, rents of Government grounds, and monies found by Police Officers in gambling places amounted to Rs. 27,829-14-5. In the Madras Penitentiary there were 4,626 prisoners, an average daily number of 343. The admissions to hospital were 352, the deaths 22. The gross cost per prisoner was Rs. 82-12 5. 190 inquests were held by the coroner against 167 in 1862, an increase of 23. There were ten cases of *felo-de-se*, fourteen were suicides while temporarily insane, four were deaths from violence, and six deaths were from poison, snake bite, &c., fifteen were from unknown causes, and the remainder were deaths from accidental or natural causes.

*Monthly number of deaths within the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras for 1863.*

Months.	1	2	3	4	5
	Males.	Females.	Children under twelve years.	Total.	Of these total Cholera.
January ...	452	397	422	1,271	372
February ...	414	400	398	1,212	452
March ...	446	411	472	1,329	455
April ...	347	313	398	1,058	154
May ...	318	262	433	1,013	84
June ...	227	235	416	878	19
July ...	213	213	366	792	5
August ...	213	241	370	824	8
September ...	200	231	421	852	2
October ...	208	208	419	835	46
November ...	234	232	370	836	10
December ...	279	274	385	938	77
Total ...	3,571	3,417	4,870	11,858	1,684

## POLICE ADMINISTRATION OF OUDH.

*For 1863.*

THIS report is presented to the Chief Commissioner of Oudh by Major R. H. M. Aitken, V. C., Inspector General of Police. During the year there has been a slight increase over 1862 in reports of cognizable crimes—in 1862 there were 11,153, in 1863 11,992, being an increase of 7·52 per cent. The increased reports are nearly all under the head of “thefts.” The number of petty thefts were 21,894, 60 per cent. more numerous than in 1862, when they were 13,644. In 5,863 cognizable cases apprehensions were made, being almost 49 per cent. In 11,992 cognizable cases, 10,247 persons were apprehended, being 85·44. There has been a gradual falling off in this respect during the last three years. In 1862 the percentage was 95·54, and in 1861 114·48, so that there has been a gradual falling off in this respect. This is only apparent however, and caused by the much more careful and considerate action of the police. The percentage of convictions to trials has steadily increased; in 1861 it was 63·88; in 1862, 67·51; in 1863, 68·20. The want of detective ability in the Oudh police, complained of by judicial officers, arises from too high a standard of excellence being looked to. In apprehensions, and convictions or committals to trials, on a comparison being made between the Oudh police and that of England and Wales, the result is in favour of the former. The Indian police are judged by an Utopian standard never reached. The rural police must be put on a satisfactory footing before “theft” can be coped with. Murders have steadily decreased. There were 79 during the year; in 1862 there were 87, and in 1861, 111. Attempts at murder were 13 in number; in 1862 they were 21, and in 1861, 35. In 67 cases of murder the police made apprehensions, being upwards of 84 per cent. of all reported. 147 persons were apprehended, the trials of 143 were concluded, of whom 96 were committed, being upwards of 67 per cent. The comparative results of trials for the last three years are as follows:—

	1861.	1862.	1863.
Committed	56·12	59·	67·

Of the 79 reported cases of murder, 5 were by “poison,” 10 for “sake of robbery,” and the remainder ordinary. There was not a single case of murder either by “thugs” or “dacoits.” The number of cases in which the extreme sentence of the law was carried out was 53 per cent. higher in Oudh than in England,

or to put it in more direct language in Oudh for about every seven murders, 2 criminals were executed. In England and Wales for about every 17 murders, 2 criminals were executed. 49 cases of culpable homicide were reported during the year. In 1862 the number was 40, and in 1861, 59. In the 49 cases apprehensions were made in all but three, 125 persons were convicted, and 85 acquitted. 152 cases of "grievous hurt" were reported, in 1862 the number was 164, and in 1861, 149. The police made apprehensions in all but 17 cases, 149 persons were convicted, 119 acquitted. 103 cases of "rioting" were reported, of which 6 were with deadly weapons; in 1862 the number was 102, and in 1861, 78. The police apprehended in all but 5 cases. 674 persons were convicted, 390 acquitted. 50 cases of "rape" were reported, but six were non-cognizable from the plaintiff not appearing. In 1862 the number was 44, and in 1861, 64. Apprehensions were made in 33 cases, and 16 persons convicted and 27 acquitted. 33 cases of "dacoity" were reported, the majority of which were of the same petty nature as of last year, and are generally robberies committed by 5 men and upwards. In no case was a murder committed. In 1862 the number was the same, in 1861, 24. The police made apprehensions in 23 cases, including 1 of former year. 16 persons were convicted, 27 acquitted. There were 40 cases of "robbery with hurt;" in 1862 the number was 31, and in 1861, 44. In 18 cases apprehensions were made; 30 persons were convicted, and 13 acquitted. 90 cases of "robbery" were reported; in 1862 the number was 98, and in 1861, 87. In the 90 cases 43 persons were convicted, and 33 acquitted. During three years, dacoities and robberies of all kinds would appear to have neither gained head, nor been repressed. 28,986 cases of theft of all descriptions were reported during the year. In 1862 the number was 21,938, and in 1861, 15,844. Of the cases of 1863 only 8,389 were investigated by the police. In the remainder the plaintiff did not desire enquiry, and in the great majority the report came to the police through the Chowkeedar. The above number includes all "attempts." Out of all the cases investigated apprehensions were effected in 3,017, being about 36 per cent. The trials of 5,050 persons were concluded, of whom 3,659 were convicted, being 72.46 per cent. In 1862, the percentage was 72.63 and in 1861, 66.77. The Inspector-General believes that the increase in "theft" is more apparent than real. Some improvement may be expected as the police gain experience, but were they trebled in numbers they could do very little towards the prevention of "theft," which object must be carried out (if at all) by the natural rural

police (the Chowkeedars.) 2,166 cases of "cattle theft" were reported. A considerable portion of these are not really "thefts," many of them have arisen from cattle straying. In 1,297 cases the report was made by the Chowkeedar, as the plaintiff did not require investigation. In 869 cases investigation was made by the police, and in 459 cases apprehensions effected, being almost 53 per cent. 479 persons were convicted, and 216 acquitted. The number of persons convicted for "receiving stolen property" was 581, in 1862, it was 346. This denotes a greater knowledge of the receiving class. In only five cases were convictions obtained for "habitually receiving stolen property." Many convictions are obtained under this heading, where the original charge is theft. 68 cases of "serious mischief by fire," were reported. Many of these cases were undoubtedly accidents. In 30 cases the police made apprehensions, but only in 10 were convictions obtained of 13 persons. 51 cases of "coining and fabricating Government stamps" were reported. In 47 of these cases the police made apprehensions. In 22 cases convictions of 29 persons ensued. In the remaining cases 26 persons were acquitted. During the year 24 persons were convicted of "escape from jail or transportation," 4 were transferred, and one remained under trial. No acquittal ensued in any case. During the year 157 persons were tried on the charge of "vagrancy or bad character;" of these 86 were convicted, 58 acquitted, one died or transferred, and 12 remained under trial. The Inspector General recommends a vigorous application of the law against bad characters, as likely to produce the best effects. The amount of property reported to be stolen during the year amounts to Rs. 5,07,616, of which Rs. 58,059, is reported to have been recovered, being 11.43 per cent. This is 1.14 per cent. better than in 1862. The average amount of property reported to be stolen in each case is Rs. 16-20. In 21,895 cases no investigation was made by the police from the plaintiff not requiring investigation, but the amount of property stolen in such is shown against the police in the above return. During the year no case of Thuggee has been reported, and only one murder for the "sake of robbery" was effected by administering poison. This case occurred in the Oonao district, and was committed in the usual manner; a woman by name Rumoe crossed the Ganges into Oudh with her daughter, where they were joined by a man since absconded. He persuaded Rumoe to drink some prepared sherbet, and she quickly became insensible, was robbed, and shortly afterwards died. Four cases of "administering poisonous drugs" were reported. One was an

ordinary "attempt at murder" from revenge, and the remaining three were cases of "robbery" by administering "poisonous drugs." With reference to dacoities, the abolition of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Department has not affected the returns. Very few indeed are gang dacoitees, and there is not a single instance during the last three years of the Thuggee and Dacoitee Establishments apprehending any dacoits in this province. The approvers made over to the police on the abolition of the Thuggee Establishment were found perfectly useless. Several important captures have been made during the year. Among these were Koorban Ally, the murderer of the late Mr. Tucker, Judge of Futtehpore, some men of the late Gwalior Contingent and other Regiments charged with mutiny and murder, and a noted dacoit Ahmud Khan. Infanticide is still prevalent in certain Rajpoot villages of the province, but the old plan of killing the female children immediately after birth is not now resorted to. The child is simply neglected, an insufficiency of food or clothing quickly produces its effects, and the child dies sometimes as late as six months after her birth. It is simply impossible to get a conviction when this course is followed. In one village there were 28 Thakoor boys, and only 1 Thakoorgirl alive. The average duration of cases with the police, i. e. from the moment of report up to the time the charge sheet is made over to the Magistrate, was 3.30 days or 19 hours higher than the average of last year. The duty of guard and escort over treasure has been most efficiently performed. The whole revenue of the province has been escorted, and guarded without the loss of a rupee. The duty of guard and escort over prisoners has been on the whole well performed. There were 29 escapes and 19 recaptures. The total strength of the Oudh district police including officers and men of all grades is 6,621. This gives 1 policeman to each 4 and 1-13th square miles, calculating the area of the province at 27,000 square miles. Deducting the population of towns with Municipal police, the population of the province may be taken at 7½ millions. This gives 1 policeman to each 1,132 persons. If the Municipal and Cantonment police be added to the district police, and the population calculated at 8 millions then there will be 1 policeman to 3.22 square miles and to 954 persons. With the exception of Fyzabad the large reduction of October 1862, has not affected the working of the police as far as crime is concerned. Of the convicted offenders during the year 1,048 were Mussulmans, 1,557 Brahmins, 789 Chuttees, 1,167 Passees, 423 Aheers, 318 Chumars, and 169 Koormees. In the more heinous crimes such as murder, culpa-

ble homicide, grievous hurt, dacoity, &c., Brahmins and Chuttrees furnish nearly one-half of all the convictions. There were 3,731 accidental deaths during the year. Of these 1,999 were from falling in.o tanks and wells, 105 from wolves, 789 from snake bites, 302 from the fall of walls and houses, and 536 from other causes. The total number of men of the force punished during 1863 was 2,868, being nearly 23 per cent. more than in 1862. But the punishments have been generally lighter. The reductions and dismissals have been considerably fewer. In 2 cases only were police charged with violence to prisoners. One chief constable was imprisoned and fined, and a Deputy Inspector fined and dismissed. One gratifying proof of the sound basis on which the new police system stands is the fact, that without exception the convictions of police officers for corrupt and criminal practices have been brought about solely through the watchful care of the superior police officers, more especially the native Inspectors. During the year, pecuniary rewards to the amount of Rs. 3,547 have been conferred on the officers and men of the force, of which 2,867 were by Magistrates, and 680 by police officers. Considerable progress in education has been made by the Oudh police. The whole of the men of the force are now well grounded in the police Acts as laid down by law, also in the Local Rules of the force, and any illegal procedure is now seldom heard of. The district schools, with the exception of Fyzabad, have been well kept up, and several of the scholars have made fair progress in reading and writing Oordoo, and gradually the necessity of employing the old police mohurrirs will be overcome. 143 officers and men have received certificates of proficiency at the high school examinations. At the close of the year the balance to credit of the Superannuation Fund amounted to 1,03,070-4<sup>7</sup> against 54,825-8-4 at the close of 1862. The Pound receipts during the year amounted to 26,183 Rupees, of which 8,762 was expended on keep of cattle, pay of herdsmen and mohurrirs, and building and repairing pound houses, being 33.46 per cent. of all receipts. The balance 17,420-8-4 was made over to Deputy Commissioners. The Police Budget for 1863-64, which is met from Imperial Funds, amounted to 10,52,764. To this must be added 31,028 Rs. being one-third of the charge for Lucknow city police, the remaining two-thirds being defrayed from municipal funds. The average yearly cost of each officer and man of the Oudh district police, was for 1863, a little over 158 Rupees, when the Budget is reduced to its proper limit of 10 lakhs, the average annual cost will be a little over 150 per each officer and man.

Throughout the year the police officers have worked cordially and harmoniously with the Magistrates. In acknowledging the receipt of the report from the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, the Governor General in Council, is of opinion that the results shewn in the report are on the whole satisfactory, and afford evidence that "the police force is steadily learning its work and is especially improving in the discrimination with which it selects cases for prosecution."

## ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

1863-64.

**JUDICIAL.—Civil Justice.**—By orders of the Supreme Government the report is drawn up for the calendar year 1863, instead of for the official year. The number of suits filed, excluding those which were transferred from one Court to another for disposal, was 7,834, as against 19,129 of the preceding official year. The latter must be considered an exceptional one, as there was during that year a great accession of suits in the Civil Courts, in anticipation of the new Stamp Rules coming into force. The decrease is mainly attributable to the check placed upon litigation by the rules which require from plaintiffs the prepayment of an institution fee. Including the balance of the year before last the aggregate number of original suits which stood for disposal on the files of the Courts during the year under report was 12,995, of these 11,478 or 88·32 per cent. were cleared off by them in the following proportions. By Amildars 72·87 per cent. of the whole number; by Assistant Superintendents 5 per cent.; by Small Cause Court Bangalore 21·55 per cent.; and by Deputy Superintendents 58 per cent.; 61·74 per cent. of the decisions was in favour of the plaintiffs. The largest proportion, viz. 6,757 or 82·38 per cent. were suits not exceeding 100 Rupees, and only 397 were above 300 Rupees in value. The aggregate value of the suits litigated during the past year was Rupees 15,84,329-13-4 as against Rupees 23,86,144-13-1 of the preceding year; the average value of each suit in the former year being Rupees 95-11-9½, and in the latter year Rupees 108-2-10. The average duration was 87 days in the past year, while it was 75 in the preceding one. 1,717 cases were pending at the close of the year under report in the several Courts of the

Province, and of these 175 were on the file above 12 months. The total cost of the suits disposed of was Rs. 27,834-1-4, of which Rs. 15,104-15-0 was the value of the initiatory Stamps, and Rupees 4,359-14-10 was the aggregate amount of other Stamp paper. The average cost per suit appears to have been Rupees 2-6-9, a proportion of 2·53 per cent. to the average value of each case. The number of appeals received, to the aggregate number of cases appealable, gives a percentage of 22·53; the proportion in the preceding year was 10·9. In 49·8 per cent. or in nearly half of the cases heard in appeal, the original decrees were either reversed or modified in appeal during the year under report. The average duration of each appeal case disposed of, was in the past year 67 days, or 24 days more than in the preceding year. The number of miscellaneous cases, petitions, &c., which were received in the year under report, amounted to 1,26,528, of which there were only 1,665 remaining at the close of the year. There were 71 individuals lodged in the Civil Debtor's Jail during the period under review, but only seven remained in custody at the end of the year.

*Criminal Justice.*—The amount of criminal work was greater than in the preceding year by 1,615 cases and 536 prisoners, but the arrears have been less by 9 cases and 256 prisoners than at the close of the preceding year. The percentage of cases disposed of was 98·34, of these 67·21 per cent. was by Amildars; 9·9 by Assistant Superintendents, 5·9 by Deputy Superintendents, 15·85 by Superintendent of Police, Bangalore Cantonment, and Sur-Ameen, and 1·25 per cent. by Sessions Judges. The proportion of convictions and acquittals to the total number of prisoners disposed of, was respectively 55·37 and 28·38 per cent., while the proportion of prisoners discharged or otherwise disposed of before trial was 16·25 per cent. 1,781 cases, or 10·3 per cent. were tried with the aid of either Panchayetdars or Assessors. In only 3·31 per cent. were the opinions set aside. The largest proportion of the offenders, namely 14,872 or 80·6 per cent. were punished by fine not exceeding 20 Rupees, principally without other punishment, the total number who were mulcted in pecuniary penalties being 15,008 or 81·4 per cent. to the whole number convicted. The highest amount of fine inflicted was Rupees 500. The average amount of fine per each case was Rupees 4-7-0, the average fine on each prisoner punished was Rupees 2-12-10. Of the prisoners who suffered imprisonment 1,594 or 56·92 per cent. were sentenced for terms not exceeding one month, and 669 or



23·88 per cent. for terms ranging above one month, but not exceeding six months. 33 prisoners were transported for life, and 11 were sentenced to suffer death and were duly executed. 12,955 cases or 70·47 per cent. of the aggregate number disposed of, were settled within eight days from the date of complaint, and 3,141 or 18·11 per cent. were cleared off in the same month in which they were received. The longest period during which any criminal case was pending did not exceed four months. The average duration for each case disposed of was eight days. No criminal case was pending at the close of the year which was of date anterior to 11th June 1863. The number of appeals amounted in all to 50, all of which were disposed of within the year; the average duration being 16·34 days. The percentage of appeals to appealable cases was ·7. The proportion of original decisions reversed or modified, to total cases appealed, was 44·89 per cent. There were 1,48,187 criminal miscellaneous petitions, &c. received last year in the several courts but only 969 in all appear to have remained at the close of the year undisposed of. In cases of theft and other offences against property, the value of the property made away with was Rs. 76,615-2-0, of which Rupees 30,965-15-1 or a proportion of 41 per cent. was recovered. The proportion of fines collected, to the total amount of fines imposed, shews the sum of Rupees 40,529 6-0 out of an amount of Rupees 43,517-4-10, or more than 93·13 per cent.

*Police.*—Of the whole number of offences 50· per cent. fall under the heads of criminal force, assault, criminal intimidation, insult, annoyance, affray, and other offences of a petty character against public tranquillity, and more than 17· per cent. referred to the offence of theft. There were 68 cases of murder compared with 42 of the preceding year. There was likewise an increase in the number of other offences affecting life, as well as offences of a graver character against property. The increase in prices and scarcity of food in some parts of the country have doubtless combined to cause the increase of crime. The following gives the proportion of the several description of offences to the total of crime.

Offences against public tranquillity 13·1 per cent. Offences by or relating to Public Servants 2·1, False evidence and offences against Public Justice 3·8, Offences relating to coin and Government Stamps 0·3, Offences relating to weights and measures 0·4, Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals 0·4, Offences relating to

religion 0·12, Murder, homicide, suicide and thuggee 0·8, Miscarriage 0·11, Exposure of a child under 12 years 0·04, Concealment of birth 0·04, Hurt 5·6, Criminal force and assault 26·54, Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour 2·19, Wrongful restraint and confinement 0·61, Rape and offences relating to marriage 0·4, Unnatural offences 0·01, Robbery and dacoity 0·6, Extortion 0·2, Theft and receiving stolen property 17·1, Criminal breach of trust 0·5, Misappropriation of property 1·6, Cheating 1·6, Mischief 3·7, Criminal trespass and house-breaking 2·9, Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property and destroying of documents 0·6, Criminal breach of contract 0·4, Defamation 0·3, Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance 10·13, Offences under any other special or local law 4·9, and Offences under sections 105, 184 and 192, and chapters 18 and 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code 0·02. The average number of prisoners implicated in each case, and of those convicted and acquitted or otherwise discharged before trial, was respectively 1·92, 1·06, 0·54 and 0·32. The aggregate value of property proved to have been stolen or otherwise involved in criminal offences affecting property was Rupees 76,615-2-0, while the value of property recovered was Rupees 30,965-15 1; the average upon these two figures per each case being respectively Rupees 17-1-3 and Rupees 6-14 5.

*Jails.*—At the commencement of the year, there were in the different jails 1,357 convicts, and 243 prisoners under trial. During the year there were 6,329 persons arrested and under trial. The number of prisoners sentenced to banishment, imprisonment, &c. and admitted into the jails during the year was 2,383, which with the number of convicts remaining at the close of the preceding calendar year, makes a total of 3,740 convicts. Of these 2,058 were released on expiry of their sentences, 33 were forwarded to Madras en route to their place of transportation, and 160 died, leaving a balance of 1,489 remaining at the close of the year. 9 prisoners also died while in confinement under trial. There were 244 persons under trial in jail, at the end of 1863. The daily average number of prisoners was 1579·15, and 83·3 per cent. was on the sick list during the year. There were 104 cases of cholera among the convicts, nearly half of whom recovered. There were outbreaks of cholera in the jails at Mysore, Toomcoor, and Shimogah. The actual mortality among the convicts bore a proportion of 4·25 per cent., and among the prisoners under trial of 14, while the proportion of deaths to the total number of patients was 4·73 per cent. among the convicts, and 24·32

per cent. among the prisoners under trial. The total cost of the jails amounted to Rs. 1,27,147-3-11; the average daily gross cost of each prisoner was 3 annas 6 pie. The value of work performed by prisoners has been estimated at Rs. 39,420-0 7, which gives a daily average value per working prisoner of anna 1 pies 10½, and of one anna per head for all the prisoners confined within the jails. In some general remarks appended to this part of the report the Judicial Commissioner states that during the year the whole system of administration was reorganized, and the territorial and pecuniary jurisdictions of the Courts were entirely remodelled and reconstituted. With the change in the scheme of administration, the Criminal Procedure and Penal Codes were simultaneously introduced, and it was some time before correct translations of the latter could be obtained and a sufficient number distributed for the guidance of the District and Talook Courts, and consequently there was, to a certain extent, an amount of uncertainty and delay in the administration of justice throughout the province, more especially during the commencement of the year, which has necessarily told unfavourably upon the statistical returns.

**REVENUE.**—*Land, including Forest and Abkarry.*—The settlement for the year 1863-64 amounts to Rupees 72,11,020-3-6 shewing an increase of Rupees 3,96,508-3-10 over that of 1862-63. *The sale of Government lands* amounted to Rs. 24,251-1-6 shewing an increase of Rs. 12,335-8-6. *Miscellaneous items*, such as taxes on groves, orchards, and trees, gave an increase of Rs. 9,366-10-5 in consequence of the season having been a favourable one. *Forests* shewed a net increase of Rs. 28,363-0-2. *The Abkarry* shewed a net decrease of Rs. 47,360-10-2, which was owing partly to the operation of the Sudder distillery system not having been at first understood. *Assessed Taxes*, comprising taxes on houses, shops, looms, oil mills and miscellaneous, amounted to Rs. 3,68,080-8-2, an increase of Rs. 4,340-3-2 over the preceding year. *Customs*, amounted to Rs. 11,33,465-11, a net increase of Rs. 83,625-10-0 over the preceding year. *Salt.* The manufacture of earth salt shewed a decrease of Rs. 1,901-14-5 over the preceding year. *Opium.* The produce was maunds 910, valued at Rupees 82,625-14-3. The amount of duty levied on it is Rupees 12,445-13-6. *Stamps.* The revenue derived from stamps amounted to Rupees 1,56,743-8, which, contrasted with Rupees 1,05,671-0-6 realized in the preceding year, shews an increase of Rupees 51,072-7-6. *Post Office.* The revenue amounted

to Rupees 31,003-2-1 shewing an increase of Rupees 4,477-4-6 over that of the preceding year, viz., Rs. 26,525-13-7.

*Law and Justice.*—Under this head there was an increase of Rs. 3,313-6-2 over the preceding year. *Police*, shewed a decrease of Rs. 2,991-8-5. *Public Works* shewed a decrease of Rs. 18,291-0-2 in the refunds made by the department.

*Demand, Collections, and Balance.*—The total demand on account of the current revenue of 1863-64, including the municipal fund amounted to Rupees 1,04,01,745-13-1 of which Rupees 1,03,16,665-5-3 had been collected up to the end of April 1864. Property to the value of Rs. 1,673-3-9 was distrained for the recovery of arrears of land revenue. The settlement for the year, with one exception Abkarry, was the greatest on record since 1799, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 5,47,563-3-4.

*Revenue Measures.*—The most important measure undertaken during the year, has been the investigation of the system of Revenue Procedure. The object kept in view was a clear definition of the different branches of revenue business, between which no distinction was before observed, and the introduction of a uniform system of routine in correspondence, registry, arrangement of records, and returns. The question of the sayer or customs duty has also been examined, the system revised, and an improved tariff laid down. Sayer duties have been abolished on iron, ghee, cumblies, tamarinds, hides, earth salt, sheep and goats, cotton, gunja, castor-oil and sesamum seeds and chillies. A revision and reduction of statistical and revenue returns has been made, and when formerly from four divisions 120 accounts were received, 20 are now found sufficient.

*Education.*—In 1857 only four Anglo-Vernacular Superior schools, 80 Talook Vernacular schools, and 2 Normal schools were provided for. Since then the Government High school, with departments for special instruction attached, supplying the place of a Central college has been established. Eight Superior Anglo-Vernacular schools will be established at the head quarters of each district, and twelve inferior Anglo-Vernacular schools in the principal talooks. 17 schools have grants-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 11,000 annually or one-tenth of the entire sum sanctioned for education. Twenty-three masters have been trained in the Normal school at Bangalore, a series of school books has been projected, and 14 (6 Canarese and 8 English) already printed. The total amount available for educational purposes in Mysore, including the cost of the Bangalore High schools with its Normal and Engineering classes, is

1,45,000 Rs., the expenditure being about two-thirds of this in addition to ts-in-aid schools with their 1,770 here were 27 ent schools with 1,453 pupils, a 3,229, an increase of 862 over the number reported last year. Educational measures have been more fully developed than in any previous year, and one of the best tests of the progress made, is the gradual increase in the amount of fees collected, especially during the past year, during which, the fees have increased from Rupees 3,443-11-5 to Rupees 4,569-8 7. Petitions for the establishment of schools by Government are on the increase. The maximum of English schools to be established at present has been fixed at 20, and it has been proposed that for the remaining 60 Talooks, Vernacular schools only should be sanctioned. In the Book Department a change has been made during the year. It was formerly constituted, as in the Punjab, on a quasi commercial basis, its working capital being supplied by Government. But it is now conducted by an annual grant for the purpose, the sale proceeds being paid into the Local Treasuries. The educational statistics of various religious societies in Mysore shew that in the London Mission schools there are 529 scholars, in those of the Wesleyan Mission 1,653, and in Roman Catholic schools 815.

*Public Works.*—The allotment in the Budget amounted to 14½ lakhs, the expenditure amounted to only Rs. 12,34,536. The less expenditure was owing in a great measure to the circumstance of no instructions having been received for the progress of several large works entered in the Budget. Rs. 6,12,788 were spent in original works, military, civil, and of public improvement, and Rs. 3,61,956 in repairs. Of military works the only one in the province was the construction of a new cantonment at Mysore, at an estimated cost of Rs. 61,960. The Central Jail at Bangalore estimated to cost Rs. 1,55,290 has been in hand. The actual expenditure on it amounted to Rs. 1,03,280. With regard to communications, all the railway feeders to the eastward with the exception of one short line were completed in a satisfactory manner, and it is right to observe that probably in no other province in India have the requirements of the Railway Company, in regard to feeders, been so promptly and comprehensively met. The Bhoond Ghaut works in North Astagram advanced satisfactorily and carts have already passed up the Ghaut. 41,000 cubic feet of rock blasting, remain to be executed. The Ghaut is for the most part 18 and 19 feet wide throughout, and with the exception of one point, which can be

rectified, is superior as regards gradient, to any other Ghaut on the Western Coast. The Madras portion is also well advanced, and it only requires two bridges, to complete the communication with Mangalore. The results will fully justify the expectations entertained regarding this highly important work, and the foundations will be laid for the permanent prosperity of this hitherto unopened portion of the province. The repairs executed during the year were confined principally to roads. The average cost of maintenance was Rs. 113 per mile, and ranged from Rs. 50, the lowest on 4th class roads, to Rs. 200, the highest allowance, on Imperial lines. The establishment cost in salaries, travelling allowances, and contingencies Rs. 2,33,783, a percentage of 18.9 on the total outlay. In the course of the year the Khalihaut, or Mysore Labor Corps, was slightly increased, and at its close numbered 9 Jemadars, 9 Mootsuddies, 54 Duffadars, 854 Piadahs. On the whole the work done by the corps, was more satisfactory than during the previous year.

*Local Funds.*—These arise from the plough tax (an ancient village cess) the ferry funds, fines for cattle trespass, and proceeds of the sale of stray cattle. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,44,517-2-6, and the total disbursements to Rs. 46,136-3-1 leaving a balance on the 30th April 1864 of Rs. 1,98,380-15-5.

*Municipal.*—The municipal committees in Bangalore and Mysore, have discharged their functions satisfactorily, and the system has been extended to some of the Head Quarter Stations, if not with uniformly successful results, at least with a fair prospect of effecting considerable improvements in the sanitary condition of the larger towns. The receipts of the municipality of the Bangalore cantonment were Rs. 35,000. The receipts of the municipality of the town of Bangalore were Rs. 20,350-9-6, of which Rs. 19,433-0-3 were expended. In Mysore the receipts of the municipal fund were Rs. 28,713-1-3, the disbursements Rs. 28,487-3-3.

*Post Office.*—There has been an increase in the average cost per mile for the conveyance of the mails, owing to a general augmentation of the pay of the runners, which has been raised from Rupees 3 to 4 per mensem. The number of paid and unpaid letters, which passed through the Anché was 6,88,470, compared with 6,45,072 in the preceding year. The total number of newspapers for one month was 1,860, and the estimate for one year 22,320. The number of parcels was 12,579 against 8,655 in 1862-63; the number of official letters 9,48,967, and the number of official parcels 38,456. The postal collections on

letters, newspapers and banghy parcels were Rs. 27,955-7 compared with Rs. 25,733-7-6 of the preceding year. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,01,403-10-9.

*Political.*—In the month of February, the final orders of the Home Government declining to accede to the Maharajah's claim to re-assume the administration of the province, were communicated to His Highness.

*Military.*—The constitution of the Mysore Horse or Silladars, and the Infantry or Bar, was fully described in the Report of 1862-63. The Silladars numbered 2,442 Non-Commissioned officers rank and file, with 56 Commissioned officers, and the Bar 2,457 rank and file, and 92 Commissioned officers. A return of Her Majesty's troops stationed in Mysore during the year shewed 7 Field Officers, 29 Captains, 69 Subalterns, 1 D. I. G. of Hospitals, 3 Surgeons, 13 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Veterinary ditto, 4 Chaplains, 1 D. A. Adjutant General, 1 D. A. Q. Master General, 1 Major of Brigade, 1 D. Jud. Advocate General, 1 Paymaster, 1 Engineer, 3 Commissariat Officers, 1 Commissary of Ordnance, 4 Conductors and Sub-Conductors, 2 Riding Masters, 21 Apothecaries, 104 Non-Commissioned Officers, 396 Serjeants and Havildars, 124 Trumpeters and Drummers, 18 farriers, 5,170 rank and file, 1,182 regimental horses, and 2,006 natives attached. The sick of all ranks were 227.

*Finance.*—The results following the introduction of the English system of Audit and Accounts into Mysore have been pronounced satisfactory by the Government of India. Measures have been taken for securing the specie, Currency Notes, stamps, &c., so far as the existing condition of buildings will allow, and rules relating to specie remittances have been definitely laid down. The Indian rules and forms for Bills of Exchange and transfer receipts have been enforced, and supply Bills are largely used for the withdrawal of surplus funds to Head Quarters, generally at a small profit to the Government. The Currency Notes are popular, and the demand for at Bangalore and Mysore has been considerably in excess of the supply. In order to facilitate the circulation of Currency Notes, Treasury officers of districts have been instructed not only to receive them without restriction in payment of revenue, but to cash those of the values of 10, 20, 50, and 100 Rupees, to the full extent of the surplus specie available. This arrangement has made the notes popular. The entire withdrawal of the native coin will probably be a work of some years, but no objection has been made to its supercession by new British coin.

**MISCELLANEOUS.—Population.**—A census was not taken last year ; there was a good deal of sickness throughout the country, and cholera prevailed in certain localities.

**Emigration.**—Only three men, natives of Mysore, embarked from Pondicherry for French settlements ; none embarked from Madras. The emigration agents of the French Government have succeeded in inducing only 31 persons to leave the country.

**Agriculture.**—In the Nundidroog Division there was a failure of tank-filling-rain, and consequently the November crop was deficient, which did not however materially affect the revenue for the year, as the May crop of the preceding year was an average one. The average fall of rain was about 30 inches. In Astagram, the whole wet crop was that of a good average year, but the dry crops, except in the Talooks bordering on the Mulnaad, were as a rule unfavourable, and failed from want of rain, or rather from unseasonable weather, partial showers and sunshine destroying the plants. The rain fall as registered at Mysore was 22·10 inches. In Nugur, the season generally was unfavourable, the rains being scanty and for the most part unseasonable. The latter rains almost entirely failed. No rain fell anywhere throughout the Division, from November 1863 till the latter end of April 1864. Almost all the tanks in the country were consequently dried up, and the people and cattle suffered much. Every effort is being made to reduce the previous system of Buttai, by conversion of payments in kind into money rent. The Buttai system has been found especially objectionable in the case of gardens, and so long as it existed, little improvement was found to take place in the condition of the cultivation, or the revenue derived by Government. With regard to Coffee cultivation there has been no diminution of interest but it has become more difficult to obtain land for planting. The cultivation will probably be limited to the western portions of the province. The area of land under cotton was estimated at 44,183 acres, of which 43,433 were indigenous, and 750 foreign. The duty on cotton exported was abandoned in October 1863, and large quantities of cotton were exported from the chief cotton growing Talooks of the Nugur Division. The price of all agricultural produce continued high, and the condition of the agricultural population is most encouraging. Severe losses have occurred in different districts from the cattle murrain which for some years has been so prevalent in the south of India. The price of carriage bullocks has risen enormously, and on the borders of Dharwar where the ryots have



realized large sums from cotton, the most extravagant prices have been paid, 500 and even 1,000 Rupees having been given for particular animals. The general prospects of agriculture are certainly favorable. The great rise in the price of grain and other agricultural produce, is gradually conferring a value even on lands capable of producing only the coarser crops, which were before worthless.

*Forests.*—The sandalwood ranges are so widely scattered that it would be impossible to collect or watch the wood efficiently without the aid of the Revenue authorities, and their services will therefore still be available for this duty, rewards being also held out to the frontier police to intercept sandalwood smuggled out of the territory. The forests contain many valuable gums, dyes, resins, and other produce which are rented annually, but the full value and resources of the forests in this respect will not be known until they have been carefully investigated. Renting out forest and jungles on lease has been discontinued, as the lease holders were quite unchecked and caused great damage, and scarcity of timbers. The Forest Department has been organized for so short a time, that little can be said of the results during the few months the department has been at work.

*Mining.*—About 1,109 tons of iron,—value Rs. 1,18,834,—were manufactured in Mysore in 1863-64, nearly the whole of which was retained for home consumption.

*Survey* —Discrepancies in the rate of assessment, the prevalence of the Buttai system, and the unsatisfactory state of the enam holdings, shew the necessity that existed for a revenue survey. Major Anderson of the Bombay Survey Department was appointed Superintendent, and up to the 1st May, 9,743 survey fields containing 1,79,135 acres had been measured, and 4,988 Revenue Survey Fields containing 91,653 acres had been classed. It was thought that coffee plantations might be surveyed with a view to the substitution of an acreage for the excise now levied, but the result of enquiries made do not encourage the experiment. As regards the excise on coffee, which is at the rate of 4 annas per maund, or one Rupee a cwt., there can be no question that this mode of payment is more acceptable to the native proprietors than an acreage system would be. About  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the whole produce in this article is contributed by native holders.

*Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination.*—In the Pettah hospital the average monthly admissions were 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and the proportion of deaths 1 in 14. Of 59 patients in the Lunatic Asylum 18 were cured, and the deaths in the Leper Asylum were

three. The state of the public health throughout the Astagram Division for the past year, is reported to have been good, with the exception of an epidemic outbreak of cholera in the town and neighbourhood of Mysore, from which 700 deaths are said to have resulted. The number of individuals vaccinated was 95,651, and the number of successful cases was 91,179.

*Ecclesiastical*.—Jurisdiction is exercised by the Bishop of Madras. In 1845 a Bishop was appointed by the Holy See. The Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and London Missionary Society have Missions in Mysore.

*Railways*.—The Bangalore Branch of the Madras Railway has been completed, and was opened to the public on the 1st August 1864. Feeders to the extent of upwards of 200 miles have been constructed and are under construction, and a survey of a line of Railway between Bangalore and Toomkoor has been made, the total length being 43 miles 27 chains. The Chief Engineer of the Madras Railway reports that the line might be made for Rs. 70,000 a mile.

*Horticulture and Arboriculture*.—The Horticultural garden at Bangalore contains a valuable collection of indigenous and foreign plants. The garden has cost Government Rs. 4,433-8-5. Facility has been given to the establishment of soldiers' gardens, and the experiment has succeeded well with the European troops. With regard to arboriculture, nurseries have been formed, and endeavours are being made to induce the people to plant trees within the limits of their villages.

*Government Press*.—The establishment has been enlarged and the value of the work executed amounted to Rs. 17,275-3-10, being Rs. 3,333-1-10 more than last year.

*Tour through the Mulnaad*.—This is the hill country of the Nugur Division through which Mr. Bowring made an extended tour. This interesting tract is traversed with considerable difficulty, owing to the rapid streams and formidable mountains which obstruct one's progress, the former, where not bridged, being an insurmountable obstacle in the monsoon. Betel-nut of the finer kind is produced here, rice is grown in great quantities, and coffee plantations are numerous, the excise on this article having during the year under report amounted to Rs. 67,000.

*Conclusion*.—Mr. Bowring observes in concluding his report that further experience has confirmed him in the opinion that any attempt to conduct the affairs of the Province exclusively by Native agency, would be to surrender the people to oppression, and that the advantages gained by consolidating and sys-

tematizing the working of the administration, far outweigh the theoretical benefits of adhering closely to a native standard of Government.

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS  
DEPARTMENT.

*No. XLV.*

MEMORANDUM ON THE RIVER HOOGHLY.

THIS memorandum is written by Mr. H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer, and is intended to record all available information concerning the river, that it may be submitted to European Engineers for their opinions, as to what measures, if any, Government should adopt for its improvement.

*Geographical Features.*—The Hooghly carries the import and export trade of Bengal. During the year 1863, 895 ships left the port of Calcutta; their gross tonnage being 6,89,034 tons, and the value of the cargo £18,829,384. The trade is rapidly increasing. In 1853, the number of ships which left the port was only 732; their gross tonnage being 402,724 tons, and the value of the cargo £11,676,814. The river is formed by three offshoots of the Ganges; the Bhagiruttee, the Jellinghee, and the Matabangah, or Choonna. Independent rivers fall into the Bhagiruttee; they are the Bansloe, Brahminee, More, Adjai, and a few others. Forty miles below Calcutta the Hooghly is joined by the Damoodah, eight miles further down by the Roopnarain; twenty-four miles below that, by the Huldee, and twenty miles further on by the Russulpoor. This is the last tributary, and as it falls in very near the sea, it can hardly affect the navigation. In its whole course the Hooghly throws off only one offshoot, Channel Creek, thirty miles from the sea. Tidal influence extends up to Nuddea, a village about one hundred and seventy miles from the sea, and about seventy miles above Calcutta.

*Fresh Water Supply.*—The state of the Hooghly as regards its fresh water action is this. During the months of June, July, August, and September, a discharge of from 300,000 to 500,000 cubic feet per second of very muddy water passes through the port of Calcutta, to a distance of forty miles below it, and from that to the sea the volume of water is perhaps

double. The highest velocity of the water is about 7 miles ; the average velocity about four miles an hour. During the remaining months of the year, there is a fresh water discharge of clean water of about 20,000 feet per second. During floods when the united discharge passes Calcutta it has been found to contain over one cubic inch of solid matter in each cubic foot of water; and the quantity of silt and sand carried down the river has been estimated at 39,600,000 of cubic yards per annum passing Calcutta and 78,000,000 passing Saugor.

*Tidal Action.*—During the dry season, the tidal action is hardly interfered with by the fresh water discharges; from November till February, the spring tide runs 3 to 3½ an hour, the neaps 1½ to 2 knots; from March to July, the spring tide runs 4 to 6 knots an hour. The flood generally lasts 5 hours; the ebb 7 hours; the tidal volume passing Calcutta, when the full quantity is flowing, is about 400,000 cubic feet per second. There are no tidal reservoirs of any value above the port, nor any for some forty miles below it. The river above is capable of holding about 5,943 millions of cubic feet of water in an ordinary spring tide. Forty miles below, the Damoodah forms a reservoir, spring tides run up it about thirty miles, and it is capable of holding about 1,647 millions of cubic feet. Eight miles lower down, the Roopnarain river forms another reservoir, the tides run up it about 50 miles, and it can hold 5,051 millions of cubic feet.

*Banks and Bed of Navigable Portion.*—The banks are about mean high tide level, and are compared of a rather compact alluvial formation. From Calcutta to the Damoodah little cutting has taken place, but from the Damoodah to the sea there has been considerable cutting in places. The whole bed of the river is formed of sand, or sand and mud, deposited by the river itself. There is not one shoal formed of hard or firmly fixed material.

*Obstructions to Navigation.*—Obstructions may be divided into two sections, one from the sea to Kulpee, and the other from Kulpee to Calcutta. In the lower section the obstructions arise from the instability of the channels, and from bars and flats in them over which the channels remain fixed. As to their instability. The Gasper channel had 4½ fathoms in it in 1781, after that it closed, and ships took an entirely different track. It opened again in 1817, had only 2½ fathoms on it in 1852, while it is now a noble channel with a depth of 20 feet at low water. Lloyd's channel was first discovered in 1815, it is now closed. Ships used Bedford's channel,

which is far to the east of Lloyd's, for some years : part of this closed in its turn, and now the "Dredge channel" is used. The inner channel at Rangafalla was in use from the earliest known period up to 1847, when it closed ; it opened again, and again closed, but it is now the channel used by the largest vessels. There is a bar in the Gasper channel which changes slightly, the Bedford channel has two bars across it, one with only 11 feet at low water, and in the outer Rangafallah channel are three bars with 12, 10 and 11 feet of water upon them. The inner channel has two. These bars are very changeable. The obstacles in the upper section are of a much more permanent character. The only changes which occur are periodical, and they can be foretold almost with certainty. The "James and Mary" sands commence at Hooghly Point and extend to near the point where the Damoodah enters. There are two channels called Eastern and Western Guts. When the fresh water discharge is high, the Eastern Gut opens, and the Western Gut fills up. Again, when there is little fresh water discharge, the strong flood-tide fills up the Eastern Gut, and the Western channel opens. These changes occur every year. When the channels are open, there is a depth of from 6 to 20 feet of water in them at low water. These are perhaps the worst shallows in the river. At the shallow nearly opposite the Moyapoor Semaphore, ships have almost always to anchor above it to wait for rise of tide ; but it is not dangerous otherwise. The depth of water on it varies from 2 to 20 feet at low water.

*Is the Hooghly Deteriorating?*—The River Surveyor, Mr. Obbard, who is as capable of forming a sound opinion on it as any one can well be, has very carefully gone over every available document bearing on the question. Upon a general review of his analysis, we have no recorded proof that the river had generally deteriorated prior to 1836. Great changes had taken place especially in the channels between Kulpee and Kedgerce where they were almost incessant ; but it does not appear that the river was materially better or worse in 1836, than it had been upon the average previously. From 1836 to the present time there are grounds for concluding that the river has deteriorated, and that under present conditions the deterioration will be progressive. The river must deteriorate, however slowly. First, there is the enormous quantity of silt carried down every year, which must be deposited in or about the debouche, and secondly, there is the constant widening of the lower part of the river ; this tends to diminish the force of the current, and leave more room for the channels to change from side to side.

*Cause of Obstructions.*—The changes in the position of the navigable channels is owing to the great disproportion between the sectional area of the waterway of the two sections of the river. The water passing through the upper section, whether fresh or tidal, is not enough to produce a current sufficiently strong to scour out the whole area of the lower section. The bars in the channels owe their formation primarily to the mobility of the materials forming the sides of the channels in which they occur. The "James and Mary Sands" there is good ground for concluding are caused by the action of the Roopnarain on the Hooghly waters; during the ebb, the tide over the "James and Mary" is met by the Roopnarain almost at right angles, which thus interferes with its free run, and causes it to drop silt.

*Attempts made to improve the River.*—There is no record of any attempt having been made to improve the river before the year 1863, when certain experiments were undertaken. The object of the experiments was to try if certain shallow parts of the river could be deepened by stirring up the surface of the shoal at certain times of the tide, and a particular machine tried for the purpose decisively established the point that anything that will disturb the silt at the bottom of a tidal river, and throw it into solution, must benefit the channels. By the machine a channel was deepened 8 inches in two days, another 9 inches in five days and in two other days 5 inches, an average of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches per day. Even if only the above given average could be obtained during the working season, much good would be done. The trial was experimental, and the conclusion drawn was that stirring up the surface of certain shoals at certain times of the tides would, in many cases at least, lower the shoal. The arrangement of the machine tried was considered a failure.

*Proposed Works of Improvement.*—There seems to be every reason for believing that a steamer, fitted with a well arranged apparatus for stirring up the surface of certain of the shoals, would do much good; such a steamer working in the "Bedford and Dredge" Channel, in its present state, would widen it, and would most likely remove the shoals to a considerable extent. The steamer would be particularly useful when a new channel commences to open out, and the old one to silt up; it would assist in the opening. All agree in this opinion, and the purchase of such a steamer is recommended. The Master Attendant and his Assistant have given a sketch of an efficient dredging vessel for the Hooghly. She should be able to steer easily and certainly, and the arrangement of the ap-

paratus on board should be such that two-thirds of it could be hoisted up when the vessel goes against the tide, and the whole be let down when she goes with the tide; and the arrangement for hoisting and lowering should be in connexion with the engines, and so connected as to act promptly and with certainty. The best arrangement of apparatus to use requires most careful consideration, and every machine of the kind now in use should be examined, and two or three different kinds of apparatus ought to be fitted to the same vessel, if there be so many in use which are found to work well. The remedy which suggests itself for the mutability of the channels is to narrow the lower section of the river to a width proportional to the upper section. This project is gigantic, difficult, and would cost 6 or 7 millions of money. It is evidently impracticable. It is practicable to protect the banks from cutting, by throwing out spurs of bricks; but it is doubtful if the work be worth the cost, which would not be under £200,000. It is difficult to devise a permanent remedy for the bars in the channels in the lower section. When they commence to form their increase may possibly be prevented by the free use of the steamer and apparatus already described; no other class of work seems practicable. To prevent the formation of such sands as the "James and Mary," the Roopnarain should be shut off, but as the cost would be two millions of money the idea may set aside for the present. The project of ponding up the waters of the Damoodah is now being examined, and if the Damoodah waters can be brought under control and so confined to their own channel, the Hooghly will, in all probability, be benefited by it. It is necessary there is no doubt to protect the neck of the Roopnarain from further enlargement, it is becoming wider and shorter year by year; certain works which have been lately carried out for the relief of the Damoodah Valley from floods have caused a great increase to the quantity of water passing through it; this will increase the tendency of the neck to widen, and the widening of the neck will enable the river to draw off more of the tidal water from the Hooghly. To prevent this, the neck should be protected from further cutting. The improvement of the river by increasing or diminishing the fresh water supply has not been discussed, as the work is too difficult and too large to deal with. A sum of fully £10,000 a year is now spent on works on the Bhagiruttee river, the whole tendency of which is to increase the fresh water supply to the Hooghly. Yet the increase is not appreciable. But there can hardly be any doubt that any large increase of the silt laden fresh water supply to the Hooghly would do harm

instead of good. It would be equally difficult to cut off the great fresh water supply. It might be possible in the case of the offshoots from the Ganges, but quite impossible in the case of the independent rivers, and although the supply from the offshoots could be cut off, the inconvenience to the inland trade and to agricultural interests of the districts through which the rivers pass arising from such a step, would more than counter-balance any benefit to be gained. There seems to be little doubt that the general line which improvement must take is that of turning the water which now passes both up and down the river to the best account, turning it aside from doing harm, and directing it on to do good ; little, if any, aid need be expected from an increase or diminution of the supply, and indeed there is not much cause to complain of want of a sufficient body of water to work on even now. With a fresh water discharge of some 800,000 feet per second at one time, and a tidal flow of over 400,000 feet per second at another, there seems to be a fair field for works.

## ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

1863-64.

*Civil Justice.*—The number of Courts was 38, and number of Original Suits instituted, excluding cases which were transferred from one Court to another for trial and decision, amounted to 692, or 176 more than in the preceding year, but the balance remaining undecided at the end of the year was less by 54 cases, owing to the increase in the decisions which amounted to 746, being 92·6 per cent. of the aggregate number of cases on the file for disposal, and 36·6 more than in the preceding year. The percentage in favour of the plaintiffs to total cases disposed of, was 90·8. Of the claims disposed of 623 or 76·4 of the whole number embraced actions of debt between bankers or traders and agriculturists, and involved for the most part sums under 100 Rupees, those above 20 Rupees being somewhat more than those under 20 Rupees. The total amount litigated was Rs. 96,374-14-6 against Rs. 69,865-7-7 of the preceding year, averaging on the number of the suits disposed of, Rs. 119-9-3, while the average in the latter year was Rs. 105-14-9. The average duration of suits restricting the calculation to cases received during the year was 18 days, and may contrast favourably with the corresponding figure



of the preceding year, which upon an exactly similar principle of calculation was found to have been 25 days. Of the 746 cases disposed of, 310 have been cleared off within one month from the date of their institution, 183 within 2 months, and 106 within three months, amounting in all to 599 cases or nearly 80 per cent. of the whole number. The total amount of costs of Original Suits was Rs. 5,077-9 0, being Rs. 6-12-11 per case on an average. 113 appeals were decided, 67 were confirmed, 24 modified, 16 reversed and 6 otherwise disposed of. The average duration was 70 days, and the average duration of cases pending was 40. Of decrees executed 496 or 80-1 per cent. referring to Rs. 28,706-7 8, have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 123. Miscellaneous cases, 8,833 in number were all disposed of excepting 148. 8 civil debtors were confined in 1863, in no case for more than 3 months. Water-marked stamps for judicial purposes were sold to the amount of Rs. 12,906-9-5.

*Criminal Justice.*—The total number of criminal cases for disposal in the year was 1,112, involving 1,886 prisoners; of these, 1,098 cases or 98-7 per cent. of the whole number, referring to 1,846 prisoners, were disposed of before the close of the year, leaving but 14 cases pending. There were one murder and four cases of homicide, but all the prisoners were acquitted. The Magisterial Officers disposed of 868 cases without the assistance of Panchayets, and 230 cases were tried with them. Only in the Magistrate's Court were any decisions pronounced opposed to the verdict of a Panchayet, and they were four in number. Two prisoners were transported for life, 1 was sentenced to imprisonment for 10 years and under, 2 to imprisonment for 5 years, 4 for 3 years, 5 for 2 years, 16 for 1 year, and 94 for 1 year and under, 2 were whipped, 1,348 fined, and 1 was released on security. The average duration of cases was 5 days, and the duration of cases pending 16 days. The number of appeals was 40, averaging 14 days' duration, and no European British subject was accused of any criminal offence. The number of miscellaneous cases was 11,121. The value of all property said to have been lost was Rs. 7,076-1, of this sum Rs. 1,136 were recovered and the remainder not traced. The total amount of fines was Rs. 4,868-5-8 of which Rs. 3,952-13-8 were collected.

*Police.*—There was no change in the organization of the force. The larger proportion of crimes, 746 out of 1,098, consisted either of thefts, criminal assaults, or petty offences. Of thefts only 59 of a trifling character were not traced to the offenders. The sui-

cides were 13 in number; one person's death occurred through a wild beast, and there were 33 accidental deaths.

*Jails.*—256 prisoners were admitted into Mercara Jail, 202 were released, and 54 remained. There were 122 cases of sickness, and six cases of death, a percentage of mortality of about 2½. The average cost of each man per diem was Rs. 0-3-1, a temporary high average, but fully made up by the value of the work of the prisoners. The average value of each man's work per day was Rs. 0-3-6, and the total value of labour performed by the whole body of working convicts was Rs. 3,645, or only a few hundred rupees short of the whole jail expenditure.

*Land Revenue.*—In 1834 when the British Government assumed the sovereignty the land revenue was under Rs. 90,000; for the last four years it has been upwards of a lakh and a half. The land revenue this year is Rs. 2,46,405 and is thus made up: Rs. 1,61,960-3-2 are derived from the Jumma-bund of each Talook; Rs. 27,317-13-3 are rents from cardamum lands; Rs. 48,449-4 are derived from sandalwood, Rs. 6,783-1-1 from timber and Rs. 1,895-3-3 result from natural forest produce. The increase in the total revenue over last year amounts to Rs. 42,256-6-11. In 1866-67 when a large portion of coffee lands will come under an assessment of one rupee an acre, the land revenue should not be less than 4 lakhs of rupees, increasing annually at a rate of 20 per cent. The revenue from all sources including Rs. 2,30,619-2-8, from *Extra Sources of Revenue* amounted to Rs. 4,77,024-12-2 an increase of Rs. 1,06,230-14-1 over the previous year. These extra sources of revenue are Abkarry, Coffee Halut, Income-tax, Stamps, Mohurturfa, Fines, Unclaimed property, Local funds, and Miscellaneous. *Abkarry* increased by nearly Rs. 40,000. The *Coffee Halut* shows a surplus of Rs. 23,500, and nearly all the Coffee in Coorg was exported. The tax was abolished on the 1st of May. In *Income-tax* there has been a falling off of nearly Rs. 6,000, owing to the reduction of one per cent. The sale of *Stamps* has steadily increased and they realized an excess of Rs. 4,600 compared with last year. With regard to the Government treasury which is the only Bank in Coorg and the establishment of which was formed for a business not exceeding two or three lakhs of rupees, it has now to carry on work of 4 or 5 times that amount. The credits of the treasury amount to upwards of twelve lakhs of rupees, while the disbursements came to nine lakhs.

*Education.*—In the Mercara school there were 114 pupils; 77 were Coorgs, 28 Hindoos, 5 Christians, and 4 Mahomedans. There are 16 Vernacular District schools attended by 712 boys.

and about 30 girls, and there is reason to believe that seven-eighths of the whole number are Coorgs. 11,000 Rs. were granted for the new Mercara Central school, and the total number of scholars it is estimated will next year be about 1,000.

**Public Works.**—The Superintendent thinks that to remove the valuable produce to the Coast, the communications must be better and expense should not be spared upon the main lines. He also suggests the roads required, and recommends the establishment of a proper agency to keep the trunk lines in perfect condition. Under the head of canals and irrigation there is no work in the country.

**Post Office.**—A new line to Cannanore with a Post Office at Veerajenderpett has been opened since last report, and has proved of the greatest benefit to the latter town and residents in its neighbourhood.

**Telegraph.**—The additional line from Mercara to Mangalore has not been begun to be constructed, although the wires and posts are being deposited at intervals along the road. A continuation of the Telegraph from Mangalore to Seedashegur, would give Mercara another line along the Western Coast to Bombay.

**Railway.**—None nearer to Coorg can be expected than the terminus at Bangalore, and the opening of the line to that place will indirectly benefit this country by throwing the unemployed wheeled carriages to the west.

**Finance.**—There is a continued flourishing condition of the finances and an excess of income over expenditure which fully justifies the anticipations of last year. The income of the year was Rs. 4,77,024-12-2; the total Civil expenditure, including all charges and Public Works was Rs. 2,27,299-14-8, and the Military expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1,80,000, leaving a surplus to Government of Rs. 2,49,724-13-6.

**Population.**—No census has been taken lately, but the inhabitants increase largely every year.

**Agriculture.**—The rice fields in Coorg are now cultivated with great difficulty, and it is as much as any of the wealthy houses can do to command sufficient labour for their farms. The cultivation of coffee is extending at a very rapid rate, and a vast amount of capital is being expended on it. Where forests are available the cultivation is easy, and the natives are fully alive to its importance and profitable results. Every native resident of Coorg cultivates coffee to the extent of his ability. Tea has been tried, but no successful experiments are reported.

96 Cinchona plants have thrived uncommonly well, and only four have died out of the number.

*Forests.*—The Forest Conservancy being now formed will be able to preserve and work the forests, where there are hundreds of square miles in which all sorts of timber may be found, and worked for any number of years to come.

*Hospitals, Dispensaries, and Vaccination.*—In the civil dispensary 2,828 patients were treated, of whom 106 were in-door, and 2,722 were out-door patients. 1,231 persons were vaccinated, and 1,109 cases were successful.

## THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

1863-64.

THIS report is submitted by S. Wauchope, Esq., C. B. The particulars of four of the most interesting cases of *murder* are given, but in these cases the Government of Bengal states in reviewing the report, that “the action of the Police does not seem to have been very successful.” Only one *dacoity* took place during the year; four out of five of the dacoits were arrested, and 238 rupees worth of property out of 358 recovered. There were two cases of *attempt to murder*, in one of which the prisoner was sentenced to ten years’ transportation. In a case of *homicide not amounting to murder*, a European implicated was acquitted. In a case of *grievous hurt*, one of the prisoners was sentenced to three years’ imprisonment, and another to ten years’ transportation. Of *House-breaking* one hundred and sixty-four cases are reported to have been committed in the Suburbs, and 90 in Calcutta; of these, 92 in the Suburbs and 46 in Calcutta, were by night. In Calcutta the property stolen in these cases amounted to Rs. 9,448, of which Rs. 4,213-10-0 were recovered, and in the Suburbs to Rs. 16,603-3-5, the amount recovered being Rs. 3,342-6-6. Only two heavy cases occurred, one in Calcutta, and the other in Garden Reach in the premises of the ex-King of Oude. In the former, property to the value of Rs. 12,423 was stolen, and in the latter Rs. 9,408, of which a large quantity was recovered, and six defendants were sentenced to transportation and imprisonment. None of the cases of *Theft* call for remark. Property was stolen in Calcutta under this head to the extent of Rs. 1,20,869-9-8, of which Rs. 49,900 4-4 were recovered. In

the Suburbs the property stolen was valued at Rs. 30,763-1-3, and the amount recovered was Rs. 7,921-0-2. There have been many thefts on the river during the year, and many more have occurred the Commissioner believes which have not been reported. The negligence and carelessness displayed in landing and shipping goods is extraordinary; but as many of the principal merchants hold some of their subordinates responsible for losses, no opinion is expressed as to what the proportion of theft reported may have to those perpetrated. An abstract shews that in Calcutta 22,184 persons were brought up for trial, of whom 251 were convicted and 91 acquitted by the High Court, 15,485 were convicted and 6,020 acquitted by the Magistrates, and 335 were released without being brought to trial. Property valued at Rs. 1,55,720 was robbed or stolen during the year, of which Rs. 75,835, or nearly one-half, were recovered by the Police. In the Suburbs 6,434 persons were arrested by the Police, of these 21 were convicted and 8 acquitted at the Sessions, 5,293 were convicted and 824 acquitted by the Magistrates, 276 were released without trial, and 9 were pending at the close of the year. Property valued at Rs. 11,580, out of Rs. 47,724 robbed or stolen, or nearly one-fourth, was recovered by the Police.

*Rewards.*—Rs. 1,689 were paid during the year as rewards for good service to officers of the Calcutta and Suburban Police. Valuable Securities and Government Currency Notes, representing a sum of Rs. 17,550, were made over to the Police by various persons by whom they were found in the streets and public places. Nearly the whole amount has been restored to the owners.

*Accidents.*—The number of accidents by carriages and horses reported to the Police of Calcutta during the year was 252, from which 13 deaths resulted.

*Fires.*—The number which took place during the year were 9, by which 52 tiled and 77 straw houses were destroyed. There were four ships burnt in the river, namely the *Express*, *St. Leonards*, *Royal Alice*, and *North Atlantic*. The American ship *Josiah Bradlee*, set on fire between decks by an incendiary, was saved by Serjeant Spalding of the Police, who had himself lowered by a rope down the hatchway through volumes of smoke, and thus ascertained the exact seat of the fire. The fires in the Suburbs in the month of April were most destructive. They were 40 in number, and destroyed 16 pucca, 19 tiled, and 5,241 straw houses. Most of them were occasioned by carelessness.

*Memorandum of Cases disposed of by the Magistrates.*

		Felonies.	Mis- demeanors.	Total
Commissioner of Police	...	9	788	797
Southern Division Magistrate	...	1,579	4,000	5,579
Northern ditto ditto	...	1,330	2,722	4,052
Coroner	...	4	.....	4
Conservancy Cases	...	...	1,977	1,977
Total	...	2,922	9,487	12,409

MADRAS CIVIL DISPENSARIES.

1863.

*Madras Records, No. LXXVII.*

THIS report is furnished by Robert Cole, Esq., Principal Inspector General, on 18th May 1864. In the Mofussil Hospitals there was a net increase of 447 in-patients over the numbers treated in the previous year, and at the Presidency a net decrease of 211; altogether there were 236 in-patients treated in 1863 above the number of the former year, and taking both in and out patients, the net increase in 1863 was 1,716. The total number of patients for the year was 274,218. The chief fluctuation in attendance has been in out-patients; the in-patients have continued to increase slowly in numbers. The public health at the Presidency town for the last nine months of the year was remarkably good—there being an almost total absence of cholera and small pox in the native community. In the Kurnool district cholera prevailed with some severity. As regards the Civil Dispensaries in the Mofussil, the year has been a remarkable one, on account of the impetus given to the movement to make them self-supporting. Except in one or two instances it will not be necessary to close the doors of those useful Institutions to the sick and helpless. The people, on the whole, have come forward most liberally in the support of their local charities. At the beginning of the year the cash balance and invested capital were only Rs. 17,335-13-2, at the close, these items were Rs. 164,806-13-6. The cost of the Provincial Dispensaries to

Government in the year 1862 was Rs. 82,225-0-11, and in 1863 Rs. 86,561-10-10. The net increase (Rs. 4,336-9-11) was chiefly due to the increase of pay of Native Surgeons according to their length of service. The Presidency Institutions cost Rs. 163,615 5-6, compared with Rs. 1,65,062-9-4 in 1862.

*General Hospital, Madras.*—635 patients were treated in the house, and 2,530 received out-door relief. 29 cases of cholera were treated and 16 died, a death rate of nearly 56 per cent. The number admitted into the Surgical wards shews an increase of 52 over that of last year. Syphilitic diseases made up 120 of the admissions.

*Leper Hospital.*—There were but 17 casualties during the year, nine less than in 1862.

*Native Infirmary.*—The number of sick treated in 1863 was 1,411, and the deaths amounted to 299, showing a mortality rate of one in 4.719 against one in 4.329 in 1862. Of the 299 casualties, no less than 49 occurred in one day, and a few of these within the first hour. Such cases probably never appear in the returns of some Hospitals, and were they excluded from those of the Native Infirmary, the death-rate would at once fall to one in 5.216. Another note-worthy circumstance in the table of mortality is the advanced age of a large proportion of the deceased. No less than 104 ranged between the ages of 50 and 70, and 64 were above the age of 40. In 24 cases of cholera, 19 patients died.

*Idiot Asylum.*—106 patients remained on the 31st December 1862, 23 were discharged as sane during the year, and the number of deaths of those admitted into the Infirmary has been only 13, 25 per cent. less than it was in 1862.

*Foundling Hospital.*—There were 24 admissions, which with 13 remaining at the close of last year make 37. The casualties amounted to four.

*Lunatic Asylum.*—There were four Europeans, four East Indians, and fourteen Natives admitted during the year, in all twenty-two, which is less than the annual admissions for years past; the cause of the decrease is want of room in the building. The number discharged during the past twelve months was two Europeans sent to England, ten Natives to the Idiots' Asylum, of whom four were rational for a longer or shorter period before being sent there, one delivered over to the care of his friends cured, three others to the care of their relatives considerably relieved, and one woman sent to the Commissioner of Police for disposal.

*Eye Infirmary.*—The numbers treated during the year were 1,953 against 2,088 of 1862.

*Lying-in Hospital.*—The actual confinements in the hospital were 1,203, and 21 women were brought to the hospital immediately after their confinement, or were confined on the way. There was an increase of 120 confinements over the previous year. Of the women received into the hospital, 26 were Europeans, 126 East Indians, 21 Mahomedans, 147 Hindoos, and 904 Pariahs. 1,246 children were born, of whom 1,102 were born alive. The expenses incurred on account of the female pupil class during the year amounted to Rs. 475-8-6.

*Male Asylum.*—The average strength of the Institution for the past year was 259, nineteen more than the average number of the previous year. The admissions into Hospital amounted to 385. One death occurred during the year.

*Female Asylum.*—The total number of sick during the present year was slightly less than that during 1862, the actual number treated being in 1862, 451—and in 1863, 442. One casualty only took place.

## BENGAL POLICE, LOWER PROVINCES.

### *Second Annual Report of the Working of the Civil Constabulary, Lower Provinces, Bengal.*

THIS Report is presented to the Government of Bengal by C. F. Carnac, Esq., Inspector General of Police, L. P., and is dated the 21st July 1864.

During the past year the new police system has been commenced in the districts subject to the Bengal Government where it was not previously introduced, with the exception of Darjeeling and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Sufficient time has not yet elapsed to permit of a decided opinion being formed as to the efficiency or otherwise of the new Force. The general returns show that the force has made as much advance as could reasonably be expected, that the advance already made gives promise of future improvement, and that the system being founded on sound principles must, in the end, work the most beneficial results. The agricultural classes are now beginning to come in as recruits, and the officers are daily obtaining a better style of men. The difficulties of obtaining recruits are great, among them being the known antipathy of the Bengalee to mount guard with a musket or other firearm in his hand. As guards over jails and treasuries they are utterly



useless. Even in self-defence they dare not fire off their carbines. The frequency with which they are found sleeping at their posts leads one to infer that any attempt to make them useful as guards is hopeless and disheartening. Formerly the guards were as a body Hindostanees, and it is Mr. Carnac's opinion that the larger portion of the Police Reserves will have to be formed solely of well drilled up-country men. The constables, at the Thannahs in Lower Bengal should be Bengalees, for there can be no doubt that as detectives they are as much superior to the Hindostanee class as they are inferior to them for guard duty. But under the existing orders of Government district superintendents are limited to 30 per cent. of foreigners in their force. The limit should be fixed at 40 per cent., and in some districts, under special sanction, at 50. The greatest difficulties in recruiting have been encountered in Dacca, Tipperah, Mymensing, Moorshedabad, and Howrah.

*Character of the Force.*—Many of the Magistrates complain of the class of men enlisted, and they have some grounds for complaint; they, however, entirely overlook the pressure under which district superintendents laboured. Those officers felt that they were responsible for the prevention and detection of crime in their respective districts, and they thought, no doubt, that any class of volunteer was preferable to continuing in the service old burkundazes who would not willingly serve in the new police, and did all in their power to bring it into bad odour. The natural consequence was, that, in accordance with the old adage of "beggars must not be choosers," a number of objectionable characters did find their way into the police, but as the service became more popular, these men have gradually been weeded out. There has been a tendency on the part of a few non-military district superintendents to over-drill; this is not so much attributable to their desire to see the men under them exhibit a military appearance, as to their ignorance of what was really required. Except in a very few districts, drill is not over-done, and the constables are not led to believe themselves sepcoys, as many unconnected with the department would lead us to believe. The Inspector General has impressed upon the officers of the force that drill is not the primary object of a policeman's duty; that it is taught in order that he should have a certain amount of confidence in himself, and that he should perform his duties with military regularity.

*Crime.*—In the Patna and Bhaugulpore districts the returns show a slight decrease in the number of murders, a considerable increase in the crime of dacoity, a large decrease in the

number of burglaries, a decrease in the number of thefts, and a large increase in the amount of stolen property recovered. Among the murders was a case of suttee at Monghyr, in which the offenders were prosecuted to conviction. Major Pugh, in his report, states it as his opinion that in all the districts in the division except Purneah the ordinary police are sufficient to deal with the dacoits. The difficulty lies in securing a conviction. Judges are not satisfied with bare recognition, even if deposed to by a dozen people. Property of a common description is difficult to identify, and saleable property is easily and rapidly made away with. The people themselves should be encouraged to resist the dacoits, as they have done in two cases during the year at Sarun; in each case a dacoit was killed. In the Sonthal villages dacoities are of very rare occurrence; the dacoits know that they would be at once attacked in return.

*Crime in various Districts.*—The force in the city of Patna is composed partly of chowkeydars and partly of constables. One body would be preferable, organised on a uniform plan, and the Government has lately sanctioned a proposal to this effect. Dacoities are by no means frequent; cattle theft prevails to a certain extent. In Behar, with a population of 25 lakhs, 3053 cases of all kinds were reported; in Patna, with less than half the number, there were 4095. In Behar the returns show a large decrease in crime. The bands of robbers who infested the Rajgheer Hills, and who came down from their fastnesses to attack innocent travellers, have been ~~severely~~ checked. In detection the force in this district has not distinguished itself. In *Shahabad* there is a very satisfactory decrease in all the crimes noted. The district was formerly noted for gangs of robbers who came from Mirzapore and Ghazepore for the purpose of cattle lifting. Since the introduction of the new police very few cases of the kind have occurred. In *Sarun* the number of cases of burglary and theft is diminishing, and the amount of property recovered by the police is 13 per cent. as compared with 8 per cent. in the previous year. This district is notorious for agrarian outrages, which frequently end in culpable homicide, in the ten cases reported the police secured eight committals, and in 57 cases of grievous hurt, 87 persons were punished. In 50 cases of receiving stolen property there were 39 convictions. *Chumparun.*—This district is scattered and thinly populated. When the people use cattle they prefer to pay black mail and getting them back at once to reporting the cases to the police. In *Tirhoot* there were six dacoities; 21 per cent. of property was recovered; in Bhaugul-

pore there were three dacoities, in one of which 22 men were arrested; in *Purneah* the returns show a decrease of crime; in *Monghyr* there is also an improvement and the amount of property recovered is just double what it was in 1861. In the nine districts of the Patna division there were 73 cases of murder, and 353 cases of dacoity and robbery. For the former 249 persons were brought to trial, and for the latter 228.

*Burdwan Division.*—There was a decrease in the number of murders, an increase in dacoities and robberies, an increase in burglaries, and a decrease in thefts. As to the increase in burglaries, it is owing to the fact that crimes are now better reported by the police. A very diabolical case of murder occurred in Midnapore, where the servants of a zemindar deliberately decoyed an old woman into a house and then murdered her, for the sole purpose of throwing the crime upon a neighbouring zemindar. The investigations made by the police were very successful. In another case of murder, twelve chowkeydars were arrested for assisting to conceal the bodies. A large theft of cotton should be especially noted. The boat on which it was stored was reported to have sunk between Calcutta and Hooghly. The cotton, however, was very cleverly traced by the Serampore police to the possession of a wealthy merchant in Buddeshur. This man fled, but was tracked to Purneah; the people who harboured him were arrested by the superintendent of that district. The offender himself escaped, but was again followed to Hooghly and arrested, as he was getting out of his boat. He was committed to the Sessions, and with several of the boat's crew, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

In *Burdwan* there was little serious crime during the year, and none of an organised nature. In *Beerbhoom* a decrease in all crimes, except murder. *Bancoorah* is behind the other districts, which is partly attributed to a feeling of antagonism which, at the first introduction, arose between the district superintendent and the Magistrate. In *Hooghly* the dacoities very materially decreased, and the same was the case with burglaries and thefts. The police has found favour with the people, and there is no organised crime. In *Howrah* and *Midnapore* the force has made progress. Altogether in the division there were 4,180 cases in 1863 against 4,074 in 1862, and 2,047 convictions in 1863 against 8,497 in 1862. One-third of the whole amount of property stolen was recovered. The advance of the police has been steady and satisfactory.

*Chota Nagpore Division.*—None of the districts were entirely occupied by the new force until the middle of 1863.

Since it took charge a much larger proportion of crime has been reported, and this shows that the people do not dread the Government police station so much as they did the zemindar's cutcherry. The great drawback to the police here is the very large number of military policemen whom the present force was obliged to take over from the 9th police battalion. A serious dacoity took place on the grand trunk road at Hazareebaugh in which five travellers were attacked and one killed. A young assistant superintendent, who first commenced the investigation of this case, was committed for trial on a charge of illegal confinement and restraint. The Judicial Commissioner entirely acquitted him, and stated strongly his opinion that the case should never have been sent up. The trial had the effect of giving every encouragement to dacoits.

*Rajshahye Division.*—This division came under the operation of the new law in 1862; very little progress was made for some time. There was great disinclination on the part of Bengalees to enlist, and the police had many enemies to contend against. Notwithstanding these, as a suppressive force, the police has been a success. Riots and affrays were formerly incessant; since the introduction of the constabulary, there has not been one. The Joint Magistrate reported in 1862 that crime in the north of the district was "concealed to an appalling extent." Under this head, there is much and gradual improvement, the new police not being nearly so much in the power of the zemindars as the old was. There were five cases of dacoity. In *Dinagpore* the crime was much the same as in previous years. In *Puṇa* the average of crime is very high, both with regard to area and population, but serious cases are quite exceptional. Riots are frequent between planters and zemindars. Only two dacoities were reported during the whole year. At the end of the year the new police was in full work.

*Nuddea Division.*—In 72 cases of murder, 100 persons were committed; in 172 dacoities and robberies, 192 were committed; in 1,307 burglaries, 216 convictions were obtained, and 1,048 in 5,508 cases of theft. During the whole of 1862, 38,506 cases were reported, and 23,341 convictions obtained, or 60 per cent.; but even here the returns are most anomalous. Moorshedabad reports 537 thefts and 221 convictions, or 40 per cent.; Dinagpore, 1,558 thefts and 156 convictions, or 10 per cent. One or other must be wrong.

*Dacca Division.*—This district was occupied on the 16th August 1863. The old force numbered 485 men; the new consisted of 597. The stations were taken up gradually as the men were somewhat trained, and on the 31st of December, six

of these stations were complete. The recruiting at first advanced very slowly; the same feeling prevailed among the Bengalees here as had manifested itself in Rajshahye, viz., that the men were to be sent into other districts. How such an idea arose it is impossible to say, but that it was very prejudicial to the progress of the new police there can be no doubt, and it is more than a supposition that such an idea was diligently fostered by the old police, who had a direct interest in the failure of the new arrangements. Owing to the difficulty of procuring recruits, and the necessity of relieving the old men who declined service, the instruction of the men had not proceeded so far as could be wished. Recruiting has, however, now entered upon its improved stage, and matters are going on well. The chief offence appears to consist of "Criminal Assault;" no less than 1,757 cases of this kind are entered in 1862.

*Backergunge.*—The river dacoities for which the district formerly had an unenviable notoriety have, in a great measure, ceased. Several of the gangs have been broken up, and the safety of the river materially increased. In a serious riot in which life was lost, an Inspector investigated the case; the whole number concerned were arrested, out of whom 14 were committed. Although this is the most difficult district to manage in the whole division, it takes the lead, owing to the efficiency of the superintendent and the hearty assistance of the Magistrate.

*CHITTAGONG DIVISION.—Hill Tracts.*—By Act XX. of 1860, this portion of the country, consisting of 8,200 square miles, became non-regulation. It was put in charge of a Superintendent, who at the same time was Commandant of a Military Police Battalion, whose duty it was to guard the frontier. There was no civil police of any description. When the new constabulary was introduced, this battalion was broken up. An assistant was appointed to the charge of these hill tracts, and he joined his appointment on the 1st November. A force of the new police, consisting of 209 men, was placed under his orders. These were composed principally of men who had been in the military police. By the end of the year, 146 were drilled and equipped, and six frontier posts had been occupied. No crime had been reported up to the end of the year. The duties, however, of these men were incessant. They were scattered along the frontier in small posts. Owing to their presence, no case of outrage or marauding had occurred on the part of the independent Kookies. *Chittagong.*—Here there was an increase in the number of cases. *Noakolly* is one of the few districts in which the police is still in an unsatisfactory state.

*Cuttack Division.*—The Deputy Inspector General joined his appointment in June, 1863. Little difficulty was experienced in organizing the force in this division. The Commissioner and Magistrates gave every assistance, and the Deputy Inspector General showed much energy and judgment in disabusing the minds of the people of the false impressions abroad with regard to the terms of service. The 8th Police Battalion, which was originally formed from the Orissa Paik Company, was disbanded, and a great proportion of the men were taken into the police, which is principally composed, therefore, of natives of the district. A certain proportion of Behar men are useful, as they are possessed of much more activity of body than the Oorians; on the other hand, the latter are more intelligent and quicker at learning. In the Gurhjat Mehals, a wild country annexed to the Cuttack district, or rather specially under the Cuttack Commissioner, nothing could be done beyond absorbing the Se-bundees. A scheme to this effect was submitted in August 1863, but not sanctioned till January last; little, therefore, was accomplished during the year under review. The District Superintendent of Cuttack conducted what duties there were. An assistant for the special charge of these Mehals has lately been appointed, but the country is most wild and unhealthy, and it is only during the few cold months that much progress can be made.

*Detective Police.*—It is recommended that this should no longer be a separate department. *River Police.*—A new force has been established, consisting of 8 boats and 122 men for the Hooghly, and 41 boats and 397 men for the Soonderbunds. The establishment of this force has given the greatest confidence to traders in the Soonderbunds. The *Salt* establishment has been so reduced as to result in a saving to the State annually of Rs. 1,58,826.

*Municipal Police* have been to a great extent organised in the Patna and Bhaugulpore divisions. The assessments are irregularly collected. The Commissioners should fix the amount to be levied, and a force on that plan has lately been sanctioned for the city of Patna. The *Village Police* require reform.—With the general discipline of the entire police force the Inspector General is satisfied, considering that the service is still quite in its infancy. *Cost.*—The sum allowed in the Budget for the police of the Lower Provinces for the years 1863-64 was Rs. 48,78,617. Up to the 30th April 1864 Rs. 33,58,079 had been expended. When scrutinizing the above amount, it should be borne in mind that we now take, in addition to purely po-

lice duties, the Guards of all Jails and Treasuries, and the Escorts hitherto taken by the Military—in fact, perform all the duties hitherto performed by one Regiment of Horse, 10 Military Police Battalions, and 2 Local Corps. *Stations and Lock-ups.*—These are insufficient at present, and many of the lock-ups are entirely insecure. The *Jails* are also faulty in construction, and are very difficult to guard properly without a great expenditure of men.

*Magistrates and District Superintendents.*—The opinions of many Magistrates are cited to prove that the police has worked well, but Mr. Carnac says:—A few of the Civil Officers have not given that support to the police which we had a right to expect, and which they were bound to give to any measure introduced by the Government. One authority at the commencement, openly condemned the whole thing, stated broadly that it could not possibly succeed, and that the whole management and power must ere long be again placed in his hands. Some Magistrates offer a passive resistance; they seldom remark upon the conduct of cases, but they glory over defects and bring faults to light, without attempting to rectify them. One or two treat the Circulars issued from my office with total indifference, and forward directly contrary instructions to the District Superintendents. If each Magistrate is allowed to direct in what form he will receive reports, or in what manner returns are to be prepared, it is clearly impossible that we can render the returns required, and which in a few years should be very valuable, worth the paper on which they are written. The delay which takes place in the hearing and decision of police cases is another great hinderance; in one district no less than about 182 cases were pending at the end of each quarter of last year. On the other hand some of the Commissioners and many of the Magistrates have given us every aid in their power and where they have done so, the progress towards efficiency has been marked and rapid. I do not mean to assert that we are by any means perfect, for I know full well that there are many defects to be remedied and improvements made, but when failure has occurred, it should be attributed to the agents, and not to the system. I have always consulted the wishes of the local Authorities, and have endeavoured, when possible, to meet them. I would refer to the Punjab Report, where the new police has been some years in existence, and to the tone in which the Civil Authorities speak of it. If it can succeed there, I can see no reason why under similar provisions, it should not do so in Bengal.

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## TO THE

# ANNALS OF

# INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

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